

VOLUME XIII.

NUMBER 1.

THE

BATES STUDENT.

Animo et Labore.

✦ JANUARY, 1885. ✦

Published by the Class of '86,

BATES COLLEGE.

LAKE AUBURN
Mineral Spring Hotel.

OPEN FROM
JUNE TO OCTOBER.

Five Miles from Lewiston and Auburn.
 First-Class in Every Particular.

For rates and information, address

FRANK A. HALE, Proprietor.

DeWitt House.

Opposite Public Park, City Hall, and
 Post Office.

THE COMMERCIAL MEN'S HOME.

Banquets and Catering

For Parties a Specialty.

FRANK A. HALE, Proprietor.

CLOTHING!

The Largest Stock and Best Assortment of

CLOTHING!!

→*CLOTHING*←

In Lewiston, is to be found at

BICKNELL & NEAL'S, 86 Lisbon Street, corner Ash.

Also one of the Largest and Best Stocks of Hats, Caps, Trunks, Umbrellas, and Gents' Furnishing Goods. We manufacture large quantities of our own goods, thus enabling us to offer a First-Class Article for Less Money than any other firm in the city. And we guarantee in every case the Latest Styles and Best of Fits. ~~See~~ Graduating Suits a specialty.

BICKNELL & NEAL, 86 Lisbon Street, Lewiston.

BOSTON STORE,
OSWALD & ARMSTRONG,
 97 and 99 Lisbon Street,

LEWISTON, - - - MAINE.

The most complete Dry and Fancy Goods Establishment in the State. In our mammoth Stock can be found

Black and Colored Silks and Velvets, all the latest novelties in Wool Dress Goods, Cloaks and Cloakings, Shawls, Jerseys, Ribbons, Laces, Made-up Lace Goods, Buttons, Dress Trimmings of all kinds, Gloves, Kid Gloves, Hosiery, Ladies' and Children's Under-Wear, Corsets of all kinds, Table Linen, Sheetings, Shirts, Blankets, Flannels, etc., etc.

Purchasers can always find REAL BARGAINS in every department of our establishment.

STRICTLY ONE-PRICE.

OSWALD & ARMSTRONG.

97 and 99 Lisbon Street, - - - LEWISTON, MAINE.

THE BATES STUDENT.

VOL. XIII.

JANUARY, 1885.

No. 1.

Bates Student.

A MAGAZINE PUBLISHED EVERY MONTH DURING THE
COLLEGIATE YEAR BY THE

CLASS OF '86, BATES COLLEGE.

EDITORIAL BOARD.

W. H. HARTSHORN.	E. A. MERRILL.
E. D. VARNEY.	A. E. BLANCHARD.
A. E. VERRILL.	CHARLES HADLEY.

BUSINESS MANAGER:
J. H. WILLIAMSON.

TERMS. \$1.00 per year in advance. Single copies 10 cents.

Any subscriber not receiving the STUDENT early will please notify the Business Manager.

Contributions and correspondence are respectfully solicited. Any information regarding the Alumni will be gladly received.

Matter for publication should be addressed to the "Editors of the BATES STUDENT," business letters to J. H. WILLIAMSON, Lewiston, Maine.

Entered as Second Class Mail Matter at Lewiston Post Office.

CONTENTS.

VOL. XIII., No. 1.—JANUARY, 1885.

EDITORIAL.....	1
LITERARY:	
Farewell poem.....	6
Glimpses of Hawthorne.....	6
The Future poem.....	7
The Hero of Harper's Ferry.....	8
The Storm Spirit (poem).....	10
Stereography.....	10
COMMUNICATION.....	13
IN MEMORIAM:	
Lizzie H. Rankin.....	15
LOCALS.....	16
PERSONALS.....	20
EXCHANGES.....	21
AMONG THE POETS.....	22
COLLEGE WORLD.....	22
LITERARY NOTES.....	23
CLIPPINGS.....	24

EDITORIAL.

WITH the present number of the STUDENT begins a new volume, under a new management. The high position attained by the college journals of our country, the ever widening field for activity and usefulness which surrounds them, and the constantly increasing expectations and demands of the reading public, make the position of a new board of editors peculiarly trying.

But, relying upon the hearty co-operation of all interested in our work, and sincerely trusting that the sympathy and good wishes of our readers will, in some degree, cause them to excuse faults that must exist, we advance hopefully to our responsibility and pledge our untiring labor and devotion to the best interests of the STUDENT.

In the past few years there have been several communications from alumni written in criticism of articles previously published in the STUDENT. The object of these criticisms has been to correct false statements or false reasoning and thereby to raise the literary standard of our paper. Such efforts on the part of the alumni are

LAKE AUBURN
Mineral Spring Hotel.

OPEN FROM
JUNE TO OCTOBER.

Five Miles from Lewiston and Auburn.
 First-Class in Every Particular.

For rates and information, address

FRANK A. HALE, Proprietor.

DeWitt House.

Opposite Public Park, City Hall, and
 Post Office.

THE COMMERCIAL MEN'S HOME.

Banquets and Catering

For Parties a Specialty.

FRANK A. HALE, Proprietor.

CLOTHING!


The Largest Stock and Best Assortment of

CLOTHING!!

→ CLOTHING ←

In Lewiston, is to be found at

BICKNELL & NEAL'S, 86 Lisbon Street, corner Ash.

Also one of the Largest and Best Stocks of Hts, Caps, Trunks, Umbrellas, and Gents' Furnishing Goods. We manufacture large quantities of our own goods, thus enabling us to offer a First-Class Article for Less Money than any other firm in the city. And we guarantee in every case the Latest Styles and Best of Fits.  Graduating Suits a specialty.

BICKNELL & NEAL, 86 Lisbon Street, Lewiston.

BOSTON STORE,
OSWALD & ARMSTRONG,

97 and 99 Lisbon Street,

LEWISTON, - - - MAINE.

The most complete Dry and Fancy Goods Establishment in the State. In our mammoth Stock can be found

Black and Colored Silks and Velvets, all the latest novelties in Wool Dress Goods, Cloaks and Cloakings, Shawls, Jerseys, Ribbons, Laces, Made-up Lace Goods, Buttons, Dress Trimmings of all kinds, Gloves, Kid Gloves, Hosiery, Ladies' and Children's Under-Wear, Corsets of all kinds, Table Linen, Sheetings, Shirtings, Blankets, Flannels, etc., etc.

Purchasers can always find **REAL BARGAINS** in every department of our establishment.

STRICTLY ONE-PRICE.

OSWALD & ARMSTRONG,

97 and 99 Lisbon Street, - - - **LEWISTON, MAINE.**

THE BATES STUDENT.

VOL. XIII.

JANUARY, 1885.

No. 1.

Bates Student.

A MAGAZINE PUBLISHED EVERY MONTH DURING THE
COLLEGIATE YEAR BY THE

CLASS OF '86, BATES COLLEGE.

EDITORIAL BOARD.

W. H. HARTSHORN,	E. A. MERRILL,
E. D. VARNEY,	A. E. BLANCHARD,
A. E. VERRILL,	CHARLES HADLEY.

BUSINESS MANAGER:
J. H. WILLIAMSON.

TERMS.—\$1.00 per year in advance; single copies 10 cents.

Any subscriber not receiving the STUDENT regularly will please notify the Business Manager.

Contributions and correspondence are respectfully solicited. Any information regarding the Alumni will be gladly received.

Matter for publication should be addressed to the "Editors of the BATES STUDENT," business letters to J. H. WILLIAMSON, Lewiston, Maine.

[Entered as Second Class Mail Matter at Lewiston Post Office.]

CONTENTS.

VOL. XIII., No. 1.—JANUARY, 1885.

EDITORIAL.....	1
LITERARY:	
Farewell (poem).....	6
Glimpses of Hawthorne.....	6
The Future (poem).....	7
The Hero of Harper's Ferry.....	8
The Storm-Spirit (poem).....	10
Stenography.....	10
COMMUNICATION.....	13
IN MEMORIAM:	
Lizzie H. Rankin.....	15
LOCALS.....	16
PERSONALS.....	20
EXCHANGES.....	21
AMONG THE POETS.....	22
COLLEGE WORLD.....	22
LITERARY NOTES.....	23
CLIPPINGS.....	24

EDITORIAL.

WITH the present number of the STUDENT begins a new volume, under a new management. The high position attained by the college journals of our country, the ever widening field for activity and usefulness which surrounds them, and the constantly increasing expectations and demands of the reading public, make the position of a new board of editors peculiarly trying.

But, relying upon the hearty co-operation of all interested in our work, and sincerely trusting that the sympathy and good wishes of our readers will, in some degree, cause them to excuse faults that must exist, we advance hopefully to our responsibility and pledge our untiring labor and devotion to the best interests of the STUDENT.

In the past few years there have been several communications from alumni written in criticism of articles previously published in the STUDENT. The object of these criticisms has been to correct false statements or false reasoning and thereby to raise the literary standard of our paper. Such efforts on the part of the alumni are

commendable and ought to be highly appreciated by undergraduates.

No doubt it is mortifying to the pride of a student to have his productions riddled by a pen sharpened, it may be, in many a word-battle; but no writer who has the temper of a true scholar, will take offense on being clearly shown his errors, for it is only by studying the cause of these errors that he can make any marked improvement.

We hope that during the present year the alumni will not only feel free to give our contributors the benefit of their mature judgment, but that they will feel it their duty as older brothers to do all in their power to draw out the best efforts of their younger brothers. Criticisms and replies will act as a spur to contributors and will make a magazine of twofold interest to its readers.

For students of Bates, the question of electives has contained no slight interest. We believe that elective studies, if properly selected, are desirable; but we do, however, think it not only highly erroneous, but positively injurious that undisciplined minds be permitted to select unrestrainedly the course to be pursued. The multiplicity of electives now offered at several of our older institutions actually extends this privilege to their students and even allows the election of a *single* branch for the entire collegiate course. A distinctively practical education demands more than this; and certainly one pursuing such a course must come far short of a liberal cult-

ure. Most of those who frequent the halls of our Maine colleges anticipate a professional career, and for success in this there should be a special training. But it is entirely outside the province of the college course to furnish this training. To the college we look for the symmetrical development of mental strength, and to this end we deem excellent the classical course offered by Bates and her sister colleges of the Pine Tree State.

That our course is decidedly non-elective, most of those who have attempted to avoid Calculus well know. Yet were we to frankly state our convictions we believe it would be more profitable for those who escape, if the Faculty should elect Calculus for them also.

The one phase of the subject we have deemed lamentable is the disposition of some to rail at their *Alma Mater*, because she does not offer all the advantages they may desire. Yet very few who enter our Maine colleges, do so without a critical survey of the courses presented, as well as those of other New England colleges. A choice is therefore not ignorantly made. Candor would then suggest, if not perfect satisfaction with, at least, tacit approval of the curriculum of the selected institution. But while our course is non-elective, it is sufficiently comprehensive to suggest fields of research for beholding whose nearer boundaries, even, a long life would be insufficient. These we are in no wise precluded from entering.

Most have sufficient leisure for a dip into Italian or Spanish; but those

colleges which include these in their curriculum touch them but slightly. There are courses of historical study, of which the majority might avail themselves. Our library contains a mine of wealth in English Literature into whose deepest recesses we might not hope to penetrate during our four years at Bates. We do enjoy many advantages. Let us appreciate them.

In undertaking the responsibilities of the *STUDENT* we wish to state at the outset that we need and shall expect the earnest co-operation and hearty support of both alumni and students. The literary department will always be open to them and any communication from them will always be gratefully received.

The alumni personal department can be made of great value if kept alive with interesting intelligence. For this we shall be almost entirely dependent upon the alumni. If each one would send in any facts which he may possess, this department would be kept supplied with a fund of information interesting and valuable to all its readers.

We hope that in the ensuing year the alumni will take upon themselves the responsibilities of this department and assist us in its maintenance.

In the previous volumes of the *STUDENT* much has been written about our societies and society work, but the need of such articles is now as great as ever. While sin exists, the minister must preach, and if the congregation sleep through one sermon, he must try to reach their ears and hearts by

another: so, while evils exist in college, *STUDENT* editors must write.

The value of our society work is too well understood by all to need mentioning here; yet there is a strange apathy on the part of many students in regard to this most valuable part of our course. This apathy can, in most cases, be traced to carelessness in regard to attendance and negligence in the performance of the work assigned. At present many allow very trivial excuses to keep them away from the regular meetings, and, when assigned to duty, think they can do extemporaneously all that is required of them.

Many requirements are needed to enable us to derive the most benefit from our society work, a work that, probably more than any other, fits us for the stern realities and duties of life. Among these the most important have been implied above, a more constant attendance and a more thorough preparation. Without the first of these requisites, no society can attain the highest success. Irregularity in attendance on the part of some tends to develop the same evil in others, for members are sometimes in doubt whether a certain meeting will be well attended or whether it will lack a quorum; and so they easily persuade themselves to remain in their rooms. Many excuses can be offered for non-attendance, the most reasonable of which is that of the student who has been away teaching and has work to "make up." But he should consider that his society work is, at least, as important as any, and unlike most other work cannot be made up, even

in the popular acceptance of the term, but if neglected at the time is gone forever.

The second requisite is no less important. A member whose name has been placed upon the programme for a certain meeting owes it to himself and especially to his hearers to prepare himself as fully as possible to sustain his part. He owes it to himself because otherwise it is valueless to him; he owes it to his hearers because otherwise he is trespassing upon their time and patience.

The beginning of a new year and also of a new term afford us opportunities for forming and carrying out good resolutions on this subject. Let us enter upon the work with earnestness, and if possible make the coming year one to be remembered in the history of our societies.

Among the recently formed associations at Bates of which we may well be proud is the Bates College Brass Band. Coming into existence less than a year ago, the outlook was far from encouraging. The regular studies and the literary work, together with the other labors incident to a student's life seemed to leave little time for musical culture. But when individuals or associations determine to pursue a certain course, success is sure to crown their efforts. Such has been the case with our band. Success has attended it beyond the expectation of the most sanguine, and we now have a band that would do honor to the college before any audience.

There is one other association that

we want and that is an orchestra. Then we shall be fully provided with music. There is ample material for a good orchestra, if the players will form one and practice as the band players have done. We hope in a short time to note the formation of such an association.

Ideas rule the world. Thinking men produce ideas. The college, if anywhere, is the place to train young men to be close, deep, and coherent thinkers. There is a certain discipline in each department of the course that cannot be derived from any other department. Hence for a perfect development of the mind no study can be neglected. But we see no objection in devoting extra time to a certain branch, if that "extra time" is not taken from another study.

Six hours of hard study each day is necessary for the average student to do good work under each professor; and two hours more should be occupied in general reading which is, by no means, a small factor in a college education. To say nothing of the time needed in preparing society work—equal to any department in the college—eight hours each day can and should be employed in hard study and consecutive reading by every student that intends to go forth from his *Alma Mater* with a trained and well developed mind.

As habits of study and reading, formed during the Freshman year, are liable to follow one the other three years of the course, this matter should especially interest the lower classmen. Let every student be awake to the im-

portance of systematic work while in college, and at once take the first step towards fastening a habit upon him which will ultimately crown his life work with high excellence and true success. We are here laying the foundation upon which we are to build in the future. Let us lay this foundation so deep and so broad, by hard, honest, and systematic work that we shall successfully meet every great social problem which may be waiting to be solved.

As is usually the case at the beginning of the winter term, but few of the students have returned. A large part of them are engaged in teaching, and many of their schools will not close till near the middle of the college term. Considering the unfaithful manner in which most lost recitations are made up, such delay in the work of the term cannot be otherwise than hurtful. But are not the profits of teaching a term of school equivalent to the loss of a few weeks at college? Our success as students does not consist simply in learning and reciting stated lessons from a text-book. During our grammar and high-school course we have studied enough in the mechanical method, and now that we have entered college we should seek, from all the advantages offered, those which shall best fit us to be men. To a young man, that has a thorough knowledge of the common English studies, no exercise can be more profitable than teaching a few terms of school. The boy must throw off his rough, free and easy style and he must cultivate that faculty which enables him

to look a man squarely in the eye and talk of subjects of which men should talk. In teaching a country school, one unaccustomed to contact with the rough side of human nature will often find himself placed in positions that require far more wisdom than is necessary to prepare a lesson in Mechanics or Moral Philosophy. Of course, for the most part, we should pay the strictest attention to our studies, and the practice of "cutting" recitations, when there is no good excuse, should be a thing of the past. But if any student, whatever his intended profession may be, will teach one term of country school we can safely say that he will feel himself amply repaid for time lost in college, even though in making up he burn the midnight oil.

We call the attention of the students to our advertising columns and hope they will patronize the firms there represented. The pecuniary success of the *STUDENT* depends largely upon its receipts from these columns; and its success in this direction during this year will, in no small degree, influence its success for several years to come. This latter statement is true because it is much easier to obtain consent to renew old advertisements than it is to get new ones. The number of advertisers depends much, of course, upon the energy of the business manager; some advertise to help along the *STUDENT*; but most of the traders wish some return for their money, and advertise only when there is prospect of increasing their trade. If the students would make it a rule to trade with those

alone who give us their support by advertising, they would thus establish a sort of a reciprocity treaty with the traders which would become a greater source of profit to the *STUDENT* every year.

LITERARY.

FAREWELL.

By I. J., '87.

Who has not paused
Where life's new pathway bent
In sudden course,—
Sad cause of banishment
From dearest friends
With whom sweet days were spent,—

Letting the eye
With tender longing dwell
On all the scene,
And loath to break the spell
By that hard word
For lips just kissed—farewell?

GLIMPSES OF HAWTHORNE.

By E. B. S., '85.

IT is impossible to conceive of men or things as unrelated. On their relations they depend for the particular cast which they take, and it is probably true that in no man's life is it easier to trace results to their causes than in the life of Nathaniel Hawthorne. Under other circumstances he might have become more famous, or he might have become less famous, but it is doubtless true that by appealing to man's natural love for the mystic he has gained for himself a place in letters which he would otherwise have missed. Others had then, and have since, written in this strain; but none have displaced him. His dealing with the supernatu-

ral is to that of others as October's wind is to December's. The former makes us draw our cloaks closer but to enjoy; while the latter drives us shivering to the fireside. Others wrote to meet the tastes of their readers. Hawthorne wrote because his experience had made it natural for him to do so, and his very naturalness won him his success.

Hawthorne inherited from his ancestors a sort of somber mind, owing, it is said, to a curse pronounced upon a relative by one of the persecuted during the "Salem witchcraft." Then, too, the city itself, his birthplace, was rife with mystery. It almost seems that a stranger entering Salem without knowing its name, would instinctively feel that it was a fit birthplace for such a mind. He, himself, says of his life at Raymond, near Sebago Lake: "It was there I first got my cursed habits of solitude." Be that as it may, it is certain that in no atmosphere but that of solitude could he have evolved the thoughts that he did.

In his solitary rambles through the forests his quick ear caught strains of nature's harmonies, to echoes of which the reader of his works is compelled to stop and listen. In the winter, while attuning his thoughts to the rhythmic click of his skates and stirring his blood to a healthy glow, his imagination must have taken its brightest tinge; but when, wearied with his exercise, he took refuge in a deserted log hut and gazed into the fire which he built in the old open fire-place, his thoughts must have pictured in the glowing embers some of the fantastic

shapes which appear in his "Twice Told Tales."

Hawthorne did not seek solitude because he was a misanthropist, neither did he wholly withdraw from men; he often turned his course in such a direction as to bring him among the fishermen, where he doubtless got his idea of "The Village Uncle." Then again, we find him in the taverns studying the characters there. There can be no doubt that he was in full sympathy with humanity, otherwise we should not find him giving voice to his pity, through the young woman, to Hester, in the first pages of the "Scarlet Letter." Nor would any but a tender heart have created such a character as little Pearl, as he says: "To connect her parent forever with the race and descent of mortals, and to be finally a blessed soul in heaven." How well did he understand human nature when he said of the old dames, after they had pointed out Hester as so kind to the poor: "Then, it is true, the propensity of human nature to tell the very worst of itself, when embodied in the person of another, would constrain them to whisper the black scandal of by-gone years." Our hearts warm toward him as we see the smiles on his face as he describes the appearance of the denizens of "Brook Farm": "Coats with high collars and no collars; broad-skirted or swallow-tailed, and with the waist at every point between the hip and arm-pit; pantaloons of a dozen successive epochs, and greatly defaced at the knees by the humiliations of the wearer before his lady-love." . . . "Little skill as

we boasted in other points of husbandry, every mother's son of us would have served admirably to stick up for a scarecrow."

His journal, kept when he was a boy, shows that he had a healthy appreciation of the humorous, and it is this vein of humor, which he never lost, and his sympathy with humanity, that rescues his writings from the gloom which would otherwise have enveloped them. As a rule, it is true that no reader is satisfied with having read one of his works, but the first step opens the way for an extended journey through the enchanted country which his genius has discovered.

THE FUTURE.

By J. H. J., '88.

In spring-time, thro' pastures and woodland,
Surrounded by blossoms of May,

I wandered where rivulets warble,
And watched the young lambs in their play.

I sat 'neath the murmuring pine grove
The breezes of spring-time to share;
Long musing on hopes of the future,
And building fond castles of air.

I wished that I might know the future;
What fortunes were destined for me;
What joys and what sorrows my portion,
And what was my mission to be.

'Tis said, in the ages heroic—
Th' illustrious ages of old—
That sibyls, consulted by mortals,
To them would great secrets unfold.

I went to a grot in the forest,
Which bards of old legend declare
Was sought as the haunt of the sibyl;
And poured forth in secret this prayer:

Pray tell us, oh voices prophetic,
Illustrious sibyls of old,

Oh tell us, what fortunes await us,
And to us the future unfold.

What sorrows and trials o'erhang us?
What joys and what pleasures await?
Will life flow always in sunshine,
Or clouds intermingle our fate?

Then faint as the murmuring waters,
As gentle as zephyrs of May,
A whisper replied, while the pine-tops
Sang "music of seas far away,"

"'Tis not in accordance with nature
The volume of fate to unseal,
Foretelling the woes and the rapture
Which years of the future conceal;

"Yet somewhat to us 'tis permitted
The veil of the future to part,
And, speaking from long observation,
Infallible precepts impart.

"Thy life will be brief at the longest,
Nor will it be empty of care;
Oft finding at every station
A labor or burden to bear.

"He only will bear back the laurels
Who toils without rest or delay;
He only advances to-morrow,
Who learns well his lesson to-day.

"The book of the future lies open;
Its pages your deeds are to fill
Inscribing with pictures of virtue
Or staining with blots, as you will.

"And when, many years passing o'er you
Have sprinkled your temples with gray,
When you the past are recalling—
The future you speak of to-day—

"With sighs you'll recall each misfortune
Lamenting o'er each wasted hour:
Those ever recalling with pleasure
Improved with the best of your power."

THE HERO OF HARPER'S FERRY.

By H. M. B., '84.

GREAT reforms are slow to be received by the majority of humanity. Conservatism numbers far more disciples than radicalism. There must first be an inspiration in a soul more

lofty and daring than the crowd. Alone, this leader, by his intensity of will and resolution of action, must arouse others from their indifference and torpidity either to oppose or support him. His cause has then become the question of the times. Opposition may sacrifice to its wrath the leader of an unpopular cause, but this has the reactive effect of arousing unexpected sympathy and of summoning to aid the right an unhoped for multitude of supporters. Such was the relation of John Brown to the reform of one of the greatest crimes that man commits against his brother. The South believed that the institution of slavery was firmly established. Their state laws were as forcible as could be desired to support the master's interest against the slave's. The Southern gentleman defended his position by advocating that the African was naturally inferior and therefore should serve his superior, the Saxon, that the race was ignorant and improvident, and that it was but charity for the master to assume the charge of his slave's interests. All scruples were silenced by the kindly co-operation of their clergy who wrote sermons suited to the spirit of the times, advocating slavery, and then explored the Bible until they found a text that could be distorted to apply.

True, there was anti-slavery discussion at the North, but there was no organized movement and no acknowledged leader. But there was one to come, not from the North, but from the South; not from the ranks of the distinguished and learned, neither a statesman nor divine, but an ignorant old

man from the despised class of the "Poor Whites." John Brown's impelling motive was both the inspiration of youth and the settled conviction of a life-time. He had looked into the depths of slavery and abhorred it as the sum of all villainies. Through his whole life he had known suffering and toil. His childhood was passed in extreme poverty, yet it was then in beholding the slave child's still harder lot that he swore eternal war against slavery. He kept that oath in life and death. With his determined soul whatever his will once decreed was done. He chose as his life work the ministry. Fortunately for his country, however, he never preached his first sermon. It was destined that his "calling" should lead him not up the steps to the pulpit, but to the gallows. The "labors" of a clergyman might be of some avail to emancipation in the North, but in Kansas and Virginia there was no time for preaching. He might have opposed the perfumed sermons of the Southern clergy, but choosing from the same Bible *his text* he hurled back upon them a scorn and sarcasm of argument, not in words but deeds, the final result of which was to make their labored sermons (not to speak of repetition) too much out of date even to be revised.

The invasion of Virginia at Harper's Ferry, "by an old man with a few followers armed with muskets," though chronicled a defeat, was as necessary to the victory of freedom as was the Fall of Richmond. The whole North was roused to a storm of indignation and sympathy when John Brown, fighting for others and not himself, was captured and wounded in six places,

dragged from the dead bodies of his sons to prison, hurried through the form of a trial, found guilty of treason and murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hung.

Is there anything more pathetic, even in fiction, than the unselfishness of the old Hero of Harper's Ferry as he lay in prison awaiting the most cruel and shameful of deaths? Constantly writing to his wife and children, entreating them not to be ashamed of their relation to "Old John Brown hung as a traitor." Bidding them: "Think of the crushed millions who have no comfort. I charge you all never in your trials to forget the griefs of the poor that cry and of those that have none to help them." Then, as his shameful doom drew near, as if in prophecy of the consummation of his attempt, he said: "I cannot remember a night so dark as to have hindered the coming day, nor a storm so furious and dreadful as to prevent the return of warm sunshine and a cloudless sky." Ah! like others of earth's most unselfish and noblest souls he chose for himself the darkness and sorrow of midnight and storm that not himself but others might see the joy and glory of clear sky and dawn!

But how his enemies erred to think that the scaffold and rope had annihilated the champion of Freedom. Little knowing that of the so-called madman and traitor they had made a Saint the mere invocation of whose name summoned up adorers in multitudes. Little knowing that with the fall of the drop, Richmond fell!

Not a statesman; who better acted in accordance with a higher than his

country's law than the first advocate of national freedom? Not an orator; what is the life-long eloquence of a Webster compromising with slavery in comparison to the speechless eloquence of John Brown's death? Hung as a traitor to his country; who was a greater patriot?

No! His children will not be ashamed of their lineage—they will not blush to own as their father, "Old John Brown hung as a traitor!" The railing voices are hushed by eulogies and acclamations. John Brown, thou art not, as said in scorn; the modern Don Quixote, but the Knight-errant of the freedom of the nineteenth century!

In far distant ages, when the Republic shall have grown old in freedom, looking back upon earlier and darker times, men will choose for many a poem and eulogium the death of Old John Brown, the patriot, the deliverer of the oppressed, who, until he had broken the fetters of his fellow-men, could not ascend to the Heights of Immortality, whose soul could not be buried in his dishonored grave, but rising on high summoned a nation to arms and led the army of Freedom on to victory!

THE STORM-SPIRIT.

By A. E. V., '86.

Wild and weird and long its shriek!
Breathing forth its icy chill
Over house and hut and hill,
Down from mountains cold and bleak
Roars the spirit of wind and storm.
Sad the havoc it would perform!
Moan you may its wanton way;
Cite its crimes whose list you keep:
Praise will I its royal sway;
Me the Storm-Spirit lulls to sleep.

STENOGRAPHY.

By R., '83.

"SPEECH," it has been said, "is next to the breath of life, greatest of all God's provisions for man." Without it, and its companion the power of coherent thought, man would be reduced to the level of the brute, while none of his great achievements in the past would have been possible. Its importance is shown in the Bible when God confused the tongues of the builders of the Tower of Babel, which had the same effect in preventing their concerted action that the entire loss of speech would have had.

But speech alone is not sufficient. That can be used only within the limited distance through which the human voice can be heard, and though this distance has been wonderfully increased by such inventions as the telephone, it is still manifestly inadequate for man's needs. Some means are necessary for communication between far distant points, and some way of preserving for future generations the inspirations of the poet, the eloquence of the orator, and the wisdom of the sage. This is the function of the written language. As, almost invariably in the march of civilization, the warrior, subduing with his sword the barbarous hordes of savages, has preceded and prepared the way for the scholar, it is probable that the first attempt at a visual or sign language was by him. A flag for victory, a beacon for warning, a "bundle of arrows in a rattlesnake's skin" for defiance, such were undoubtedly the primitive attempts of the human race at a visible language. Then came the use of pict-

ure writing, rude drawings of familiar objects, gradually shortened to mere outlines, then to the indication of an object by some prominent part of it. Next followed the attempt to represent the sounds used in naming an object, instead of the object itself, and the final development of an alphabet. It is in Phœnicia, an Egyptian colony, that we find the first trace of a regular alphabet. From there it passed to the Greeks, thence to the Romans. The latter in their conquest of the world carried with them this alphabet, largely modified to suit their own language. The uncivilized hordes whom they conquered also had a modifying effect upon it, so that it lost much of its phonetic or sound-representing character, and became an arbitrary list of signs, each representing several sounds.

The modern languages use practically the Latin alphabet. This alphabet, while answering its purpose as a vehicle for the transmission and preservation of thought, is nevertheless cumbersome and incapable of rapid use. From the earliest civilization the need of a swifter mode of writing has been felt. We find that Cicero had his speeches written in a briefer character than the Roman alphabet, of which traces have come down to us. From that time to this the attempts to provide a rapid mode of writing have been almost innumerable. In England we find that no less than thirteen attempts were made after the reign of Elizabeth and prior to the granting of constitutional liberty. These systems were all alike in that they were all based upon the Latin alphabet, and all failed of their

primary object, the capability of being written with the rapidity of speech. From that time to the present, many other systems have been invented, each one paving the way for something better.

In 1837, Mr. Isaac Pitman of Bath, England, elaborated a system radically different from all which had preceded it, which is still in use and upon which all modern systems are based. Leaving the old Latin alphabet, he based his system wholly upon a representation of the sounds used in speech. For each elemental sound in the language, and there are not so many as might be supposed, he provided one simple sign, easily and rapidly written and as easily read. This system has been improved by later writers until now an expert stenographer can set at defiance the most rapid speaker. At the present time there are three standard systems in use, Benn Pitman's, Munson's, and Graham's, differing but very little in their essentials from each other. All are founded directly upon the Isaac Pitman system, and their differences are in minor points, Graham's being, paradoxical as it may seem, both the best and the poorest of the three. Best, in that, when thoroughly mastered, it is considerably the briefest of the three, and poorest in that it carries the principle of contractions and phraseographs so far as to be very difficult of attainment and rather illegible when written. Between the other two, Pitman's and Munson's, there is possibly but little choice, though probably the Pitman system is used by a large majority of the leading stenographers of

the day. Of the thousand and one other systems in existence, ninety-nine out of every hundred may be set down as comparatively worthless while the hundredth is vastly inferior to either of the three standard systems.

The questions are often asked, "How long does it take to acquire the ability to write short-hand with a speed sufficient for verbatim reporting?" and "Can the art be acquired without a teacher?" The answer to the first is necessarily as varied as the temperaments of those asking it. To some its acquirement is easy and rapid, they seem to take to it naturally, while others can with difficulty learn it at all. But any person of reasonable ability, with not less than one hour's daily practice, should be able to report common speeches in six months' time at the most. The principles of the art are so simple that they can be acquired in a few hours' study. The sole difficulty lies in putting the principles into practice. We often see in newspapers advertisements of new and "wonderful" systems which may be easily learned in a few hours. These may, without exception, be regarded as unmitigated frauds. The man does not, never did, and never will live who can acquire a new method of writing, so as to write it with the rapidity of speech, in a few hours' time. Such a thing is in its very nature impossible. A long-hand writer gives no thought when writing to the form of any letter he may make—it has become mechanical with him; he hears a word and writes it without thought of the shape of the letters composing it. But that ability to write mechanically was not

the acquirement of a few hours, rather it was the labor of years. Just so must short-hand be learned. The formation of its characters must become entirely mechanical, and then, though more easily done than in the case of the complicated characters of long-hand is not the acquisition of a few hours.

To the second question, the answer is. Yes, it can be; but if a good instructor can be found, by all means place yourself in his hands. One great difficulty in studying alone, is the liability of the beginner to get discouraged. He finds some difficult point, and there are many of them, and not being able to puzzle out the solution, gives up in disgust, and throws his book aside, perhaps forever, perhaps to take it up again after a few weeks, to flounder on again until by dint of hard study he wins his way to victory. With an instructor all this is obviated. The instructor can explain the difficult points, and with each one fully explained and understood they grow beautifully less as the learner proceeds, while the knowledge that a certain amount of work is expected at a given time gives the incentive to study which many need, but do not have when studying alone.

Stenography is an art every young man who contemplates entering any of the professions, should master. The lawyer, the doctor, the minister, and the journalist will all find it useful. Nor will the successful business man find a knowledge of it amiss. Its convenience, and its saving of time will far outbalance the difficulties of its attainment,

and once mastered it is yours forever, as good or better than any trade to fall back upon in case of trouble in other pursuits, since the supply as yet by no means equals the demand for *good* stenographers.



COMMUNICATION.

RAYMOND, ME., DEC. 20, 1884.

To the Editors of the Student:

Doubtless many readers of your columns, particularly those who are natives of Western Maine, know that Hawthorne spent a portion of his youth in this staid old town of Raymond. But, although I had often visited the town, and had long sympathized with admirers of "English Note-books," "House of Seven Gables," "Scarlet Letter," etc., I had never, until a few days since, enjoyed a ramble among the author's early haunts.

Having not been born a lover of pedestrianism (Do you not think pedestrians, like poets, *are* born?), although pleasant anticipations of my pilgrimage had largely removed objections to that mode of traveling, I gladly accepted a friend's kind offer of a good team, and set forth upon the journey I had for some time desired to make, entertaining a vague longing that I might absorb just a little of that subtle genius which Hawthorne embodied in his famous works. And yet I knew well that genius, too, is innate, although, doubtless, that which we call genius is largely modified by outward circumstances.

But, indeed, an observer of the old house and its surroundings, as they

exist to-day, can hardly conceive how they should have fostered the peculiar characteristics of Hawthorne's nature. Yet, three-fourths of a century ago, it was probably a "sequestered spot," and viewing it thus we may quite readily attribute to this country home something of that love of solitude, which he himself professes to have here imbibed. But that he loved solitude, even as a boy, is manifest from his frequent visits to the so-called "Pulpit Rock," where, it is said, he was wont to go alone, and delight the little dwellers of the woods with his youthful declamatory efforts. It is a large rock standing in a lonely place by the roadside. Many would call the spot romantic; but doubtless its associations contribute largely to the pleasurable emotions which one experiences while standing upon its summit, while they may not be the entire source of pleasure. I fancied, as I clambered to its highest point, in the stillness of a chill December morning, that I could see the youthful figure, and hear the boyish tones, as, with the patriotic ardor of Young America, seventy years ago, he poured forth the eloquent sentences of Patrick Henry and Adams.

As you approach the house there is nothing to attract the attention. You observe only one of those old-fashioned, square, two-story structures, which were the pride of the better class of citizens, seventy years since. One would scarcely give the place a passing thought; but to know that it was Hawthorne's home, makes a perfect transformation. Wall and door and window become expressive, and tell us

of the youthful genius. There is, now, nothing homelike or cheerful in its exterior. This is, however, easily explained; it is no longer a residence, but was, some fifty years ago, made a church; or more correctly, perhaps, as in the phraseology of its neighbors, a "meetin'-house," since it has subserved a variety of purposes.

I presume the external appearance of the building is but slightly altered. The storms of many seasons have, of course, caused its pristine freshness to fade. The original form has been preserved; the large, elaborately ornamented door, in the center of the front, still forms the one entrance of the church. But the ponderous brass knocker, which sent its echoes through the roomy structure, disappeared with its usefulness.

I did not immediately enter, but passed beyond to the home of one on whom the weight of years is resting, but who was in boyhood a playmate of our author. With him I enjoyed a pleasant chat, and on my inquiry as to Hawthorne's personal appearance when a boy, he pictured to me a slender, delicate figure, always well-appareled, and always exhibiting a manner and exterior different from those of the lads who were his playmates.

But learning from him that I should find the church unlocked, and that I might enter and explore at my pleasure, I returned. I thought of Irving's description of his visit to the place of Shakespeare's nativity, but I knew that here would probably be found no garrulous old lady, nor relics with their

magic power of replacement and preservation.

Narrowly watched by curious eyes which gazed from neighboring windows, I passed within the ancient structure. One is not greatly surprised, having previously learned its present character, to observe the changes which the interior has undergone. You notice that the partitions have been removed, leaving the windows of the two stories, as at first, still retaining the old-fashioned sliding shutters. A gallery has been erected across the front, in that part which was, I presume, originally occupied by the "best" chambers. And below are ranged pews, sufficiently straight and stiff and painful to have delighted the heart of any Puritanic ancestor. Upon the walls and pew-backs are seen the inscriptions of several youthful generations, but these can hardly be deemed, as in the case of those of which Irving speaks, upon the squalid walls of Shakespeare's birthplace, an expression of homage. I wandered up and down the yielding, creaking aisles, sat in the gallery, and mused upon it all, and wondered if Hawthorne, in those halcyon boyhood days, was permitted to gaze down through the vista of years and behold the homage which would be paid him by many loving hearts.

I would fain have continued my reveries, but the thickening mists, and a promise to be home at midday, compelled me to leave the old place and return homeward. E. D. V., '86.

The German Universities have one teacher for every twelve students.

IN MEMORIAM.

LIZZIE H. RANKIN.

"If a star were confined into a tomb,
Her captive flame must needs burn there,
But when the hand that locked her up gave room,
She'd shine through all the sphere."

A GAIN the unwelcome Messenger has been among us. Again we are confronted with the mystery of death. We have been compelled to yield our claim upon one intensely loved and admired. In vain we look for her friendly face and listen for her kindly voice, and not for "many a day" shall we be enabled to get beyond the feeling that she *must* come back to us. Knowledge cannot stifle feeling. Something within compels us to look and listen even when knowledge coldly says—"in vain."

Miss Lizzie H. Rankin, daughter of Hon. Charles Rankin, of Hiram, Me., died in Lewiston, Dec. 8, 1884, at the age of 21 years 8 months and 6 days. She was a graduate of Nichols Latin School, and at the time of her death a member of the Junior class of our college. All who knew her, knew her but to love and admire; and those who knew her best had learned to love her most. Especially is she missed and lamented by her class. One sentiment fills the hearts of all. She was a favorite. She had been constantly growing into our admiration and love from the first day on which we found ourselves classmates together, united in the interest of a common pursuit. Some of us had been with her for five years, and we knew her thoroughly. She was a faithful scholar, and though her teaching took her considerably from

her studies, she yet maintained a high standing in her class. And not only this, but she was a young lady of rare good sense and taste. She possessed a happy, genial spirit. She was quick, keen and sympathetic. She loved her classmates and had a pride *in* and a loyalty *for* her class that we rarely see in a lady belonging to a class made up so largely of young men. She was always interested in things that interested them, and yet, while entering so keenly into their ideas and feelings, she was everywhere the same high-minded lady, with the same spontaneous loyalty to the principle of right. This, of course, is the explanation of the high regard in which she was held. She had an intuitive perception of what belonged to the lady, and to the lady occupying a position in a college like Bates and in a class like hers. It was always a matter of delight to her that the class was so thoughtful and considerate towards its two ladies. The young men had done many thoughtful things, every one of which she remembered and often spoke of. Especially was this true in her sickness. She thought much of the kindly attention shown and sympathies expressed.

And now we mourn her; but we mourn her not as those who have no hope. Such a visitation of the Dark Angel must always remain a mystery. Yet the mystery lies not in the fact that she must go, but in the fact that we were compelled to give her up and to see her led away. To her there has been a gain; to us a loss. She, with all her love for truth and delight in study, has gone where the true is more easily at-

tained, and where greater opportunities for study will be granted. She has graduated from this little fitting school of earth into the great university above, where all those noble faculties of mind and heart and soul will go on in unending development. Let us think of her as having taken up her education there where here it was interrupted. She was intensely earnest here. She will be more so there. She had a love for all that was noble and beautiful and true here. She will love them more and appreciate them better now, as she will every moment be meeting with their fuller revelation. She was a firm believer in religion, and while returning from the last college prayer-meeting that she was ever permitted to attend had freely expressed her desire to be a Christian. She died a trusting believer.

T.

LOCALS.

An editor knelt in his room
Praying for locals to come ;
The only response to his prayer
Was tweedle-de-dum de-dum.

Another one sighed for some news
As he walked on the shore of the sea ;
The result of his painful sighing
Was tweedle-de-dee de-dee.

Do pity the chap in the closet,
Do pity the waif by the sea,
Do send some contributions
To this other boy and me.

Where are the reading-room papers?
The co-eds. are playing tennis in the gym.

Only two of the student editors are in town.

Sale is still on hand to furnish books for the students.

Twenty-seven students were at prayers the first morning of the term.

The water pipes in the basement of Parker Hall were recently tapped by the frost.

Professor—"Oh - that's - easy - you - ought-to-have-that-well-fixed-in-your-mind." Student—"I have—in my mind."

The hoarse rasping of the fiddle and the pick-er-te-bunk - te-bunk of the banjo are sounds not infrequently heard issuing from the rooms of the students.

Chaucer recitation: Prof. — "Mr. M., what should you say in modern English instead of 'my heart will starve'?" Mr. M. (who, evidently, has not been as deeply in love as was Palamon)—"Shouldn't say it."

Greek recitation: Prof. (to student who didn't understand the form $7\frac{1}{2}$)—"It is for $\frac{7}{2}$, look under τ s and you'll find $\frac{7}{2}$." Student (who thought he said, "Look in your boss and you'll find hay")—"All right, sir."

Bates pedagogue (illustrating the earth's axis to his small geography class by a wire passed through an apple)—"Now, Johnnie, with respect to the apple what might this wire be called?" Johnnie (big with confidence)—"A wire."

A Junior said to a friend: "I think Whittier is the best of American poets." The friend thought no more of the matter till a certain young lady happened to show him her Christmas

presents. Among them was an elegant copy of Whittier. What does this signify? Perhaps G. can enlighten us.

Student (in English language)—“After the Roman conquest the people were all broke up.” Prof.—“I think you have the right idea, but please express it a little more elegantly.” Student—“Well, they were all tore out.”

One of the band boys recently carried a young lady a distance of several miles and brought back in her place on the seat beside him a large bass horn. On being asked which was the most preferable companion he remarked, “The horn was brassy and musical, but the maid was that, and fair to look upon. Besides, that horn was an ungainly thing at best.”

“Ah, well for us all
Some sweet hope lies—
Plotting done.”

The above lines came to light recently. By the last two words we judge them to have been written last term just after the Sophomores had finished surveying. The hand is decidedly feminine. The first two lines are quite sentimental and remind us of a sigh; the last line reminds us of another sigh; and the connecting link between it and the other lines must have been another sigh.

A few days since as a certain Freshman who was a few minutes late at prayers had entered the chapel and closed the door, the professor read from the Bible this passage: “When thou hast shut thy door, pray to thy Father which is in secret.” The boy looking at the Prof. in a startled and dazed manner, retreated a few steps

toward the door to obey the unexpected command. The grinning Sophs at once began to “wood up” with much vim and the erring member was brought to order. Let us all try to be on time at prayers.

One of the retiring editors, whose delicacy prevented his making a local of it, tells the following incident which happened during one of the tramps with uniform and torch that the Bates boys took last term. The company was passing through one of our narrowest streets and the *officers*, who were finely rigged out with very large narrow hats having long points fore and aft, were obliged to walk in the ditch, very close to the gabbling crowd that packed the sidewalks. One of them attracted the attention of a burly Irish woman, who exclaimed: “Look; look at the filler wid his nose es long es his hat.”

One of the students, teaching in a rural district, is very particular that his scholars address him with all the politeness due his high position. As one of his small pupils was leaving the desk without thanking him for a certain favor, the stick-swinger said: “Now what do you say, Charlie, after I have given you the pencil?” Charlie—“Hain’t you got a longer one for me?” At another time, not having received thanks for lending a pencil to a boy, the teacher, with great sarcasm, exclaimed: “Much obliged.” But the boy, turning about in a kind of condescending manner said: “Oh! not at all!”

A certain young man who staid in Parker Hall during vacation, fell into the habit of keeping very late hours.

One night, or at least while it was still dark, as he approached the building he was thunder-struck to see a light in his window. He crept stealthily up the stairs and peeped through the key-hole. There, comfortably reclining in an arm-chair, he could see the interloper. Dashing open the door, he confronted—not a tramp as he had supposed—but an '84 man who had happened in town and taken possession. "How did you get in? I locked the door," said the belated proprietor of the room. The '84 man drew himself up with astonishment and replied: "Do you think a man that has been four years in college will ever find any difficulty in entering a room?"

A very interesting lecture was delivered a few evenings since at the Pine Street F. B. Church, by Prof. D. W. C. Durgin, ex-President of Hillsdale College. The Doctor's subject was "Iceland," and all who heard him agree that a great many amusing things can be told about that country. A goodly number of students were present and highly appreciated the Doctor's fund of fact and anecdote. The illustrations used were brought from Iceland. Although the lecture lasted more than two hours, the interest of the audience never lagged. It was evident that the Doctor came far short of exhausting his subject, and that in fact he could entertain an audience for half a dozen nights in succession, and then have a few more of his Icelandic jokes left.

A Bates student who prides himself on a luxuriant growth of moustache, was sitting in his father's office one day last vacation, when an old gentleman called

and inquired for Mr. X—. The young man said Mr. X— was out of town. "And what may I call you," asked the stranger. "My name is X—," replied the student twisting his moustache, "I am the son of the gentleman you wish to see." "Ah! ha!" said the old man, "I want to know if Mr. X— has a son old enough to have eyebrows growing down under his nose."

The first reunion of Bates Alumni residing in Boston and vicinity, was held at Young's Hotel, in Boston, January 7th. Such a meeting was planned six years ago, but on account of the sudden death of Mr. Bates, was postponed. The success of this first reunion is due to the efforts of a few alumni who believed that "An annual dinner will be the means of renewing college acquaintances and friendships, and of forming new acquaintances between older and younger alumni." Twenty-nine of the alumni with two invited guests, Pres. Cheney and Mr. W. B. Wood, gathered around the board on January 7th, and formed an association, with G. C. Emery, '68, as President; Rev. F. W. Baldwin, '72, as Vice-President; and G. E. Smith, '73, as Secretary and Treasurer. After the dinner speeches were made. President Cheney was the first called upon and he responded to the sentiment, "The College." After a short review of the work of the college he said, "It must be conceded that the college has had some degree of success. But in order to become what is implied in that word *success*, she must have a large place in the hearts of her alumni. Let her children love her as a mother is deserving

to be loved ; let them speak well of her, defend her good name, work for her and see that her wants are all supplied, and she will not fail to bless the nation and the world." . . . "This Boston Association of Alumni of the college is the first, and so is entitled to be called the mother association. That daughters of hers will, before many years, be born in New York, Chicago, Minneapolis, Denver, and San Francisco is what we all believe." Prof. G. C. Chase, of the college, in a few appropriate words expressed a wish that the alumni would always assemble at Commencement, and mentioned the struggle which all had experienced in gaining a college education, and the results traceable to the energy developed in that work. The teachers from Bates were ably represented by Mr. G. E. Gay, who advocated a professorship of teaching in connection with a professorship of Psychology in the college. Mr. R. F. Jonhonnnett, with an eloquent speech, responded for the alumni residing in Boston. Rev. W. H. Bolster then followed with an amusing series of reminiscences and ended by exhorting all to perpetuate their names by aiding the college, after they had obtained wealth. Before adjourning the alumni voted to meet each successive year in the month of January or February. By request of the Association we give below the names of all the alumni present :

'67, none ; '68, Grenville C. Emery, Boston, Prof. Geo. C. Chase, Bates College, Prof. Oliver C. Wendell, Harvard College ; '69, Rev. William H. Bolster, South Weymouth, Mass. ; '70, William E. C. Rich, Boston ; '71, James

N. Ham, Lexington, Mass. ; '72, Geo. E. Gay, Malden, Mass., Rev. Fritz W. Baldwin, Chelsea, Mass. ; '73, Freedom Hutchinson, Esq., Boston, Geo. E. Smith, Esq., Boston ; '74, — ; '75, Lewis M. Palmer, Framingham, Mass., George Oak, Esq., Boston, Geo. W. Wood, Esq., Boston, Frank L. Washburn, Esq., Boston, Forest L. Evans, Esq., Salem, Mass., Frank B. Fuller, M. D., Pawtucket, R. I. ; '76, Enoch C. Adams, Beverly, Mass., W. O. Collins, Framingham, Mass. ; '77, Lewis A. Burr, Malden, Mass., Rev. J. A. Chase, Chelmsford, Mass. ; '78, Charles E. Hussey, Newton Upper Falls, Mass. ; '79, Charles M. Sargent, Dedham, Mass., Rodney F. Jonhonnnett, Esq., Boston ; '80, — ; '81, Charles S. Haskell, North Weymouth, Mass., Clifton P. Sanborn, Boston ; '82, John C. Perkins, Boston ; '83, Fred E. Foss, Boston, Wm. Watters, M. D., Lynn, Mass. ; '84, Charles S. Flanders, Worcester, Mass.

IN MEMORIAM.

Since the close of last term the Junior class has been called upon to mourn the loss of one of its number, Miss Lizzie H. Rankin, who died in Lewiston, Monday, Jan. 8th. Services were held on the evening of the 8th and the remains were carried, the following morning, to East Hiram, where the obsequies were held. It being in vacation only two or three of the class were in Lewiston when the sad event occurred. At the opening of the term a meeting of the class was called and the following resolutions were adopted :

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His mysterious Providence to

remove from our midst our beloved classmate, Miss Lizzie H. Rankin ;

Whereas, By her removal the class has sustained a great loss and wishes to pay a tribute of love to her memory, and publicly express the deep feelings of sorrow which her death has caused ; therefore be it

Resolved, That we bow in humble submission to the irrevocable decree of the Most High ;

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the loss of her valued help and companionship, and, regretting the scattered condition of the class at the time of her decease, we now give expression to our sincere and heartfelt grief ;

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the bereaved family as a token of our sympathy, and that they be published in the BATES STUDENT and the *Lewiston Journal*.

C. E. STEVENS,

C. HADLEY,

W. A. MORTON,

Com. for Class of '86.

PERSONALS.

'71.—C. H. Hersey was elected last fall as representative from Keene to the New Hampshire Legislature.

'72.—H. Blake is practicing law in Hallowell.

'72.—J. A. Jones has just returned from his European trip.

'74.—R. Given is practicing law in Denver, Col.

'76.—A. L. Morey, of Hampton, N. H., has been elected acting president of Ridgeville College, Indiana, and will probably enter upon his duties at the beginning of the March term.

'78.—Rev. J. Q. Adams, of Dover, has been visiting friends in this city.

'78.—C. E. Hussey was married Dec. 25th to Miss Carrie H. Wallace of Rochester, N. H.

'80.—E. H. Farrar is employed in J. P. Putnam's architect office, Boston.

'80.—I. F. Frisbee has an interesting article on "Scansion" in the *Journal of Education*.

'80.—H. L. Merrill is principal of the high school at Hutchinson, Minn.

'80.—E. E. Richards is Register of Probate for Franklin County.

'81.—H. E. Coolidge has been chosen principal of the High School at Dover, N. H.

'81.—F. H. Wilbur is employed with the Auburn Paper Box Company.

'82.—W. S. Hoyt is attending a medical school in New York City.

'82.—J. F. Merrill is spending a few weeks in Boston.

'82.—E. R. Richards is the successful editor of the *Wood River News*, Minor Hailey, Idaho.

'82.—O. H. Tracy was married Nov. 3rd at Ossipee, N. H., to Miss Susie E. Barbaric.

'84.—A. Beede, Jr., is principal of the East Wilton Grammar School.

'84.—Miss H. M. Brackett is studying librarianship in the Columbia College library.

'84.—R. E. Donnell is teaching during his vacation at Allen's Mills.

'84.—E. H. Emery has entered the United States Signal Service.

'84.—S. Hackett has entered the law office of A. K. P. Knowlton in this city.

'84.—F. S. Sampson is engaged in a bookstore in Boston.

'84.—W. D. Wilson is spending a

few weeks at the New Orleans Exposition.

'84.—H. Whitney has entered the Veterinary School in Boston.

STUDENTS:

'85.—E. H. Brackett has just closed a successful school at Scarboro.

'85.—A. F. Gilbert has just completed a term of school at Wells.

'85.—B. G. W. Cushman and C. W. Harlow have just completed their schools in Washington, Me.

'85.—F. A. Morey is teaching in Westport.

'86.—J. W. Flanders is teaching elocution in the Nichols Latin School.

'86.—H. S. Sleeper is teaching in Leeds.

'86.—L. H. Wentworth has been obliged to give up his school at Canton, on account of sickness.

'86.—W. N. Prescott is teaching at Hiram.

'87.—J. Bailey is teaching in Vinalhaven.

'87.—I. W. Jordan is teaching in Damariscotta.

'87.—Miss M. N. Chase is teaching in West Berwick.

'87.—P. R. Howe has been employed during the vacation in J. M. Fernald's bookstore.

'87.—J. W. Moulton has been canvassing in Lewiston during the vacation.

'87.—E. I. Sawyer is teaching in Gray.

'87.—Miss N. E. Russell has been canvassing during the vacation.

'87.—F. Whitney is teaching in Norway.

'88.—B. W. Tinker is teaching in Intervale, N. H.

'88.—A. E. Thomas, of Lewiston, has entered the class of '88.

THEOLOGICAL:

'83.—Rev. B. Minard has been having marked success in Houlton, Me.

'84.—J. L. Smith was married January 1st to Miss Lizzie C. Goss of Lewiston.

'85.—A. E. Cox is still preaching at Brownfield, Me.

'86.—A. W. Anthony has been spending the vacation at his home in Providence, R. I.

'86.—F. Blake still supplies at South Lewiston.

'86.—W. W. Carver has been engaged as pastor of the church at Greene for another year.

'86.—W. H. Getchell still supplies at Sabatis.

'87.—S. A. Blaisdell is teaching at Blue Hill.

'87.—A. W. Bradeen has been teaching at Mexico.

'87.—R. D. Gilkey has been in this city during the vacation.

'87.—J. A. Wiggin has been teaching at North Baldwin.

'87.—I. Windsor has been canvassing for "Our Home," in Bangor.

♦ ♦ ♦
EXCHANGES.

The *Haverfordian*, in its last issue, presents some very interesting and valuable reading. The article on "The Story of Port Royal and Louis XIV.," is well worth the attention of any person interested in historical studies; while "Around Haverford" gives us some very pleasing glimpses of the surroundings of the college.

The *Hamilton Literary Monthly* is one of the most interesting of our exchanges. Its chief literary article is more instructive than interesting, but shows much labor and an acquaintance with the temperance question. The "Editor's Table" is quite a large table and might, perhaps, be reduced in size, and give its spare room to the literary, but it presents us some good "clippings" and considerable news. On the whole, the *Monthly* is far above the majority of our exchanges.

The *Brunonian* is at hand. Its literary department is not extensive, but it has some very good editorials.

The *Bowdoin Orient* is presenting a series of papers on "Bowdoin in Journalism." These papers will present an exhaustive list and brief account of all the alumni who have been engaged in journalism for a long or short period. The idea is a good one and if other college papers would follow the example of the *Orient*, it would add much to the value of college journalism.

AMONG THE POETS.

PREMONITION.

With heart as free as wind or wave,
I laugh at those whom love beguiles,
And boldly mark and safely brave
His most alluring smiles.

And yet I know she somewhere stands—
She I shall love—my joy, my queen—
In what fair form, in what far lands,
As yet unknown, unseen.

But I shall find her fairest face—
Her glance will gleam upon my ken—
Somewhere—I know not in what place;
Sometime—I know not when.

COLLEGE WORLD.

AMHERST:

A series of photographs of the college recitation rooms, laboratories, etc., is being prepared under the direction of Prof. Todd, and will be exhibited at the New Orleans Exposition.—*Student*.

A special prize of forty dollars has been offered to the Senior who shall write the best essay on "Theistic Belief."

BOWDOIN:

Prof. Johnson offers an optional exercise in French every Thursday afternoon. Special attention is paid to pronunciation.

Bowdoin sends out an unusually large number of teachers this winter.

HARVARD:

During the past season the Harvard foot-ball team won seven games out of the eleven played.

There are only twelve candidates for the university crew.

Work on the college papers is accepted as a substitute for the regular literary work of the university.

COLUMBIA:

Columbia holds the chess championship.

A cup is to be offered for an inter-class base-ball tournament in the spring.

The pneumatic rowing machine will be put down in the gymnasium after the examinations.

A new gymnasium is desired.

YALE:

The Latin Salutatory has been abolished.

The foot-ball management received

\$615 as their receipts from the Harvard game, and \$1,800 from the Princeton game.

MISCELLANEOUS :

The *Yale Library Magazine*, established in 1839, is the oldest college paper.

Iceland is to have a university next year.

A class in short-hand has been organized at Princeton.

Prof. Sylvester, now at Oxford, is declared by English men of science to be the greatest living mathematician.

The great event of the year at Johns Hopkins University will probably be the lecture by Sir Wm. Thomson upon "Molecular Dynamics."

Prof. R. Dunn, D.D., has been appointed to act as President of Hillsdale College until the close of the current college year, Pres. Durgin's resignation taking effect January 1, 1885.

Oberlin is to have a new college building to cost \$60,000. Work will be begun when the spring weather permits.

The new laboratories erected at Lehigh are said to be the finest in this country, and the equal of any in the world. A new course in advanced electricity has been started there to meet the needs of the coming age.

The Legislature of Texas has set apart a million acres of land, in addition to that already given, for its university.

The Faculty of Harvard College has decided by a vote of 24 to 5 to prohibit the Harvard College eleven from engaging in any more inter-collegiate football games.

Two new lecturers have been appointed at Harvard, one on Protection and the other on Free Trade.

LITERARY NOTES.

The first number of *Alden's Juvenile Gem* is at hand. This publication will endeavor to place in the hands of youths, good wholesome reading, in the hope that it may tend to offset the evil influences arising from reading some of the sensational works of the day. The first number gives good promise of the future. We wish it success.

The February number of the *Atlantic Monthly* contains, besides the serials, an interesting and instructive article on "The Quest for the Grail of Ancient Art," and a scathing review of Julian Hawthorne's work, "Nathaniel Hawthorne and His Wife." The *Atlantic* sustains its reputation.

Queries is a new publication, devoted to educational interests. It will present to its readers a carefully selected series of questions on all departments of knowledge. The first number presents two hundred of these questions, embracing Literature, American History, Science, Art, Music, Theology, Mathematics, and Evolutions. If well conducted, *Queries* will be invaluable to all interested in the cause of education.

"Chinese Gordon." A biography of this remarkable man ought to be interesting reading, especially if written by the famous war correspondent, Archibald Forbes. The "Literary Revolution" edition is now out, with large, handsome type and good binding, for only 50 cents. John B. Alden, Publisher, 393 Pearl St., New York.

CLIPPINGS.

Tiny little letter
On a little card,
Help the jolly student
Answer questions hard.
So the little ponies,
Glanced at on the sly
Make the naughty Freshmen
Soph'mores by and by.—*Era*.

"Oh, ma! there's a dude on wings."
"No, child, that is only a mosquito."
—*Ex*.

Class in History. Three men flunk
in succession. Fourth rises and says
the next paragraph is: "The Dawn of
Intellectual Light." Great rejoicing!
—*Ex*.

AMO.

"I love," the radiant maiden said,
The Freshman gave a start;
A thousand fancies filled his mind.
He clasped her to his heart.

It seemed to his bewildered sense
As if 'twere all a dream:
But as he pressed her closer still
She only said, "*ice-cream*."

—*Bowdoin Orient*.

Masher—"Ah! Ladies, permit me
to escort you." Ladies—"Certainly,
we're just going to get some ice-cream."
Masher can't be seen disappearing for
a cloud of dust.—*Amherst Student*.

First Soph. (suddenly taking out his
Waterbury)—"Great heavens! I've
lost my train." Second Do. (sympa-
thetically)—"What train?" F. S.—
"Train of reflection. Ta-ta!"—*Ex*.

Prof. of Latin (to student boarder)—
"Will you have some jam?" Student
Boarder—"Not any, thanks. Jam
satis!" Prof.—"Are you sick?"
Student—"Sic sum!" There's an
empty chair at that table now.—*Ex*.

"What is a ship without a sail?
Adieu, my lover adieu,
What is a monkey without a tail?
A dude, my lover, a dude."—*Ex*.

Freshie receiving a card, "at home,
etc.," from Prof. and Mrs. Blank, eyes
it a moment in mute bewilderment
(same Freshie not being used to the
graces and refinements of society) and
then exclaims: "Ugh! wonder if he
thinks I care whether he's at home or
not!"

Prof. of History proceeds to explain
the differences between the Latin and
Greek churches. Accurate Senior
(fresh from Psychology)—"Do these
differences belong to the Greek or the
Latin Church?" Prof. and class be-
come demoralized and as yet the ques-
tion is unanswered.—*Ex*.

"So you are the new girl," said the
boarders to the new waiter: "and by
what name are we to call you?"
"Pearl," said the maid with a saucy
toss of her head. "Oh!" asked the
smart boarder, "are you the pearl of
great price?" "No, I'm the pearl
that was cast before swine." There
was a long silence, broken only by the
buzz of flies in the milk-pitcher.—*Ex*.

Now the time draweth near when the
Junior bethinketh him of a subject for
his oration. Yea, verily, the prospect
seemeth bright until he trieth to set
forth his deep thoughts on paper. But
then the bright vision with which, here-
tofore, he hath cheered up his spirits
vanish, and wearily doth he think, and
write, and crase, murmuring to himself
meanwhile the exhilarating melody:

"With so many college duties to be done,
To be done,
Oh! the Junior's lot is not a happy one."

The Bates Student.

JOHNSTON & HATCH

Keep the Best 5 and 10c. Cigars in the City.

No. 64 LISBON STREET, LEWISTON, ME.

—SIGN—BIG INDIAN.—

Allen & Ginter

Richmond, Va.

*Manufacturers of the finer grades of cigarettes
and smoking tobaccos. Our popular brand of*

Richmond Straight Cut No. 1 Cigarettes.

*are made from a rare and costly tobacco,
the quality of which is not equaled by any other
cigarette. Beware of Imitations.*

Stanley

PHOTOGRAPH AND CRAYON

ARTIST.

SPECIAL RATES TO STUDENTS.

Removed to Paul's Block, 174 Lisbon St., Lewiston, Me.

The Old MAIN STREET CANDY MANUFACTORY

Is the place for you to buy your CONFECTIONERY, made fresh every day.

FOREIGN GREEN FRUIT A SPECIALTY.

S. A. CUMMINGS, No. 223 Main Street, Lewiston.

H. A. OSGOOD & CO.,

Diamonds, Fine Watches, Jewelry,

**Spectacles, Sterling Silver and
Rogers's Plated Ware,**

No. 81 Lisbon Street, Lewiston, Maine.

HENRY A. OSGOOD, CH. H. OSGOOD, CH. G. CORLISS.

Buy Shirts, Collars, Cuffs,

—AND ALL—

FURNISHING GOODS

—AT—

ROBIE'S SHIRT STORE.

BATES COLLEGE.

FACULTY OF INSTRUCTION AND GOVERNMENT.

REV. OREN B. CHENEY, D.D.,

President.

• THOMAS L. ANGELL, A.M.,

Professor of Modern Languages.

REV. JOHN FULLONTON, D.D.,

Prof. of Ecclesiastical History and Pastoral Theology.

REV. JAMES ALBERT HOWE, D.D.,

Professor of Systematic Theology and Homiletics.

JONATHAN Y. STANTON, A.M.,

Professor of Greek and Latin Languages.

GEORGE C. CHASE, A.M.,

Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature.

REV. BENJAMIN F. HAYES, D.D.,

Professor of Psychology and Exegetical Theology.

THOMAS HILL RICH, A.M.,

Professor of Hebrew.

RICHARD C. STANLEY, A.M.,

Professor of Chemistry and Geology.

JOHN H. RAND, A.M.,

Professor of Mathematics.

REV. THOMAS HILL, D.D.,

Lecturer on Ethics.

REV. G. S. DICKERMAN,

Lecturer on English History.

REV. W. H. BOWEN, D.D.,

Lecturer on Natural Theology.

CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission to the Freshman Class are examined as follows:—

LATIN: In six books of Virgil's *Aeneid*; six orations of Cicero; the *Catiline* of Sallust; twenty exercises of Arnold's *Latin Prose Composition*, and in Harkness' *Latin Grammar*. **GREEK:** In three books of Xenophon's *Anabasis*; two books of Homer's *Iliad*, and in Hadley's *Greek Grammar*. **MATHEMATICS:** In Loomis' or Greenleaf's *Arithmetic*, in the first twelve chapters of Loomis' *Algebra*, and in two books of *Geometry*. **ENGLISH:** In Mitchell's *Ancient Geography*, and in Worcester's *Ancient History*.

All candidates for advanced standing will be examined in the preparatory studies, and also in those previously pursued by the class they propose to enter, or in other studies equivalent to them.

Certificates of regular dismission will be required from those who have been members of other Colleges.

The regular examinations for admission to College take place on the second Saturday before Commencement, on Tuesday preceding Commencement, and on Saturday preceding the first day of the Fall Term.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The regular Course of Instruction is that commended by the leading Colleges of the country as eminently adapted to secure liberal culture and a sound classical education.

EXPENSES.

The annual expenses are about \$200. Pecuniary assistance, from the income of thirteen scholarships and various other benefactions, is rendered to those who are unable to meet their expenses otherwise.

Students contemplating the Christian ministry receive assistance every year of the course.

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.

This is a department in the College, established by vote of the corporation July 21, 1870. It occupies Nichols Hall, situated about a quarter of a mile from the College buildings, and is in charge of a special Faculty appointed by the College corporation.

Candidates for admission are required to furnish testimonials of good standing in some Christian church, and to give evidence of their duty to prepare for the gospel ministry, certified by the church of which they are members respectively, or by some ordained minister.

Those who are not graduates from College, previous to entering upon the regular course of study, must be prepared for examination in the common English branches, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Chemistry, Geology, Astronomy, Algebra, and in the Latin and Greek languages.

Tuition, room rent, and use of libraries free.

COMMENCEMENT, Thursday.....JUNE 25, 1885.

NICHOLS LATIN SCHOOL.

This Institution is located in the city of Lewiston, Maine, and is named in honor of LYMAN NICHOLS, Esq., of Boston. The special object of the school is to prepare students for the Freshman Class of Bates College, though students who do not contemplate a College course are admitted to any of the classes which they have the qualifications to enter. The School is situated near the College and Theological School, and thus affords important advantages of association with students of more advanced standing and scholarship.

The Course of Study comprises three years and as many classes; that is, the first year, or third class; the second year, or second class; the third year, or first class. The classes are so arranged that students can enter the school at any time during the year.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.

IVORY F. FRISBEE, A.M., PRINCIPAL	Teacher of Latin and Greek.
FRANCIS L. HAYES, A.M.	Teacher of Greek.
EDWARD R. CHADWICK, A.B.	Teacher of Elocution.
ALBERT E. VERRILL	Teacher of Rhetoric.
ALFRED B. MORRILL	Teacher of Mathematics.
CHAS. A. WASHBURN	Teacher of Geography and History.
CHAS. HADLEY	Assistant in Latin.

For further particulars send for Catalogue.

I. F. FRISBEE, *Principal.*

LYNDON INSTITUTE, LYNDON CENTRE, VT.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.

WALTER E. RANGER, A.M., PRINCIPAL—Latin and Greek. EDWIN F. NASON, A.M.—Latin and Higher Mathematics. MISS AUGUSTA PRESCOTT, PRECEPTRESS—French and German. MISS JENNIE E. WOODMAN—English Branches. MISS MABEL C. BEMIS—Instrumental Music. MISS JENNIE E. WOODMAN—Painting and Drawing. MISS MARY RAYNES—Elocution. MRS. R. H. HARVEY—Matron.

For both sexes. Young Ladies' Classical Course, College Preparatory Course, Seminary Scientific Course, Commercial and Business Course. Instruction given in Music, Painting, Drawing, Elocution.

A Reading-Room of more than thirty of the best magazines and papers and an excellent Library. The Cabinet has been recently enhanced by the acquisition of a fine collection of minerals, fossils, woods, birds, etc., at an expense of several hundred dollars. Chemical Laboratory with new apparatus fitted up for individual experiments. Philosophical Apparatus, etc. Best moral Influences. Expenses moderate.

Lyndon Institute was chartered in 1867. During the year 1883 it has received a permanent endowment of \$25,000. The Institute building, which is a brick and granite building, 100x75 feet, built at a cost of \$20,000, has recently been refurnished and refurnished at an expense of several thousand dollars. It is delightfully located on a gentle eminence overlooking the Passumpsic valley, which is surrounded by beautiful hills and mountains. The Ladies' Boarding Hall, in charge of the Preceptress, with a competent Matron, offers unusual advantages for a home to a limited number of young ladies. Large, well-ventilated, comfortably furnished rooms, spring water, excellent drainage, steam heat, and a healthful location.

I. W. SANBORN, Sec'y and Treas.
D. P. HALL, President.

LEBANON ACADEMY.

Pupils fitted for Business, Scientific Schools or the best Colleges.

GEORGE H. GOULD, *Principal.*

For further particulars, address the Principal, or ELIHU HAYES, Sec'y Trustees.

New Hampton Literary Institution, NEW HAMPTON, N. H.

Six Courses of Study—Classical, English and Classical, Regular Scientific, Musical, and Commercial College Course.

Address, Rev. A. B. MESERVEY, A.M., *Principal.*

Green Mountain Seminary, WATERBURY CENTRE, VT.

Courses of Study—College Preparatory, Classical and English Commercial. The best Commercial Department in the State. Expenses Low.

For further particulars address the Principal, Miss LIZZIE COLLEY, at Waterbury Centre.

Maine Central Institute, PITTSFIELD, MAINE.

Thorough Courses of Study in English, Classical and Scientific Branches.

Normal Department attached.

J. H. PARSONS, A.B., *Principal.*

The Bates Student.

YOU WILL FIND A GOOD LINE OF
Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, & Slippers
AT C. O. MORRELL'S.

If you wish to get just what you pay for and the most you can for your money, please Call and Examine My Stock, which has been largely improved within the last year.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

Corner Main and Lisbon Sts., Lewiston, Me.

SIGN—BIG BLACK BOOT.

M. E. HARLOW,
Manufacturer of Pure Confectionery.

A LARGE FRESH STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.

CARAMELS AND CREAM GOODS A SPECIALTY.

38 Lisbon St., Lewiston, Me.

DR. D. B. STROUT,
DENTIST,

Corner Main and Lisbon Streets,

Over Abbott's Drug Store.

A BEAUTIFUL SET OF PERMANENT TEETH FOR \$10.

GEORGE B. ATTWOOD,
DEALER IN
Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers

Court St., Opp. Elm House,

AUBURN, - - - - - MAINE.

All Goods Guaranteed and Prices Low as the Lowest

L. SMITH,
Dealer in All Kinds of
Coal and Wood, Fitted and Unfitted
OFFICE AND YARD NEAR ENGINE HOUSE,
Between Bates and Franklin Streets.
Terms Strictly C. O. D.

BUY YOUR
BASE-BALL * GOODS
—AT—

J. A. Tracy's Variety Store.

No. 231 Main Street, Lewiston.

WAKEFIELD BROS.
LEWISTON, ME.,
—DEALERS IN—

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,

Fancy and Toilet Articles, Sponges,
Brushes, Perfumery, etc.

JOHN N. WOOD,
DEALER IN
COAL AND WOOD.
Storage for Flour and Carriages.
No. 64 MIDDLE STREET,
Near Maine Central Upper Station.

RICHARDS & MERRILL, Merchant Tailors,

AND DEALERS IN

Ready-Made Clothing, Furnishing Goods, &c.

We have always on hand a very large and choice selection of Foreign and Domestic Woolens, in latest styles and novelties, which we make to order, and guarantee in Fit, Trimmings, and Workmanship, equal to any that can be had in Maine. A full line of Fine Custom Ready-Made Suits and Overcoats always on hand. Our Motto: Quick Sales at Small Profits.

No. 1 Lyceum Hall Building, Lewiston, Maine.

W. E. LANE, APOTHECARY

Lately removed to the store formerly
occupied by H. W. Barbour.

No. 263 Lisbon St., Lewiston, Me.



Leading Numbers: 14, 048, 130, 333, 161.

For Sale by all Stationers.

THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO.,
Works, Camden, N. J. 26 John St., New York.

ONE MILLION Copies will soon be sold—
Twenty Years of Congress—By James G. Blaine. The only history of our government from 1861 to 1881. Hon. John S. Wise, M. C. from Virginia, says: "Whoever takes it up, no matter whether he be Mr. Blaine's friend or enemy, will never put it down until he has read the whole. \$2-\$200 per Month paid good responsible agents. Apply at once.

THE HENRY BILL PUB. CO., NORWICH, CONN.

T. J. MURPHY, HATS, CAPS, & FURS,

Dealer in and Manufacturer of

Lisbon Street, Lewiston, Me.

Sign—**BIG GOLD HAT.**

THE NEW-ENGLAND Bureau of Education

1. THE NEW ENGLAND BUREAU OF EDUCATION has gained a national reputation, and is now patronized by many of the best schools, public and private, in every State in the Union.

2. Hence, School Officers have learned where to apply for the best teachers, and the best teachers where to register to find access to the best schools.

3. This Bureau is under the management of a professional educator, who has spent forty years in the school-room, and has devoted much attention to the school, and the teacher's necessary qualifications.

The business of this Bureau is rapidly increasing. The call for teachers of every grade of school and every department of instruction comes from the East, the West, the North, and the South—from every State in the Union.

Now is the time to register.

Circulars and forms of application sent free.

Address, HIRAM ORCUTT, Manager,
16 HAWLEY ST., BOSTON.

GEO. F. DUTTON, HAIR DRESSER,

232 Lisbon Street, Two Doors South of P. O.,
Up Stairs, Lewiston.

HAIR CUTTING, . . . 15 CENTS.

More than 12 years' experience in the business.

The Bates Student.

FINE DRESS SUITS AND OVERCOATS.
BLUE STORE.

Lewiston's Largest Clothing House. Young Men's Suits and Overcoats a specialty, in Black, Brown, Port Wine, Whip-Cord, Diagonals, and Basket Worsted. Also, all the nobby styles in large and small Plaids.

Blue Store, Lewiston, Me., Strictly One-Price.

C. Y. CLARK.



LIVERY, BOARD, and FEED STABLE.

Carriages Furnished for Funerals
and Private Parties.

All orders promptly attended to.

LEWISTON, MAINE.

PATENTS

MUNN & CO., of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, continue to act as Solicitors for Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, for the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany, etc. Hand Book about Patents sent free. Thirty-seven years' experience. Patents obtained through MUNN & CO. are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, the largest, best, and most widely circulated scientific paper. \$3.20 a year. Weekly. Splendid engravings and interesting information. Specimen copy of the Scientific American sent free. Address MUNN & CO., SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN Office, 251 Broadway, New York.

Isaac Goddard, Dentist,

(Successor to DR. M. B. PREBLE.)

3 1-2 Phoenix Block, Auburn, Me.

EZRA H. WHITE, D.D.S.

Dental Rooms,

No. 1 Lyceum Block, Lisbon Street,

LEWISTON, ME.

FINE PRINTING. LOW PRICES.

P R I N T I N G

OF ALL KINDS EXECUTED AT THE

Journal Job Office,

LEWISTON, MAINE.

Having a very extensive Job Printing Establishment furnished with the very best appliances of Presses, Type, and Workmanship, we especially solicit orders for Fine Printing of all kinds,

For Manufacturers or Business Men,

We also make a specialty of

First-Class Book and College Printing

☐ All orders addressed to the

PUBLISHERS OF JOURNAL,

Lewiston, Maine.

The Bates Student.

EASTERN STEAM DYE HOUSE.

COATS, PANTS, SHAWLS, SACQUES, &c.,

Dyed, Cleansed and Repaired.

BONNETS and HATS BLEACHED and PRESSED

KID GLOVES COLORED AND CLEANSSED.

J. D. BEAL, 105 Lower Main St., Lewiston, Me.



**JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.**
THE FAVORITE NUMBERS, 303, 404, 332, 351, 170,
AND HIS OTHER STYLES
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.



\$5.00 FOR 35c.

A VOLUME OF UNIVERSAL REFERENCE.
THE R. M. & CO. STANDARD CYCLOPEDIA.

This Cyclopaedia is a new and valuable book for popular use, compiled by competent editors, after consultation of the best authorities, printed from new, large, clear type, and handsomely bound in leatherette in imitation of crocodile skin. It contains information on every conceivable subject, and its reliability has been assured by the most careful preparation. It is of the greatest use in answering the 10,000 questions that constantly arise in regard to dates, places, persons, incidents, statistics, etc.

Complete in one volume. Finely illustrated.

We want agents and canvassers, and in order that you may have a copy to exhibit and canvass with, we make this **SPECIAL OFFER**. To any one who will agree to show this book to their friends and assist us in making sales, we will, upon receipt of 35 one-cent stamps, to prepay postage expense, packing, etc., forward one copy by return of mail.

CALL PUBLISHING CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

Jordan, Frost & Co.,

Eastern, Western, and Southern

LUMBER.

Mouldings, Gutters and Brackets.

Planing Mill and Lumber Yard Foot of Cross Canal.

LEWISTON, ME.

WM. JORDAN,

A. R. FROST.

F. M. JORDAN.

**DR. EMERY BAILEY,
DENTIST,**

3 1-2 LISBON ST., LEWISTON.

Gas Administered to Extract Teeth.

The Best Assortment of

HARDWARE

Can be found at the Store of

JOSEPH H. DAY,

235 Main Street.

Bird Cages, Clothes Wringers, Skates, Fine Pocket
and Table Cutlery, Fishing Tackle, Whips, &c.

A. M. JONES & CO.,

—DEALERS IN—

BOOTS, SHOES, & RUBBERS,

No. 7 College Block,

LEWISTON, MAINE.

NOTICE!

—FOR—

Fine Shoes at Reasonable Prices

Please call at the

BOSTON SHOE STORE,

113 Lisbon St., Lewiston.

The Bates Student.

LIFE INSURANCE.

PLEASE EXAMINE THE MASSACHUSETTS NON-FORFEITURE LAW UNDER WHICH THE

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.

(The Oldest Chartered Company in America) Works:

CASH SURRENDER VALUE EACH YEAR!

LIBERAL FORM OF POLICY

LARGE DIVIDENDS!

ABSOLUTE SECURITY!

V. RICHARD FOSS, Gen'l Agt., 176 1-2 Middle St., Portland.

BRANCH OFFICE: Savings Bank Building, Lewiston.

L. W. BALLARD.

Under Music Hall, Lewiston, Maine,

Dealer in All Kinds of Musical Instruments.

BALLARD'S ORCHESTRA

Furnishes Choice Music for Concerts, College Exercises, Etc.

FOR BOSTON

VIA

STEAMERS

FROM

PORTLAND.

FARE, \$2.00

Lewiston to Boston

(Limited Tickets.)

THE FAVORITE STEAMERS

JOHN BROOKS & FOREST CITY

Leave Franklin Wharf, Portland, at 7 o'clock P.M. and India Wharf, Boston, at 5 o'clock P.M., (Sundays excepted).

Passengers by this line are reminded that they secure a comfortable night's rest and avoid the expense and inconvenience of arriving in Boston late at night.

Through tickets for sale at all principal stations on the Maine Central and Grand Trunk Railways.

Tickets to New York, via the various Sound and Rail lines for sale.

Freights taken as usual.

J. B. COYLE, JR., Gen. Ag't, Portland.



COOPER & CROCKETT,

DEALERS OF

FLOUR, GROCERIES,

Fruit and Confectionery,

Cor. Main and Park Sts., - Lewiston, Me.

1867.

ESTABLISHED

1867.

R. DAGGETT,

CLOTHING CLEANSED, DYED,

PRESSED AND REPAIRED.

Kid Gloves Cleansed and Dyed.

No. 5 Ash St., - - - Lewiston, Me.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF CHOICE

Flour, Groceries, Provisions, &c.,

In the City, can be found with

NEALEY & MILLER,

Cor. Main and Bates Sts., Lewiston.

Bottom Prices always guaranteed.

CENTRAL DRUG STORE,

Corner Lisbon and Main Sts., Lewiston, Me.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, FINE TOILET SOAPS,
BRUSHES, COMBS, ETC.

Perfumery and Fancy Toilet Articles in great variety. Physicians' Prescriptions accurately compounded.

FOR FINE PHOTOGRAPHS

— GO TO —

CURTIS & ROSS', Corner Lisbon and Ash Streets.

Only Instantaneous Plates used. Reduction Made to Class Work.

C. W. CURTIS.

H. C. ROSS.

H. O. CUTLER,
CUSTOM TAILOR,

—AND DEALER IN—

FINE WOOLENS,

No. 91 Lisbon Street, Lewiston, Me.

DANIEL ALLEN & CO.,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

FURNITURE, COFFINS,

CASKETS, ROBES, ETC.

Also, CARPETINGS IN ALL GRADES.

225 Lisbon St., Opp. P. O., Lewiston, Me.

WHITE & AMES,

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Flour of All Grades. Canned Goods a specialty.
Goods delivered without extra charge
in all parts of the city.

187 Main Street, - Lewiston, Maine.

Fred H. White,

—FASHIONABLE—

TAILOR AND DRAPER,

No. 22 Lisbon Street.

Graduation Suits a Specialty.

GLOVER'S ORCHESTRA,

AUBURN, MAINE.

Music furnished for Concerts, Entertainments, and all occasions where Orchestra music is needed, at reasonable prices.

GEORGE H. GLOVER.

PRIEST BROTHERS,

DEALERS IN

Fresh, Salt, & Smoked Fish.

ALSO, CLAMS  AND OYSTERS

in their season.

Canned Goods. Goods delivered free of charge.

254 Main Street, - Lewiston, Maine.

—BUY YOUR—

**DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, AND
TOILET ARTICLES,**

Such as Hair, Tooth, Nail, and Flesh Brushes,
Choice Perfumes, Soaps, &c., of

W. H. TEAGUE, Registered Druggist,
No. 28 Lisbon Street.

Ice Cold Soda with Pure Fruit Syrups and Cream.
Physicians' Prescriptions a specialty. Imported
and Domestic Cigars.

E. H. GERRISH,
APOTHECARY.

145 Lisbon St., cor. Ash, LEWISTON, ME.

Prescriptions promptly and accurately prepared.

Full line of Chemicals, Drugs, Perfumes, Toilet
Articles, &c., at Reasonable Prices.

The Bates Student.

LIFE INSURANCE.

PLEASE EXAMINE THE MASSACHUSETTS NON-FORFEITURE LAW UNDER WHICH THE

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.

(The Oldest Chartered Company in America) Works:

CASH SURRENDER VALUE EACH YEAR!

LARGE DIVIDENDS!

LIBERAL FORM OF POLICY

ABSOLUTE SECURITY!

V. RICHARD FOSS, Gen'l Agt., 176 1-2 Middle St., Portland.

BRANCH OFFICE: Savings Bank Building, Lewiston.

L. W. BALLARD.

Under Music Hall, Lewiston, Maine.

Dealer in All Kinds of Musical Instruments.

BALLARD'S ORCHESTRA

Furnishes Choice Music for Concerts, College Exercises, Etc.

FOR BOSTON

VIA

STEAMERS

FROM

PORTLAND.

FARE, \$2.00

Lewiston to Boston

(Limited Tickets.)

THE FAVORITE STEAMERS

JOHN BROOKS & FOREST CITY

Leave Franklin Wharf, Portland, at 7 o'clock P.M. and India Wharf, Boston, at 5 o'clock P.M., (Sun days excepted.)

Passengers by this line are reminded that they secure a comfortable night's rest and avoid the expense and inconvenience of arriving in Boston late at night.

Through tickets for sale at all principal stations on the Maine Central and Grand Trunk Railways.

Tickets to New York, via the various Sound and Rail lines for sale.

Freights taken as usual.

J. B. COYLE, JR., Gen. Agt. Portland.



COOPER & CROCKETT,

DEALERS OF

FLOUR, GROCERIES,

Fruit and Confectionery,

Cor. Main and Park Sts., - Lewiston, Me.

1867.

ESTABLISHED

1867.

R. DAGGETT,

CLOTHING CLEANSED, DYED,

PRESSED AND REPAIRED.

Kid Gloves Cleaned and Dyed.

No. 5 Ash St., - - - Lewiston, Me.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF CHOICE

Flour, Groceries, Provisions, &c.,

In the City, can be found with

NEALEY & MILLER,

Cor. Main and Bates Sts., Lewiston.

Bottom Prices always guaranteed.

CENTRAL DRUG STORE,

Corner Lisbon and Main Sts., Lewiston, Me.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, FINE TOILET SOAPS,
BRUSHES, COMBS, ETC.

Perfumery and Fancy Toilet Articles in great variety. Physicians' Prescriptions accurately compounded.

FOR FINE PHOTOGRAPHS

— GO TO —

CURTIS & ROSS', Corner Lisbon and Ash Streets.

Only Instantaneous Plates used. Reduction Made to Class Work.

C. W. CURTIS.

H. C. ROSS.

H. O. CUTLER,
CUSTOM TAILOR,

—AND DEALER IN—

FINE WOOLENS,

No. 91 Lisbon Street, Lewiston, Me.

GLOVER'S ORCHESTRA,

AUBURN, MAINE.

Music furnished for Concerts, Entertainments, and all occasions where Orchestra music is needed, at reasonable prices.

GEORGE H. GLOVER.

DANIEL ALLEN & CO.,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

FURNITURE, COFFINS,

CASKETS, ROBES, ETC.

Also, CARPETINGS IN ALL GRADES.

225 Lisbon St., Opp. P. O., Lewiston, Me.

PRIEST BROTHERS,

DEALERS IN

Fresh, Salt, & Smoked Fish.

ALSO, CLAMS  AND OYSTERS

in their season.

Canned Goods. Goods delivered free of charge.

254 Main Street, - Lewiston, Maine.

WHITE & AMES,

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Flour of All Grades. Canned Goods a specialty.

Goods delivered without extra charge
in all parts of the city.

187 Main Street, - Lewiston, Maine.

— BUY YOUR —
**DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, AND
TOILET ARTICLES,**

Such as Hair, Tooth, Nail, and Flesh Brushes,
Choice Perfumes, Soaps, &c., of

W. H. TEAGUE, Registered Druggist,
No. 28 Lisbon Street.

Ice Cold Soda with Pure Fruit Syrups and Cream.
Physicians' Prescriptions a specialty. Imported
and Domestic Cigars.

Fred H. White,

—FASHIONABLE—

TAILOR AND DRAPER,

No. 22 Lisbon Street.

 Graduation Suits a Specialty.

E. H. GERRISH,

APOTHECARY.

145 Lisbon St., cor. Ash, LEWISTON, ME.

Prescriptions promptly and accurately prepared.

Full line of Chemicals, Drugs, Perfumes, Toilet
Articles, &c., at Reasonable Prices.

TEMPLE & CO.,
Clothiers, Hatters, and Furnishers,
LEWISTON, MAINE.

ABOVE ALL COMPETITORS

THE
LIGHT RUNNING
NEW HOME

STRONG **SWIFT**



SILENT

SEWING MACHINE

PERFECT IN EVERY PARTICULAR
HAS MORE IMPROVEMENTS THAN ALL
OTHER SEWING MACHINES COMBINED

NEW HOME
SEWING MACHINE CO.
30 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK
CHICAGO, ILL.
ORANGE, MASS.
AND ATLANTA, GA.

FOR SALE BY

SULLIVAN & HILDRETH, Lewiston.

J. M. FERNALD,
Bookseller.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND BOOKS,
 On nearly every subject, at Low Prices.

Blank Books, Stationery, Newspapers and Magazines, Albums, &c. Old Books Bought, Sold, and Exchanged. Second-Hand School and College Text-Books a Specialty.

THE BLUE BOOKSTORE
 120 Lisbon St., Lewiston.

GREAT BARGAINS IN
STUDENTS' FURNITURE

Large Stock of all kinds of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
 Both New and Second-Hand. Call and
 Examine for yourself.

S. RECORD, Lower Main St.

Perkins' Orchestra.

We are prepared to furnish from one to eleven men at the shortest notice, for Wedding Parties, Exhibitions, Dramatic Entertainments, Balls, Private Parties, Assemblies, etc.

Coronet and Piano furnished if desired.
 Call on or address E. Perkins, Lewiston, Me.
 Office at Perkins' Cigar Store.

*Go to Perkins' Cigar
 Store for all kinds of
 Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes,
 and Cigarettes.*

E. PERKINS.

Troy Laundry

Under Clark's Drug Store,
 Cor. Lisbon and Ash Sts.

All work done in the Best Possible Manner, and Guaranteed to Give Satisfaction or No Charge Will be Made.

G. H. STOCKBRIDGE,
SOLICITOR OF PATENTS.

Lenox Building, Room 4, Cor. 7th & G Sts.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Domestic and Foreign Patents secured, Interference Cases conducted, Expert Preliminary and Validity searches made, and all other business connected with patent interests transacted.

VOLUME XIII.

NUMBER 2.

— THE —

BATES STUDENT.

Animo et Labore.

✦ FEBRUARY, 1885. ✦

Published by the Class of '86,

BATES COLLEGE.

TEMPLE & CO.,
Clothiers, Hatters, and Furnishers,
LEWISTON, MAINE.

ABOVE ALL COMPETITORS

THE
LIGHT RUNNING
NEW HOME
SIMPLE

STRONG  **SWIFT**

SILENT

SEWING
MACHINE

PERFECT IN EVERY PARTICULAR
HAS MORE IMPROVEMENTS THAN ALL
OTHER SEWING MACHINES COMBINED

NEW HOME
SEWING MACHINE CO.
30 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK
CHICAGO, ILL.
ORANGE, MASS.
AND ATLANTA, GA.

FOR SALE BY

SULLIVAN & HILDRETH, Lewiston.

J. M. FERNALD,
Bookseller.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND BOOKS,
 On nearly every subject, at Low Prices.

Blank Books, Stationery, Newspapers and Magazines, Albums, &c. Old Books Bought, Sold, and Exchanged. Second-Hand School and College Text-Books a Specialty.

THE BLUE BOOKSTORE
 120 Lisbon St., Lewiston.

GREAT BARGAINS IN
STUDENTS' FURNITURE

Large Stock of all kinds of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
 Both New and Second-Hand. Call and
 Examine for yourself.

S. RECORD, Lower Main St.

Perkins' Orchestra.

We are prepared to furnish from one to eleven men at the shortest notice, for Wedding Parties, Exhibitions, Dramatic Entertainments, Balls, Private Parties, Assemblies, etc.

Cornet and Piano furnished if desired.
 Call on or address E. Perkins, Lewiston, Me.
 Office at Perkins' Cigar Store.

*Go to Perkins' Cigar
 Store for all kinds of
 Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes,
 and Cigarettes.*

E. PERKINS.

Troy Laundry

Under Clark's Drug Store,
 Cor. Lisbon and Ash Sts.

All work done in the Best Possible Manner, and Guaranteed to Give Satisfaction or No Charge Will be Made.

G. H. STOCKBRIDGE,
SOLICITOR OF PATENTS.

Lenox Building, Room 4, Cor. 7th & G Sts.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Domestic and Foreign Patents secured, Interference Cases conducted, Expert Preliminary and Validity searches made, and all other business connected with patent interests transacted.

VOLUME XIII.

NUMBER 2.

THE

BATES STUDENT.

Animo et Labore.

✦ FEBRUARY, 1885. ✦

Published by the Class of '86,

BATES COLLEGE.

CLOTHING!

The Largest Stock and Best Assortment of

CLOTHING!!

»: C L O T H I N G :«

In Lewiston, is to be found at

BICKNELL & NEAL'S, 86 Lisbon Street, corner Ash.

Also one of the Largest and Best Stocks of Hats, Caps, Trunks, Umbrellas, and Gents' Furnishing Goods. We manufacture large quantities of our own goods, thus enabling us to offer a First-Class Article for Less Money than any other firm in the city. And we guarantee in every case the Latest Styles and Best of Fits. ~~42~~ Graduating Suits a specialty.

BICKNELL & NEAL, 86 Lisbon Street, Lewiston.

BOSTON STORE, OSWALD & ARMSTRONG.

97 and 99 Lisbon Street,

LEWISTON, - - - MAINE.

The most complete Dry and Fancy Goods Establishment in the State. In our mammoth Stock can be found

Black and Colored Silks and Velvets, all the latest novelties in Wool Dress Goods, Cloaks and Cloakings, Shawls, Jerseys, Ribbons, Laces, Made-up Lace Goods, Buttons, Dress Trimmings of all kinds, Gloves, Kid Gloves, Hosiery, Ladies' and Children's Under-Wear, Corsets of all kinds, Table Linen, Sheetings, Shirtings, Blankets, Flannels, etc., etc.

Purchasers can always find REAL BARGAINS in every department of our establishment

STRICTLY ONE-PRICE.

OSWALD & ARMSTRONG,

97 and 99 Lisbon Street, - - - LEWISTON, MAINE.

THE BATES STUDENT.

VOL. XIII.

FEBRUARY, 1885.

No. 2.

Bates Student,

A MAGAZINE PUBLISHED EVERY MONTH DURING THE
COLLEGE YEAR BY THE

CLASS OF '86, BATES COLLEGE.

EDITORIAL BOARD.

W. H. HARTSHORN.	F. A. MERRILL.
E. D. VARNEY.	A. E. BLANCHARD.
A. E. VERHILL.	CHARLES HADLEY.

J. H. WILLIAMSON, Business Manager.
J. W. GOULD, Assistant Manager.

TERMS, \$1.00 per year in advance or single copies
fifteen cents.

Any subscriber not receiving the *STUDENT* regu-
larly will please notify the Business Manager.

Contributions and correspondence are respect-
fully solicited. Any information regarding the
Magazine will be gladly received. The
Editors for publication should be addressed to the
Editors of the *BATES STUDENT*, business letters
to J. H. WILLIAMSON, Lewiston, Maine.

Entered as Second-Class Mail Matter at Lewiston
Post Office.

CONTENTS.

VOL. XIII., No. 2. FEBRUARY, 1885.

EDITORIAL	26
LITERARY	26
The Robin's Nest	26
The Personality of Ruskin as Revealed in His Works	29
The Olympic of the Waves	30
The Constitutional Amendment	31
A Valentine	31
Flowers	31
Mental Progress Dependent Upon Moral	35
Mind in Animal and Man	39
COMMUNICATION	39
LOCALS	39
PERSONALS	42
EXCHANGES	44
AMONG THE POETS	45
COLLEGE WORLD	46
LITERARY NOTES	47
CLIPPINGS	48

EDITORIAL.

ONE reform is sadly needed in our college, a reform in the postal service, which, as managed at present, is a nuisance. The mail is brought and deposited in a box, open to the inspection of any one desiring to examine its contents. When a student is in the building this may not be such an annoyance, for he can generally be present when the mail is distributed. But it is not pleasant to feel that one must run when he sees the postman coming, or otherwise trust to hick for ever obtaining his mail; and when a student is absent from college, even for a few days, the disadvantage of this system is very great. If this were only a temporary trouble, the students could endure it in the hope of a future change. But unless some radical change takes place the students of coming generations must continue to make use of the same system. Can there not be some remedy for this? We would respectfully invite the Faculty to help us answer this question.

We dislike to fill our editorial columns with fault-finding articles, but on some subjects we feel it our duty to give expression to our ideas. During the winter term especially the students

CLOTHING!


The Largest Stock and Best Assortment of

CLOTHING!!

→ CLOTHING ←

In Lewiston, is to be found at

BICKNELL & NEAL'S, 86 Lisbon Street, corner Ash.

Also one of the Largest and Best Stocks of Hats, Caps, Trunks, Umbrellas, and Gents' Furnishing Goods. We manufacture large quantities of our own goods, thus enabling us to offer a First-Class Article for Less Money than any other firm in the city. And we guarantee in every case the Latest Styles and Best of Fits.  Graduating Suits a specialty.

BICKNELL & NEAL, 86 Lisbon Street, Lewiston.

BOSTON STORE,
OSWALD & ARMSTRONG,
97 and 99 Lisbon Street,

LEWISTON,

MAINE.

The most complete Dry and Fancy Goods Establishment in the State. In our mammoth Stock can be found

Black and Colored, Silks and Velvets, all the latest novelties in Wool Dress Goods, Cloaks and Cloakings, Shawls, Jerseys, Ribbons, Laces, Made-up Lace Goods, Buttons, Dress Trimmings of all kinds, Gloves, Kid Gloves, Hosiery, Ladies' and Children's Under-Wear, Corsets of all kinds, Table Linen, Sheetings, Shirtings, Blankets, Flannels, etc., etc.

Purchasers can always find **REAL BARGAINS** in every department of our establishment

STRICTLY ONE-PRICE.

OSWALD & ARMSTRONG,

97 and 99 Lisbon Street,

LEWISTON, MAINE.

THE BATES STUDENT.

VOL. XIII.

FEBRUARY, 1885.

No. 2.

Bates Student.

A MAGAZINE PUBLISHED EVERY MONTH DURING THE
COLLEGIATE YEAR BY THE

CLASS OF '86, BATES COLLEGE.

EDITORIAL BOARD.

W. H. HARTSHORN,	E. A. MERRILL,
E. D. VARNEY,	A. E. BLANCHARD,
A. E. VERRILL,	CHARLES HADLEY.

J. H. WILLIAMSON, Business Manager.

J. W. GOFF, . . Assistant Manager.

TERMS.—\$1.00 per year in advance; single copies 10 cents.

Any subscriber not receiving the STUDENT regularly will please notify the Business Manager.

Contributions and correspondence are respectfully solicited. Any information regarding the Annual will be gladly received.

Matter for publication should be addressed to the "Editors of the BATES STUDENT," business letters to J. H. WILLIAMSON, Lewiston, Maine.

[Entered as Second Class Mail Matter at Lewiston Post Office.]

CONTENTS.

VOL. XIII., No. 2.—FEBRUARY, 1885.

EDITORIAL.....	25
LITERARY:	
The Robin's Nest.....	29
The Personality of Ruskin as Revealed in His Works.....	29
The Olympic of the Waves.....	30
The Constitutional Amendment.....	31
A Valentine.....	34
Flowers.....	34
Mental Progress Dependent Upon Moral.....	35
Mind in Animal and Man.....	36
COMMUNICATION.....	39
LOCALS.....	39
PERSONALS.....	42
EXCHANGES.....	44
AMONG THE POETS.....	45
COLLEGE WORLD.....	46
LITERARY NOTES.....	47
CLIPPINGS.....	48

EDITORIAL.

ONE reform is sadly needed in our college, a reform in the postal service, which, as managed at present, is a nuisance. The mail is brought and deposited in a box, open to the inspection of any one desiring to examine its contents. When a student is in the building this may not be such an annoyance, for he can generally be present when the mail is distributed. But it is not pleasant to feel that one must run when he sees the postman coming, or otherwise trust to luck for ever obtaining his mail; and when a student is absent from college, even for a few days, the disadvantage of this system is very great. If this were only a temporary trouble, the students could endure it in the hope of a future change. But unless some radical change takes place the students of coming generations must continue to make use of the same system. Can there not be some remedy for this? We would respectfully invite the Faculty to help us answer this question.

We dislike to fill our editorial columns with fault-finding articles, but on some subjects we feel it our duty to give expression to our ideas. During the winter term especially the students

greatly feel the need of exercise. Confinement in the close air of their rooms for hours in succession produces a strain on the mind and body which only physical exercise can relieve. For this, to be sure, we have a gymnasium, commodious and convenient, and containing all the necessary appliances for bodily exercise. But what possible benefit can it be to us when the mean temperature of the building is below the freezing point? At present it is very uncomfortable and dangerous to attempt to exercise there. But with very little trouble and expense a heating apparatus could be supplied which would render the building a suitable place for exercise. We hope that the students will take some active measures towards securing this much-needed convenience.

The statement has often been made that all reforms and innovations of college laws and customs start in the younger colleges; but there is one notable exception—that of the abolition of the Latin Salutatory. Harvard and Yale have abandoned this custom, while most of the smaller colleges are destined yet a few years to parade before the public a tongue which is intelligible only in part to the best of Latin scholars. If, in colleges, students were taught to speak Latin, if the most learned professors could presume even to pronounce the language as a Roman did, there would be an argument in favor of the custom. But even then, that part of the salutation addressed to the audience would be a salutation only in name. Our com-

mencement exercises are planned for the public; the parts are written for the public ear. By these exercises alone can the public judge of our attainments; therefore they ought to understand that they may judge. People have seen so prominent a place given to Latin in college exercises that many have come to look upon the dead languages as the greater part of a college education. Hence we often hear it said that a college education is not a practical one. This mistaken idea will be hard to dispel so long as its cause remains.

To the audience, after the first few words of a Latin part, all is repetition, and therefore tiresome. To a student who is often one of the best writers of his class, an injustice is done by obliging him to use a language by which he cannot convey to his hearers a single thought. When we have a language to fall back upon, whose wealth and variety is unsurpassed, why hesitate to give up a custom which almost every student and professor will admit approaches to the nature of a farce? We hope that a candid consideration of this matter will be taken by the authorities of our college.

We like very much the idea advanced by the Board of Editors of last year in regard to the formation of a reading society. Efforts made heretofore in this direction have always been successful, and this should be an incentive to the students to revive the custom. The benefit to be derived from such a society, we believe, would be very great and should not be overlooked.

We know how beneficial reading the works of different authors has been; but how much more interesting and profitable would it become, if this reading could take place in the company of others, interspersed with anecdotes and discussions. We earnestly hope that the students will consider this matter and that an organization of this nature will soon be formed, holding weekly or fortnightly meetings throughout the year.

It has been said, when a stranger stands before an Egyptian pyramid, the first impression is one of disappointment. As he lingers, his untrained glances grasp more and more of the grandeur and sublimity of the massive structure, till he drinks in that sense of awe and admiration which an experienced eye alone can comprehend. So uninstructed impressions of history place this important study far in the background; while one fairly acquainted with the history of the great nations of the earth cannot fail to realize the vast stores of knowledge hoarded in the exhaustless mine of historic annals. The history of a republic is the record of the doings of its people. The history of an empire is often the biographies of despots.

By studying the lives and acts of men the student acquaints himself with the motives and tendencies of the human race, goes deep into the causes of past and present conditions of the world, and becomes conversant with the probable destiny of mankind. Every chapter in history is pervaded with a sound philosophy, so suggestive as

to arouse even the dullest mind to the responsibility devolving upon every one, for the welfare of his country.

What collegian can carefully peruse the pages of a standard history unless he is fascinated by the very charms of that science which links primitive man, by a series of causes and effects, to the enlightened and scholarly son of the nineteenth century? No study enlarges our views and brightens our ideas of men and things more than the study of history. Yet how many young men receive a college diploma, with a superficial knowledge even of the history of their own country!

In our catalogue, history is put down as a regular study during the fall and spring terms of the Freshman year. But what Freshman enjoys even a weekly recitation or lecture in history? It is true many become interested in the study before entering college; but for the many who do not, the value of creating a desire for historical reading in the early part of the course can hardly be overestimated. With weekly lectures on general history during the Freshman year, the class would not lose much in the knowledge of Greek roots, and would gain immensely in historical knowledge, while a new interest would be awakened in historical study.

We do not overlook the admirable plan of the Professor who substituted French History in place of "Cinna," once a week last summer term, but consider this a step in the right direction. Believing the history of a people should be studied in connection with its language, we hope the stu-

dents will reap the reward of similar steps taken by the Professors of the Ancient Languages and English Literature.

At last the Salvation Army has pitched its tent in Lewiston, and from the tone of the commander-in-chief of the land forces, it seems that the army has come to stay. With noise and excitement it has come to save the city of Lewiston. Not trusting to man's good sense and sober judgment, it strives to move him by shouts and rattling metal.

To those who have been accustomed to regard the results of calm thought as more satisfactory and lasting than the outgrowth of a feverish and excited brain, the Army may seem to be a failure. How inconsistent is this idea of noise and show with a true religious spirit! Can it be possible that the people of this age of well-nigh perfection in the use of steam and electricity are to be converted to Christianity by the dizzy jingle of the tambourine?

"The Army reaches those who cannot be reached in any other way."

But the result of the Salvation Army's work is not always good, for by its peculiar actions many are removed still farther away from ideas of religion. While we are deciding on anything of importance we always wish to be as calm as possible. If, after serious reflection, we are able to come to a conclusion, we are likely to abide by our decision, but we are injuring any cause if, in order to be converted to its belief, it is necessary to rob us of our control of mind, and

play upon our passion. It is sad to think that any man is fallen so low as to be beyond the control of his intellect.

We can but admire the pluck and sincerity of any army that will attack such a hopeless task against such fearful odds.

We hope the Army may be successful and accomplish the mission of saving the city, but while rum shops cause more wrecks in a week than the Army can save in years, the outlook seems dark. If the city government would enforce its laws the Army would have a much feebler foe.

Much has been written of teaching, and yet the subject will continue to have interest for all students that have to pay their own way through college. To be sure a much-needed experience and a useful knowledge of men and things is often gained; but that enough would be gained to offset the loss through absence from college must still remain a question. After teaching one or two terms very little experience is added; on the other hand every term out of college will increase the loss in geometrical ratio. Although a good student may complete a college course and spend the greater part of his time in teaching, he necessarily loses much. If a man should write a book and then shut himself up in his own thoughts, and read nothing to lead his mind out of the ruts into which it would be sure to fall, his views would not be likely to broaden or his style take on much attraction. So with the student; he must take deep draughts from the fount-

ain head if he would supply the wants of that thirsty element—progress.

Would the student not be better off to stay out a year or two, or get aid from some friend willing to wait a few years for the pay, and receive the whole benefit of his course, than to complete a fragmentary course of study?

♦♦♦
LITERARY.

THE ROBIN'S NEST.

By C. W. M., '77.

The robin sang with a saddened heart,
"Why tarries the Spring so long?
I never shall fly to my nest again,
The apple blooms among."

The leafless tree, in the wintry wind,
Mournfully swayed and sighed;
"Ah! never again will the robin's nest
Among my branches hide."

But the kindly spring, with its balmy
breath,
Covered the tree with flowers;
And the robin's nest 'mong its branches
hid
All through the summer hours.

♦♦♦
**THE PERSONALITY OF RUSKIN
AS REVEALED IN HIS WORKS.**

By A. H. T., '85.

THE personality of the author is as clearly revealed in his writing, as the composition of the most distant fixed star is disclosed in the rays of light that emanate from it. As his purpose in writing grows out of his natural abilities and developed character, it affords a valuable clew to them.

John Ruskin is essentially a teacher. He has the sensibility and imagination of a poet, and the reason and judgment of a philosopher; but these endowments

merely add to his efficacy as a teacher.

His tendency to art began in an unusual sensibility to nature. Strong, acute, and impressive sensations are awakened in him by leaf and blossom, storm and sunshine. For him more truly than for most people "the hills clap their hands for joy, and all the mountains sing together." Observation increases his interest. That nature affects him so powerfully, is sufficient reason for his contemplating her more.

Of his religion, the prominent feature is a tenacious, abiding faith in God as the Creator and Saviour. It is the main-spring that guides and regulates all his teaching. Behind the material he acknowledges, nay—feels the Divine One, omnipresent, ever-acting. Compared with what she teaches him, Nature herself is nothing. The rocks, the seas, and the clouds are sacred instruments of speech to him; and how marvelous are the lessons he gleams from each! All nature shows impressions of the divine handiwork, and reveals in her laws the divine modes of working.

The arts of painting, sculpture, and architecture, he wishes to put to a new and better use. Art, worthy to be the servant of religion, he sees degraded to the service of pride and sensuality; deserving a place among the instructors of the common people, he sees it restricted to the affluent, or gifted few. With a basis of faith in the God of revealed religion, he wishes to build a new system of art. God's laws, both in nature and in Scripture, are to be its rules. No man should pretend to be

an artist, who does not paint for the glory of God and the benefit of his fellow-men. The miserly man cannot paint generosity. The sensuous man cannot paint spirituality. Thus in Ruskin's belief, art is a new factor among the agents for spiritual culture.

His reasoning is logical, generally deductive. All the steps in the argument are carefully shown, that his readers may follow him understandingly. His decisions are fair, the evidence being conscientiously balanced, and the opinions not perverted by prejudice.

A thoughtful consideration of his readers is constantly in his mind. The pronouns *we* and *us* occur frequently. In his descriptions, *we* are always included among the observers; and as he contemplates the lofty Alps, or watches the motions of far-off clouds, he evidently enjoys having us share his emotions.

In criticisms of works of art, he shows no impatience with those who fall short of his standard, but is content with simply pointing out the fault. He is incapable of hard, sarcastic words. He prefers to plead with men rather than denounce them, yet he does not hesitate to present unwelcome truth; though for the sake of getting men to take it, he makes it as palatable as possible. While manifestly confident of what he asserts, he does not crowd, push, nor thrust forward his opinions, but simply states them for what they are worth.

His enthusiasm is steady, not flashing and waning at times, but stable and constant.

Among his mental faculties, reflec-

tion stands out most prominently. He analyzes, compares, discriminates, and classifies physical phenomena with wonderful accuracy. Out of these as material he builds his architectural images. They are powerfully vivid, immense, grand structures, touching the emotional in our natures, teaching always some valuable truth. Spend a few moments out of doors with Ruskin, and nature is transformed before you. Mute forms and colors become instinct with speaking power, and their utterances touch the depths of your soul. You feel that you almost stand face to face with the Almighty.

Ruskin's personality as detected in his works may be summed up as follows: A quiet, observant, reflective man; not brilliant or witty, nor especially entertaining in conversation. A lover of nature, calm and equable in temperament; benevolent and patient in spirit; great in imagination and reason, and possessed of a devout and reverential nature.

THE OLYMPIC OF THE WAVES.

By A. C. T., '88.

Wandering once in meditation
Where the waters kiss the land,
Watching there the billows breaking
On the outspread silvery sand,

I in fancy saw them striving
Each to gain the highest place,
As of old the youthful Grecians
Strove to win the Olympic race.

Where each billow spent its forces,
I could trace a dainty line
Marked with sand the wave had gathered,
And returning left behind.

This I said is that wave's history,
Written here upon the shore;—

But another now came onward,
And the first was known no more.

Gone to mingle with the waters,
And the line upon the strand
Gone for aye; and now another
Story written there in sand.

Grecian with thy wreath of laurels
Crowning thy victorious brow,
Are its leaves yet green upon it?
Is thy name remembered now?

Grecian, thou art like my wavelet,
Dust to dust as wave to wave,
And thy boasted wreath of laurels,
Like my sand-line, found a grave.

And I thought I learned a lesson
From th' Olympic of the waves:
May I seek a wreath immortal,
Not to wither at the grave.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

By A. E. B., '86.

FOR more than half a century Maine has carried on an incessant war with the "dram-shop," and now at last moral suasion and legal suasion, supported by the lovers of happy homes, of pure government, and of a Christian civilization have driven the "dram-shop" from our State and have prohibited its return by a constitutional amendment.

Do the highest interests of the State demand constitutional prohibition? In discussing this question it is necessary: First, to review the complete history of liquor agitation and legislation in Maine; second, to compare the temperance laws of Maine with those of other states and countries; third, to consider the reasons for the amendment; fourth, to discuss the changes likely to be effected by the amendment.

First. Our Puritan ancestors regarded intemperance as an evil in the social order from the outset. The question was agitated to a considerable extent prior to 1787. During that year Massachusetts adopted, among other laws, a "license statute." In 1820 the State Legislature said, after careful investigation, "It is to be doubted whether intemperance could have made more rapid strides, if no 'license law' had been passed." Thus when Maine was admitted her citizens were experiencing all the pernicious effects of an unrestricted liquor traffic.

But human woe creates human sympathy. In 1832 the Christian church and the friends of morality united their common interests against a common enemy, by organizing bands of temperance workers in different sections of the State. As it was customary for everybody to drink, these organizations were exceedingly unpopular. Thus moral suasion had in the beginning an intense prejudice to overcome. But "labor conquers everything," and the pioneers of temperance knew not defeat. Believing their cause to be right, they struggled on in the face of stern opposition.

In 1840 the Washingtonian movement brought the temperance army new strength, and ten thousand drunkards were reformed. But to many of these reformed men the temptation of the dram-shop proved irresistible. Moral means alone could no more remove the demand for drink as long as the supply continued, than human agency can dry the bed of the Mississippi as long as her fountain-heads continue to flow.

Moral suasion was partially unavail-

ing against legal permission. Prohibition was necessary for its complete success.

In 1846, through the agency of Neal Dow, a bill was passed by the State Legislature prohibiting the sale of ardent spirits as a beverage. Each town was allowed to appoint an agent to sell such liquors for chemical, mechanical, and medical purposes. In 1848 the law was changed so as to cover all intoxicating liquors. Prohibition was driving the dram-shop from public houses to secret dens of corruption, and even in these places the drunkard maker was hunted out and punished; but he was allowed to retain his stock of liquors, and would again return to his secret business.

In 1851, to make it worse for the dealer and better for society the "Search and Seizure" clause, world renowned as the "Maine Law," was adopted. This was a rigid law and, at first, met with almost defiant opposition. Though many officers failed to enforce the law, though jurors failed to discharge their duties faithfully, though political opposition was organized in 1852-3-4 to repeal the law, it grew in favor and was effective in breaking up the liquor traffic. In 1855, while officers in Portland were enforcing the "Maine Law," a disturbance arose and one man was killed. This created a great sensation. The opposition seized their last opportunity; and playing upon the feelings of the excited people, elected a legislature that repealed the prohibitory statute and enacted a stringent license law with a local option proviso. For two years the State was partially paralyzed

by legalized poisoning. In 1857, however, the stirring appeals of Neal Dow again reached the hearts of the people, and they responded by sending men to the legislature who repealed the "License Law," re-enacted the "Maine Law," and gave the people their choice between the two systems. In 1858 the people gave their verdict for prohibition by a majority of 23,000. For twenty-five years prohibition has sunk rum-selling lower and lower in the estimation of mankind; and moral suasion has raised the temperance sentiment higher and higher, till to-day, 325 of the 400 towns in the State are entirely free from the drunkard maker.

Second. To compare the laws of Maine with those of other states and countries. In every civilized country intemperance is an acknowledged evil that increases crimes and degrades humanity; and various experiments have been tried to lessen or prevent its vicious and criminal effects. What experiment has proved itself most effective? In most European countries license prevails. Probably the best license system in the world is the Gothenburg system of Sweden, established in 1855, yet some of its former earnest advocates have acknowledged the experiment almost a failure.

England got her idea of prohibition from the "Maine Law." Its trial in a few counties has been remarkably successful; while license is considered a failure. In our own country license-law prevails outside of New England, with the exception of Kansas and Iowa. Massachusetts, by passing the "fifteen-gallon law" in 1838, was the first State

to try prohibition. The State adopted the "Maine Law" in 1852, and, two years excepted, was a prohibitory State till she adopted license in 1875, against the popular will. Indeed, the popular sentiment in Massachusetts is so strongly inclined toward prohibition that less than a quarter of her towns have licensed saloons.

Connecticut and Rhode Island are license states. New Hampshire and Vermont have prohibitory statutes; but they are enforced less rigidly than the "Maine Law." Connecticut, with license, expends for intoxicants ten times as much per capita, as Maine with a prohibitory law. Maine expends less than one-twentieth as much per capita, for intoxicants, as the average license state outside of New England.

There are fifty per cent. more crimes under license than under prohibition; and the cost of punishing drunken criminals is more than all the revenue received from the drunkards. Hence it is shown that the most effective remedy for the liquor traffic is vigorously enforced prohibition. Therefore, prohibitory legislation is necessary for material prosperity and for the upbuilding of a sound morality.

Third. What are some reasons for the amendment? Prohibition may be either statutory or constitutional. Statutory law is enacted by the people's representatives. But, as a class, legislators are partisans who sacrifice public policy for party success. Hence laws enacted by a state legislature are in constant danger of modification or repeal. Constitutional law is adopted by the whole people after calm and

mature deliberation. An amendment is submitted, not to partisans as partisans, but to citizens as citizens; and when once adopted, it cannot be repealed unless the people will it. Statutory prohibition, then, stands in constant danger of being repealed by political demagogues for personal or party advantage, while constitutional prohibition is protected by the people. Hence the first reason for the amendment is, that it will give stability to the law.

Again, as long as the liquor traffic is subject only to the control of the legislature, bribery will be used, if necessary, to prevent right action. But when the traffic is controlled by the people speaking through the constitution, one of the worst sources of corruption will be dried up, because every legislator must take an oath to support the constitution—hence to support prohibition—or be guilty of perjury and rebellion.

Eminent constitutional authority says: "Constitutions are the assemblage of those publicly acknowledged principles which are deemed fundamental to the government of a people." Prohibition is necessary for the highest happiness and morality of a people. Therefore it is fundamental to good government, and belongs in the people's constitution. Again, fundamental principles of government must change in order to meet the wants of a progressive people; and a constitution that cannot be changed has no right to exist. For thirty years the principle of prohibition has been working itself out among the people of Maine, till,

at last, progressive public opinion has decided that to maintain intellectual, moral, and spiritual advancement, prohibition must be raised above party and placed in the citadel of the constitution, from which the enemy's cannon will echo in vain.

Fourth. What probable changes will be effected by the amendment? Government exists to protect society. The constitution determines the kind of government that shall exist. By openly violating a single principle of the constitution, one becomes a rebel against the government and a criminal in the society that the government protects. Therefore constitutional prohibition will educate and elevate public sentiment to a high standard; and thus the liquor traffic will be looked upon as criminal, and those who engage in it will sink lower and will grow more and more rebellious, till the nefarious traffic shall be annihilated.

Again, Maine is the pioneer temperance State. The world is watching the prohibitory movement in Maine. With the adoption of the amendment in the State, public opinion generally will be greatly changed in favor of prohibition. Experimental legislation will soon cease in the different states, and, following the examples of Kansas, Iowa, and Maine, the people will inscribe their will upon the constitutions of each of the states; and the will of the states inscribed in the national constitution will declare that the liquor traffic shall be prohibited that the nation may live.

In conclusion, it may be said the highest prosperity and the soundest

morality of our people, the stability and life of our government, the progress of our civilization, and the advancement of Christianity require that the principle of prohibition be embodied in our state constitution.

A VALENTINE.

By D. C. W., '85.

"Who is your Valentine?" asked she:

"A dainty maiden," answered he.

"Of course; but is she fair?" said she:

"As fair as any maid," quoth he.

"And are her eyes bright?" still asked she:

"I faith, they are my stars," said he.

"What may I tell her by?" said she:

"The dimple in her cheek," spoke he.

"I have one, too; what else?" laughed she:

"Her maiden's heart, so true," quoth he.

"O pshaw! who is this maid?" cried she:

"You are my Valentine," said he.

FLOWERS.

We send them to a child-friend; send them
still to one

Whom years and sorrow have left bowed and
lonely:

To those with whom acquaintance has but just
begun,

And to our best and dearest, we send only—
Flowers.

We send them to a friend in luxury or need;
We send them for the burial and the wedding;
It is the same we send the living and the dead.

We send to those who bitter tears are shed—
ding—

Flowers.

We send them to a lady friend before the ball;
We send them to our relatives,—our lover:

And yet they say the very word we mean to all.
What thoughts of grief, joy, sorrow, love, hang
over—

Flowers!

**MENTAL PROGRESS DEPEND-
ENT UPON MORAL.**

BY C. S. F., '84.

CENTURIES have passed since an ancient temple that was once the pride of Greece, crumbled in ruins. In a conspicuous place on the imposing front of this structure were inserted these words: "Know thyself." Socrates is said to have beheld this inscription when he came to Delphi, and the fact that he was physically, mentally, and morally a thoroughly developed man, shows that he heeded its instruction. The Greeks coveted first a muscular body, and second a vigorous intellect; to the moral nature they were, with rare exceptions indifferent. Socrates alone put the development of the moral nature first, and it was this which brought him to an unnatural but heroic death. Popular neglect of ethical standards stained the government with the innocent blood of the great philosopher, and finally undermined the Grecian State.

On the physical, mental, and moral development of its citizens depends a nation's stability. Although a strong people may degenerate into effeminacy, yet with the masses, the physical element provides its own nourishment, while the mental and moral faculties need cultivation. In art, rhetoric, sculpture, philosophy, poetry, and oratory, Greece attained such a degree of perfection that later workers have been termed imitators. The morals of the Greeks instead of keeping pace with their intellects steadily declined, and consequently their mental progress soon reached its maximum.

Permanent national advancement requires moral as well as intellectual momentum. The modern progressive nations are those whose moral standard, both in government and citizenship, has been steadily rising. Beneficial results have been expected from the American educational bill; but if moral training is not found in the public schools nor received from other sources, money appropriated by the government for educational purposes, will be found inadequate. If we have any good hope that modern civilization will not take a retrograde movement, as did that of the ancients, this hope must be founded on a moral element in our institutions that was lacking in theirs. During the long period that Rome and Carthage were seeking each other's destruction, there was no opportunity for either to progress. The energies of one nation simply neutralized those of the other. Later, the civil discords that prevailed in corrupted Rome were even more fatal to her progress than ceaseless conflicts with a foreign foe.

Until the ruling nations had emerged from moral barbarism, the Creator seems to have purposely withheld from man a knowledge of the laws and applications of physical science. If nations that would persecute such men as Cicero and Socrates, could have utilized the elements of nature, they would have depopulated the world. Gunpowder was first used in warfare at the siege of Constantinople, the last relic of the Roman Empire. Fortunate was it for humanity that the implements of modern warfare were withheld from a nation that would blot from the earth

a neighboring state like Carthage. Dynamite would have been a dangerous product in the hands of the ancients, and even now its utility among the ruling nations will depend upon the moral state of society. If nihilism is to run riot in Russia, if communism is to terrify France, and if fiends incarnate are to figure as Irish patriots, better would it be for the race if this means of destruction were unknown.

Socrates lived nineteen hundred and fifty years before Luther, and the intellectual world witnessed by Socrates was far in advance of that which dawned upon Luther's birth. Who will say that the decline in morals did not cause this retrograde movement? With the moral influence of the reformation all are familiar; and since Luther's time, progress has been rapid and continuous. During the last century, the growth of the Christian church has been greater than in the first eighteen of our era; and during the same time, locomotion by steam has been perfected, lightnings have been tamed and utilized, and the elements of the sun have been established.

To the question that naturally arises, Has science exhausted her resources? the reply must be, The intellectual conquests will keep pace with the moral. New application of electricity may be revealed, the north pole of this planet may be reached. If the theory of evolution is true, the facts to sustain it are doubtless recorded on the stony pages of Geology. If the ability clearly to trace these records would make the present generation madly atheistic, it will doubtless

be reserved for a wiser one. If we but rightly apply the knowledge attained, there can be no end to research. Infinite Intelligence enlarges the resources of the human mind as fast as the moral condition of the race will admit. Every question when settled suggests others for solution. These in turn are answered, if the moral development of society be such as to insure its equilibrium. The history of the world will show that its progress has been the resultant of two forces, a moral and an intellectual. Finally, it must be reasonable to suppose that the Creator, whose goodness and power are of the same degree, since they are both infinite, will bestow upon his creatures knowledge corresponding to their moral wisdom.

MIND IN ANIMAL AND MAN.

By O. H. T., '82.

THE skepticism of our day clothes itself in the dignified language of the scientist and the philosopher. With an air of pretentious learning, it fortifies itself behind an imposing barricade of physical theories and loudly tells the world that it is here to inaugurate a reign of light and reason. The absurd idea of a personal God it has dethroned, and it will liberate the mind of man from the thralldom of ages. The key to the mysteries of the universe has been found. The secret of being has been learned. It has entered the laboratory of nature and discovered the subtle chemist at his work. The mysterious creator of all things is the law of development working si-

lently and slowly by the preservation of the fittest toward the attainment of some blind ideal. Law is the great and only builder,—law eternal, unconscious, unbending. Matter is the only substance, matter, passive and flexible. Law and matter—these are the only mysteries; beyond them is nothing. Out of the formless and chaotic it has created beauty; out of the senseless and dead it has evolved the mystery of life. From the simplest forms of living matter which matter itself created by infinitesimal increments added through countless cycles of time, the earth has been peopled with living creatures, all bound together as one kindred by an unbroken chain of development.

Man is the crown of sentient nature, but with all his boasted powers of intellect and will, he is only a highly developed animal. Mind and the qualities of mind, spirit and the qualities of spirit, are evolved from the properties of matter. Mind in its beginning is matter and in its end is matter. The distinction between animal and man is merely a distinction of degree, and not of kind, brought about by the survival of the fittest through the process of natural selection. No distinct line of demarkation tells you where man is departed from the animal. There is no evidence of anything in man that may not be accounted for throughout by this creative law.

Such is the teaching of the advanced skepticism of the present day. It obliterates the distinction between man and brute and makes needless the

idea of God. And so we ask the oft-repeated question: "Is there any distinction of kind between them or is it merely one of degree?" Not a single element of his material nature indicates that he is of a higher or more complex organism than the animal. In bones and organs and location of organs, in the crimson currents that feed his life in muscle and nerve and brain, there is the most striking identity with the lower forms of sentient being. Nor is the similarity confined to the physical alone. Animals are surely possessed of a faculty closely resembling in many respects the mind of man. They often show a marked degree of intelligence. They think, they remember, they anticipate, they show affection and resentment in an unmistakable manner. They seem to reason. What are these but the phenomena and evidences of mind? Surely they seem to possess a mind principle something far superior to mere organism—something beyond mere nerve power. Call it instinct, call it the animal soul, the *ψυχή*, call it what you will, it is doubtful if it belongs to the realm of the material. Its properties certainly transcend any of the properties of known matter. This thinking, feeling, self-directing power in animals must be something back of the organs of sense and greatly superior to them. If it should be allowed that this remarkable something that we call instinct in animals is in any way an essence generated by molecular motion in the brain and nerves, can we reasonably claim that the mind of man is anything more than this?

To say that instinct is not an evolved quality of matter but a spiritual entity as distinct as the soul of man itself, does not necessitate the idea of its immortality.

But though the animal makes this mental approximation to man, there is yet a fundamental difference between the two. In man appear other and higher powers which mark him as an essentially different order of being. Between the mind principle in man and beast lies an impassable gulf. One lives entirely within the domain of sense, governed by appetite and passion, knowing only the tangible and visible. Beyond these, it has no desires. No aspirations for an immaterial good, no dream of a life higher than the physical ever floats in the sense-bound thoughts of the animal mind. No perception of grandeur, no emotion of the sublime, no conception of the infinite and eternal, no thirst for truth can ever elevate and ennoble its meagre thoughts. It sees no beauty in the landscape's varied charms or in the frescoed arch of heaven. It looks up with no feelings of awe or mystery. It never asks the questions, why, whence, or whither. "The heavens declare the glory of God," but not to it. In no manner can it receive a revelation from the Infinite Creator. The voices from the unseen speak only to the listening ear of hope in man. No visions from the spirit world ever brighten its dying moments. No regal conscience stands to commend or condemn. None of these thoughts or emotions can ever be conveyed to the animal intelligence; while the human

soul, however low, has an intuitive perception of the true and good, and feels an instinctive aspiration for the eternal. Hence the gulf between the two is infinite.

Man is the only being that rises above the senses into the realm of the ideal and ineffable. He alone recognizes a fundamental distinction between right and wrong and seeks an immaterial good. He alone strives to learn the secret of being and solve the problem of destiny. For this he studies the process of "vital secretion and organ-building," he delves into the jeweled strata of the earth and searches in the infinite depths of space. He perceives the order and harmony and fitness that reigns above, beneath, and within. He sees beauty and grandeur and benignity in everything about him; and back of all is revealed to him the face of an infinite and gracious Father.

These thoughts and feelings and aspirations are the distinguishing characteristics of man, and they make him to be the very image of the Infinite. They belong to a domain that the highest of the brute creation can never enter. The theory of development may account for much, but here are things that must require the explanation of another and a higher law. Science can never convince man that his intellect is merely the matter of the brain, that his moral intuitions are merely nerve modifications stored up or made hereditary. He can not rid himself of the feeling that they are the manifestations of a higher spiritual nature and bespeak a spiritual Author.

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editors of the Student :

An item in your January issue sets forth that "the *Yale Library Magazine*, established in 1839, is the oldest college paper." I had always supposed that the honor of priority in this enterprise belonged to Dartmouth College. During the summer term of that year, which closed the last week of July, the class of '40 met and decided to publish a magazine to be called the *Dartmouth*, and chose a committee of six to edit and manage it. The first number was issued in the following November. I was a member of that committee, indeed its chairman, and am sure we had no college exchanges, and for the reason that we knew of none to be had. If, however, it can be shown that Yale got in its arrangements and the first issue of its magazine prior to the dates alluded to above, Dartmouth gracefully yields the palm.

J. F.

President Porter of Yale, says that "the failures of college and university life are to be traced in more than three-quarters of instances to failures in the preparatory school."

Dr. McCosh holds that the college which gives to students a wide choice of studies during all the years of their course commits a radical error. He holds that there are branches, rudimental and fundamental, which have stood the test of time, fitted to call forth the deeper and higher faculties of the mind and opening the way to further knowledge, which all *should be required* to study.

LOCALS.

The editor sat in his sanctum,
With paper and pens and ink;
He raised his feet toward heaven,
And settled himself to think.

He thought on every subject
Presented by science or art;
A subject for the STUDENT
Was what lay near his heart.

He thought of Kant's philosophy
(Can't get his lesson, you know),
He thought of things celestial,
Also of things *below*.

But vain were all his thoughts,
He used emphatic vocals;
He grasped his stylographic
And wrote the following locals :

Who is Bok? (See below.)

"Leave alone o' my wood!"

No paths across the campus.

Have you seen Mort's valentine?

"Reef them ears or they'll friz."

The Sophomores are practicing their declamations.

The Salvation Army has at last invaded Lewiston?

The students are now securing seats for Stoddard's lecture.

The Seniors are seeking daily diversion in Butler's Analogy.

About this time the school-masters of stern aspect have all appeared.

Our text-book informs us that "Chaucer would look at a daisy all day." Who wouldn't?

One of the pedagogues says it makes him "shadow" when he thinks of the studies to be "made up."

The Eurosophian and Polymnian societies have had two union meetings this term with good success.

Seven Freshmen recently filed into the recitation building with tall hats on. It is supposed the Soph's didn't see them.

One of the Seniors recently started out in Logic with the proposition for his major premise that "all horses are not animals."

Professor (in Political Economy)—"What do you think of 'indications of debt as property'?" Student—"Yes, sir, I do."

In English Literature. Prof.—"Mr. A., you may recite upon Moore." Mr. A.—"Don't think I can." Prof.—"You ought to know Mo(o)re."

Although Washington's birthday came on Sunday this year, yet, through the generosity of the Faculty, part of Monday was given as a holiday.

There was a young man fastidious
Who longed Fresh fame to buy,
Yet his days in idleness spent.
He sought by ways insidious
To elude the Faculty eye;
But they said, Go(o)ff, and he went.

The weather for March will be quite exceptionable, according to our almanac. There will be variable winds with some mild weather. Snow and rain storms may be expected, followed by clear spells with changes in the barometer.

A Junior, just back, asked a classmate where the class was in Natural Philosophy. Second Junior—"We had the steam-engine to-day." Freshman (who had been listening attentively)—"How much different is that from a common engine?"

Prof. of Political Economy (in discussing the liquor traffic)—"I have

some dealing with these liquor sellers. They bring beer to me to be tested." Student—"Professor, how do you test that beer?" Prof.—"Oh-by-chemical-methods-of-course." Applause.

Bok is the name we have chosen for our patron saint. His duty is to guard the interests of the local department, and to furnish copy when we are in danger of running short. You may call him imp or saint, we don't care. We know he will help us out of many a tight place.

Professor in Natural Philosophy: "If you place the south end of a magnet at the center of a bar of iron, what poles will be created at the ends of the bar?" Student—"North poles." Prof.—"No, think carefully." Student (after long and careful meditation)—"South poles."

Prof. Chapman, of New Hampton, recently gave readings in the college chapel. The audience enjoyed his entertainment but suffered from the cold. The janitor should bear in mind that to sufficiently heat the upper chapel for evening a fire should be started in the early part of the day.

Some of the boys are heard to grumble because the reading-room is not as well supplied with papers and magazines as usual. They should remember that the association has no permanent fund but depends upon the tax assessed on its members. Pay your dues, boys, and the papers will be forthcoming.

Now while it was yet dark there cometh into Parker Hall a strange, dark figure, and out of his eyes streameth

fire and out of his mouth the fumes of fire (water). He seizeth and wrencheth away a banister-rail. Only the Sophomore saw him and heard the rattle of his tail against the door as he disappeared.

A student who has evidently been there gives the following description of a candy-pull :

Country lads and
Country lassies ;
Lots of butter
And molasses.
Pull up-stairs,
Down-stairs pull ;
M' I see you home
From the candy-pull ?

Scene in the reading-room: Student (who sees in a newspaper something which he thinks will be interesting to all) reads aloud—"On the sixteenth of March next there will be an eclipse of the sun, visible along the Atlantic coast, at thirty-five minutes past twelve." Inquiring Freshman—"Does that mean twelve at noon or at midnight."

Mrs. X. (the wife of one of the Professors) was showing a student her invention for ventilating the Professor's room. "You see," said she, "that the cold air falls lightly down in all parts of the room." "Yes," broke in the Prof., "it fell down upon my head and I have not been able to attend recitations for several days; I feel like a martyr to science."

One of our teachers has boarded during the winter with a family in which there is a little boy about four years old. On being told that the cars were going to carry the master home, the little fellow said: "S'pose will the

cars take the teacher home *tight?*" Perhaps he referred to the time of taking the teacher home rather than to his condition; but let us all cultivate habits of sobriety abroad as well as at home.

The appearance of Dion Bouicault in Music Hall is thus far the dramatic event of the season. To see an actor so justly celebrated for the portrayal of the rougher side of the Irish character would be a treat, but twofold interest was felt from the fact that this man is more famous for writing plays than for acting them. Lewiston greeted him with a well-filled house, and among the audience not a few of the students laughed away the vision of the next morning's flunk.

One dark night of late, Parker Hall resounded with piercing shrieks. A student looked out of his door and was able to discern by the hall lamp the form of a man struggling with something in the further end of the hall. Lights being brought, the man was found to be a Junior who was engaged in butchering a cat. On being asked his object, he said, as he deliberately severed the head from the body: "I only want to examine her optic nerve."

The new mail-box recently placed near the Treasurer's room is a present to the STUDENT. To the giver we most heartily tender our thanks. Such a box has long been needed. Now we can be sure of getting all the mail intended for us without watching for or running after the postman. It will also prove a handy receptacle for contributions, notes, and jottings intended

for publication in the *STUDENT*; but it should be remembered that all articles excepting locals must be accompanied by the writer's name or initials.

One of the boys who is teaching a "deestriect skule" says he has a Geography class that "carries off the biscuit." One of the class defines a spring as a "little round hole in the ground, not very deep." Another one, in speaking of the power of the United States, showed his respect for the stars and stripes by saying: "The United States is mighty powerful and can lick England all 'holler." Another pupil, on being asked in which one of the United States he lived, replied: "Both of 'em."

Let him who wonders that we do not lack for poetry here at Bates, take notice. On a beautiful moonlight night of late a student was seen walking across the campus, his hands deeply buried in his pants pockets, and himself deeply buried in thought. All at once he stopped, threw back his head, drew forth his hands, raised them heavenward, and exclaimed: "Oh, there thou art, thou beautiful queen of the night!" Bok says this is either a fool or a poet, and he knows it is not a fool, therefore it must be a poet.

A few nights since, judging from the grim preparations of a certain Freshman for conflict dire, Bates seemed about to relapse into utter barbarism and become the arena of hazing men. It seems that a few Freshmen, wishing to obtain something from one of their classmates, had resorted to stratagem to accomplish their purpose.

The intended victim heard of the plan as being a raid by Sophomores and accordingly prepared himself. The transom was securely nailed; all the beds and bureaus in the room were pushed against the door; bats and other ugly weapons were placed in convenient places, and scalding water sang Sophomoric requiems over the fire. Now the fight begins. The breath comes short and quick. Hearts pound ribs till ribs resound, but no one bites the dust. The following beautiful lines of an ancient bard describe the battle very well:

They struggle and they slug,
They thump right on the mug;
But their strength is waxing lower,
Now they struggle and slug no more.

All finally became tired of trying to injure one another and explanations were made. Pea-nuts are now demanded by both parties.

PERSONALS.

FACULTY.

President Cheney has returned from New Hampshire, where he has been spending some weeks.

Prof. Hayes recently delivered a lecture at Oakland.

ALUMNI.

'71.—E. A. Smith, of Chicago, is visiting friends in Auburn.

'73.—C. B. Reade, Clerk of Committee on Rules, United States Senate, has recently completed the revision of the Senate Manual, ordered at the last session of Congress.

'74.—F. B. Stanford has just returned from Europe where he has been

for several months. He has spent most of his time in London and Paris.

'76.—C. S. Libby took a prominent part in the recent meeting of the Maine people now residing in Colorado.

'77.—L. A. Burr is sub-master in the high school at Malden, Mass.

'77.—Miss J. R. North is assistant in the Rockland High School.

'77.—O. B. Clason is practicing law in Gardiner.

'77.—C. V. Emerson is practicing law in Lewiston with E. M. Briggs, '79.

'77.—N. P. Noble is engaged in the dry goods business in Phillips, Me.

'77.—A. W. Potter is practicing medicine in Lisbon.

'77.—P. R. Clason is practicing medicine in Gardiner.

'77.—J. C. Tomlinson is teaching in the boys' high school at Harrisburg, Penn.

'77.—G. H. Wyman is practicing law in Anoka, Minn.

'77.—J. W. Smith is engaged in the insurance business in Philadelphia.

'79.—A. E. Tuttle is principal of the high school at Amesbury, Mass.

'81.—B. S. Rideout is the Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at Bristol, Conn.

'81.—Rev. H. E. Foss, of South Paris, attended the Lewiston District Ministerial Association.

'83.—F. E. Foss, of the Boston School of Technology, has been spending his vacation at his home in this city.

'83.—Everett Remick has been obliged to discontinue his studies at the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons on account of ill health.

'83.—H. H. Tucker is teaching his

second term of high school at Wolfeboro, N. H.

'84.—A. Beede, Jr., is teaching the high school at Cornville.

'84.—R. E. Donnell is principal of Foxcroft Academy.

'84.—W. H. Davis is teaching the high school at Alfred.

STUDENTS.

'85.—M. P. Tobey has just closed a long and successful term of school at Kittery Point.

'85.—A. B. Morrill has just completed a term of school at New Harbor.

'85.—E. B. Stiles and H. M. Cheney, '86, were delegates to the Y. M. C. A. Convention, recently held at Harvard.

'85.—F. S. Forbes is teaching the high school at South Newburgh.

'85.—We clip the following from the *Lewiston Journal*:

Mr. Charles T. Walter, of the Senior class, Bates College, has been given the position of associate editor and business manager of the *St. Johnsbury (Vt.) Index*. This is a large newspaper enterprise in which the Fairbanks's and other prominent Vermont capitalists are interested. Mr. Edward Johnson, formerly of the *Burlington Free Press*, is the managing editor of the *Index*. Mr. Walter has done much good work for the *Lewiston Journal*, and has manifested a marked aptitude for journalism. There is business in him. We have no doubt of his success.

'86.—J. H. Williamson was presented with a set of Carlyle's Essays, by members of his school at West Minot.

'86.—L. H. Wentworth has recovered from his recent illness and is again with his class.

'86.—Miss Pratt has been spending the vacation at her home.

'86.—C. E. B. Libby, who has been

absent from college for the past year, has returned and entered '86.

'86.—S. S. Wright has begun a term of high school at New Sharon.

'87.—E. L. Gerrish is teaching a high school at Abbott.

'87.—E. W. Whitcomb has rejoined his class after a long absence.

'87.—A. F. French is about to take a trip to California for his health.

'87.—R. Nelson will be away teaching during the remainder of this term.

'87.—Miss A. S. Rhodes has returned after a long absence.

'88.—J. H. Johnson is just recovering from a severe illness.

'88.—R. A. Parker was the recipient of a valuable present from his scholars at the close of his school.

THEOLOGICAL.

'77.—F. E. Emrich is pastor of a Congregational church in Chicago of 1,000 members.

'84.—W. W. Hayden is having a revival in his church at Whitefield, N. H.

'84.—F. E. Freese has created a revival interest among the members of his church at Madison.

'84.—J. L. Smith is pastor of the church at Harrison.

'85.—O. H. Tracy is pastor of the Congregational church at Strong.

'85.—F. L. Hayes is preaching at Bath.

'86.—A. D. Dodge is at home on account of sickness in his family.

'87.—I. Winsor is soliciting subscriptions for the Y. M. C. A. of Lewiston.

'87.—H. F. Young has been engaged

to preach at Lisbon Falls the coming year.

'87.—E. R. Chadwick is spending the winter at his home at Weeks Mills.

'87.—R. E. Gilkey supplies at Orr's Island.

'87.—W. N. Goodwin has returned after a long absence.

EXCHANGES.

The *Oberlin Review* presents a full report of the contest of the Oratorical Association, and in criticising such contests says that they develop in the orator a self-consciousness that is fatal to true oratory; for the contest orator is speaking entirely for self-advancement. The *Review* further states that the best speakers seldom do as well at the Oratorical Contest as they do at the Junior Exhibition, for in the latter case they have as a strong motive the honor of the class. In conclusion, the criticism advises the substitution of debates in the place of "the anomaly in literature," a college oration.

It seems to us that these criticisms are somewhat hasty. Must speaking for self-advancement necessarily lead to self-consciousness? What can be the motive of the student who spends long years in patient study, unless he is aiming at self-advancement, and through that the advancement of others? He must advance himself before he can assist others to advance. If self-consciousness results from such a course, it is chargeable to the man, not to the course. So if a feeling of superiority arises from these contests, the fault lies

in the orator; for it does not seem that a contest in which the speaker can compare his own production with those perhaps far superior tends to heighten his estimation of himself.

As to the second statement, it seems as though a speaker who perhaps alone represents his class in a contest with other classes would have, at least, as strong a motive to uphold class honor as he who speaks in company with the majority of his classmates.

The second number of the *Collegian*, a new enterprise in college journalism, is at hand. It is published by no college, but has an advisory committee of fifteen graduates of prominent colleges and will be devoted to the interests of colleges in general. This is an untrodden path, and we shall await with no little curiosity the success of the venture. The first two numbers are very ordinary productions, not quite equal to what one would naturally expect, but with age the *Collegian* will doubtless increase in value.

The *Harvard Advocate* is one of our most pleasant exchanges. We are always sure of finding something worthy our time and attention, and are not surfeited with small news, meaningless to every one outside the college walls. The *Advocate's* literature is of the sprightly style, its poetry, of which it has a goodly amount, generally tending toward the humorous.

The *Vassar Miscellany* is one of the largest and best of our exchanges. The January number is well written and presents much matter of more than ordinary interest. Its chief literary article, a history of the publication

from its founding, is well worth perusal. "A Poi-Feed at Waikiki" is something so out of the usual line as to be remarkably entertaining reading. We congratulate the young ladies of Vassar upon the success of their labors.

AMONG THE POETS.

ABSENCE.

As now the pale light of the moon
Shines through the gleaming window pane,
And twilight shadows now are flown,
And ceased the sparrow's chirping strain;

The peaceful calm of silence falls
Upon the weary cares that prey,
And fondly now my heart recalls
Thy darling face so far away.

I see the willows as of yore
Bend o'er our dear beloved retreat,
And feel the love and beauty pour
From out the face so fair and sweet.

Darling, good-night, awhile we part,
And absence keeps thy face from me;
Yet true and loyal is my heart,
For, dear, I'm dreaming now of thee.

—Yale Record.

TRUST.

Now winter, with its frost and snow,
Has covered hill and dell,
And vanished is the warmth and glow,
That might the gloom dispel.

The flakes that all the land enfold,
In sunshine sparkling bright,
Are twinkling in their sheen of gold,
A myriad stars of light.

The ice is glistening on the eaves,
A fringe of gleaming rays;
We look in vain for golden leaves,
That brightened autumn's days.

All nature's sleeping, and the earth,
Safe sheltered from the cold,
Will yield at joyous spring's new birth
Her treasures all untold.

But yet within our hearts we keep
 A glad, bright summer's day;
 Since we care not for nature's sleep
 But trust while snow-flakes stay,

And feel assured that spring will come
 As strong our faith should be,
 That soon we'll reach our Father's home,
 To be forever free.

Though bleak the winters of our earth,
 In loving trust we'll sing,
 And glad await the sweet new birth
 Of life's eternal spring!

—Beacon.

A RIPPLE.

We walked together on the shore,
 And watched the gentle waves that o'er
 The pebbles broke.
 She cast a stone, and where it fell,
 We saw the tiny circle swell,—
 And then she spoke:

"The widening ripple tells too true
 How friendship fleeth and adieu
 Must come at last."

"To me," I said, "it showeth clear
 That love may deepen, and each year
 Outstrip the past."

—Williams Athenaeum.

BEFORE THE SNOW.

From o'er the hills the eastern sun
 Is clothing in a silver sheen,
 The birchen tree-tops frosted white,
 The sluggish-flowing frozen stream.

The lake a polished mirror seems,
 Glazed by magician's wondrous hand,
 No more its waves in measured sweep,
 Play symphonies upon the sand.

No longer now the herd may roam
 In pleasant pastures, wild and free,
 No longer crops of bristling grain
 Wave golden bright upon the lea.

No feathered songsters cheer the wood,
 With warbling song or cheery call,
 Save where the chickadee is heard,
 His tinid notes in tremors fall.

Earth clad in cloak, dull, drear, and brown,
 Awaits her bridal veil of white

Which winter, stern, frost-bearded, old,
 Shall throw around her ere the night.

A haze is creeping o'er the sun,
 A slumbrous stillness fills the air;
 Spectation dread on every hand,
 The storm awaits from near and far.

—Colby Echo.

COLLEGE WORLD.

AMHERST:

The annual income of the college is about \$70,000.

Every member of the Amherst Faculty is a graduate of Amherst.

BROWN:

Edward Everett Hale is to deliver the Phi Beta Kappa oration next commencement.

CORNELL:

Measures are being taken to endow a chair of elocution.

The trustees have ordered a statue of Ezra Cornell, the patron of the University. Story is to be the sculptor.

HARVARD:

Harvard is to have a duplicate of the Longfellow bust in Westminster Abbey.

Ex-President Hill, of Harvard, has written a letter expressing his approval of the petition for making attendance at prayers voluntary.

PRINCETON:

There is some prospect of a daily paper.

An art school has been started. The subject of the course is the history of ancient art.

A marking system is to be introduced by which the students will be arranged in groups, and, in determining

the standing of the men, the difficulty of the subject will be taken into consideration, so that the man who receives a mark of ninety in a difficult subject, may stand higher than a man who receives a mark of ninety-five in an easy study.

YALE:

In the last eleven years Yale has graduated 916 free-traders and only 30 protectionists.

There is talk of forming a co-operative society.

There are thirty-one colored students in the Freshman class.

MISCELLANEOUS:

A State university has been founded at Lake City, Florida.

The University of Pennsylvania has added a new department, that of biology.

It is estimated that nine-tenths of the college men in the United States are Republicans.

Columbia library has been increased by the addition of 15,000 volumes during the past year.

During the past year five universities have been founded in Dakota and two more are projected.

President Eliot of Harvard has been elected president of the national senate of the Phi Kappa Alpha Fraternity.

Prof. Harkness refuses to accept the position as resident supervisor of the Athenian School. He cannot be spared from Brown.—*Brunonian*.

The average annual expenses of a student at Harvard are \$800; Amherst, \$500; Columbia, \$800; Princeton, \$500; Yale, \$800; Williams, \$500.

The following is the number of students in attendance in the different institutions in this country: Harvard, 1,568; Columbia, 1,536; Oberlin, 1,458; University of Michigan, 1,171; Yale, 1,086; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 579; Cornell, 539; Princeton, 505; Dartmouth, 402; University of Vermont, 346; Amherst, 330; Lehigh, 307; Johns Hopkins, 273; Williams, 253; Brown, 248.

LITERARY NOTES.

BRITISH ORATIONS—[G. P. Putnam's Sons, 3 vol., \$3.75].

These volumes present representative orations from all the great British orators. Among these orations we notice "Limitations of Free Speech," by Lord Erskine; "Conciliation," by Edmund Burke; "Foreign Policy," by John Bright; "Conservative Principles," by Lord Beaconsfield; "Domestic and Foreign Affairs," by W. E. Gladstone, etc. Besides these there are orations from Canning, Macaulay, Cobden, Chatham, Mansfield, and others. The orations are carefully selected, showing the best thoughts of those who produced them, while to each one is prefixed a brief, but comprehensive sketch of the life, works, and purposes of its author, which let us into the spirit of the oration and prepare us to enjoy it. These books, by presenting to students a broad range for the study of the orators of our own language, cannot fail of being invaluable. Every student should have a set in his library.

AMERICAN ORATIONS—[G. P. Putnam's Sons, 3 vol., \$3.75].

The scope of these volumes is like that of the British Orations. Orations are presented from thirty-six of the most prominent American orators, including Henry, Hamilton, Jefferson, Calhoun, Webster, Clay, Douglas, Sumner, Phillips, Lincoln, Garfield, etc. The books, like the British Orations, are printed on good, substantial paper with neat binding, and are ornamental as well as useful.

FROM PIONEER HOME TO WHITE HOUSE. By W. M. Thayer. [The Henry Bill Publishing Company.]

No one can tire of reading the biography of our martyr President, Abraham Lincoln. The book before us is an enlarged and elaborated reproduction of a previous volume by the same author. In an agreeable manner it conducts its readers from the humble surroundings of the home of Lincoln's boyhood to the highest pinnacle of fame, showing short, but vivid sketches of his character and works. The style is natural and pleasing, while the matter presented is suited to interest and instruct old and young.

A HANDY ATLAS OF THE WORLD—[Iverson, Blakeman, Taylor & Company, New York, 50 cents].

This is a *multum in parvo*, containing in a form handy for use more matter than is commonly found in atlases of many times its price. The work comprises about forty maps, which are remarkable not only for their accuracy, but also for the distinctness of the printing, the excellence of the coloring, and for general beauty.

CLIPPINGS.

There is a metre prosaic, dactylic,

There is a metre for laugh and for moan,
But the metre which is never prosaic

Is the "meet her by moonlight alone."—*Ex.*

Soph. (in debate)—"Cæsar says all Gaul is divided into three parts. My speech is not all gall, but it is divided into three parts."—*Ex.*

Society Senior (to a store clerk)—"Have you any blue neckties to match my eyes?" Clerk—"No, but we have some soft hats that, I think, will match your head." Exit Senior.—*Ex.*

Prof. in Astronomy—"Mr. W., what do you understand by an annular eclipse?" Mr. W.—"One which occurs every year." After twenty minutes the recitation goes on.—*Ex.*

THE FALL OF VIRTUE.

A Study from Modern Student Life.

A snug little room,
A dim burning light,
One corner in gloom,
In th' other a fright,—
A maniac? crank?
What is this sad sight?
A "dig for mere rank"

Is grinding away on Psychology.

But hark to that sigh
Of quiv'ring despair!
That voice raised on high!
Blue smoke in the air,
Some *ethical* thoughts,
A desperate tone,
He stamps and he snorts

"Base cramming; begone!
I know not a half of the sections."

He whittles two chips,
Some paper brings out
And cuts into slips,
Then, turning about,
With mucilage sticks
Each slip in its place;
Gets out of his "fix"

By this "means of grace"
And scores a big "rush" in Psychology.
—Brunonian.

The Bates Student.

Allen Ginter

Richmond, Va.

*Manufacturers of the finer grades of cigarettes
and smoking tobaccos. Our popular brand of
Richmond Straight Cut No. 1 Cigarettes.
are made from a rare and costly tobacco,
the quality of which is not equaled by any other
cigarette. Beware of Imitations.*

JOHNSTON & HATCH

Keep the Best 5 and 10c. Cigars in the City.

No. 64 LISBON STREET, LEWISTON, ME.

REGD. SIGN—BIG INDIAN.—REGD.

Oliver

**PHOTOGRAPH AND CRAYON
ARTIST.**

SPECIAL RATES TO STUDENTS.

Removed to Paul's Block, 174 Lisbon St., Lewiston, Me.

The Old MAIN STREET CANDY MANUFACTORY

Is the place for you to buy your CONFECTIONERY, made fresh every day.

FOREIGN GREEN FRUIT A SPECIALTY.

S. A. CUMMINGS, No. 223 Main Street, Lewiston.

SAVE COPIES OF ALL IMPORTANT LETTERS.

The best and lowest price Copy Book in the market is

The "Hano Manifold Letter-Book."

Writes and copies letters at the same time. No Water! No Press! No Special Ink! No Trouble! Send for price list or call and see them at

No. 30 LOWER MAIN STREET, LEWISTON.

WOOD, ROBINSON & CO.,

Wholesale Paper Dealers, Gen'l Agts. for Maine.

Buy Shirts, Collars, Cuffs,

—AND ALL—

FURNISHING GOODS

—AT—

ROBIE'S SHIRT STORE.

BATES COLLEGE.

FACULTY OF INSTRUCTION AND GOVERNMENT.

REV. OREN B. CHENEY, D.D.,
President.

THOMAS L. ANGELL, A.M.,
Professor of Modern Languages.

REV. JOHN FULLONTON, D.D.,
Prof. of Ecclesiastical History and Pastoral Theology.

REV. JAMES ALBERT HOWE, D.D.,
Professor of Systematic Theology and Homiletics.

JONATHAN Y. STANTON, A.M.,
Professor of Greek and Latin Languages.

GEORGE C. CHASE, A.M.,
Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature.

REV. BENJAMIN F. HAYES, D.D.,
Professor of Psychology and Exegetical Theology.

THOMAS HILL RICH, A.M.,
Professor of Hebrew.

RICHARD C. STANLEY, A.M.,
Professor of Chemistry and Geology.

JOHN H. RAND, A.M.,
Professor of Mathematics.

REV. THOMAS HILL, D.D.,
Lecturer on Ethics.

REV. G. S. DICKERMAN,
Lecturer on English History.

REV. W. H. BOWEN, D.D.,
Lecturer on Natural Theology.

CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission to the Freshman Class are examined as follows:—

LATIN: In six books of Virgil's *Æneid*; six orations of Cicero; the *Catiline* of Sallust; twenty exercises of Arnold's *Latin Prose Composition*, and in Harkness' *Latin Grammar*. **GREEK:** In three books of Xenophon's *Anabasis*; two books of Homer's *Iliad*, and in Hadley's *Greek Grammar*. **MATHEMATICS:** In Loomis' or Greenleaf's *Arithmetic*, in the first twelve chapters of Loomis' *Algebra*, and in two books of *Geometry*. **ENGLISH:** In Mitchell's *Ancient Geography*, and in Worcester's *Ancient History*.

All candidates for advanced standing will be examined in the preparatory studies, and also in those previously pursued by the class they propose to enter, or in other studies equivalent to them.

Certificates of regular dismission will be required from those who have been members of other Colleges.

The regular examinations for admission to College take place on the second Saturday before Commencement, on Tuesday preceding Commencement, and on Saturday preceding the first day of the Fall Term.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The regular Course of Instruction is that commended by the leading Colleges of the country as eminently adapted to secure liberal culture and a sound classical education.

EXPENSES.

The annual expenses are about \$200. Pecuniary assistance, from the income of thirteen scholarships and various other benefactions, is rendered to those who are unable to meet their expenses otherwise.

Students contemplating the Christian ministry receive assistance every year of the course.

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.

This is a department in the College, established by vote of the corporation July 21, 1870. It occupies Nichols Hall, situated about a quarter of a mile from the College buildings, and is in charge of a special Faculty appointed by the College corporation.

Candidates for admission are required to furnish testimonials of good standing in some Christian church, and to give evidence of their duty to prepare for the gospel ministry, certified by the church of which they are members respectively, or by some ordained minister.

Those who are not graduates from College, previous to entering upon the regular course of study, must be prepared for examination in the common English branches, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Chemistry, Geology, Astronomy, Algebra, and in the Latin and Greek languages.

Tuition, room rent, and use of libraries free.

COMMENCEMENT, Thursday.....JUNE 25, 1885.

NICHOLS LATIN SCHOOL.

This Institution is located in the city of Lewiston, Maine, and is named in honor of LYMAN NICHOLS, Esq., of Boston. The special object of the school is to prepare students for the Freshman Class of Bates College, though students who do not contemplate a College course are admitted to any of the classes which they have the qualifications to enter. The School is situated near the College and Theological School, and thus affords important advantages of association with students of more advanced standing and scholarship.

The Course of Study comprises three years and as many classes; that is, the first year, or third class; the second year, or second class; the third year, or first class. The classes are so arranged that students can enter the school at any time during the year.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.

IVORY F. FRISBEE, A.M.,	PRINCIPAL	.....	Teacher of Latin and Greek.
FRANCIS L. HAYES, A.M.		.....	Teacher of Greek.
EDWARD R. CHADWICK, A.B.		.....	Teacher of Elocution.
ALBERT E. VERRILL		.....	Teacher of Rhetoric.
ALFRED B. MORRILL		.....	Teacher of Mathematics.
CHAS. A. WASHBURN		.....	Teacher of Geography and History.
CHAS. HADLEY		.....	Assistant in Latin.

For further particulars send for Catalogue.

I. F. FRISBEE, *Principal.*

LYNDON INSTITUTE,

LYNDON CENTRE, VT.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.

WALTER E. RANGER, A.M., PRINCIPAL—Latin and Greek. EDWIN F. NASON, A.M.—Latin and Higher Mathematics. MISS AUGUSTA PRESCOTT, PRECEPTRESS—French and German. MISS JENNIE E. WOODMAN—English Branches. MISS MABEL C. BEMIS—Instrumental Music. MISS JENNIE E. WOODMAN—Painting and Drawing. MISS MARY RAYNES—Elocution. MRS. R. H. HARVEY—Matron.

For both sexes. Young Ladies' Classical Course, College Preparatory Course, Seminary Scientific Course, Commercial and Business Course. Instruction given in Music, Painting, Drawing, Elocution.

A Reading-Room of more than thirty of the best magazines and papers and an excellent Library. The Cabinet has been recently enhanced by the acquisition of a fine collection of minerals, fossils, woods, birds, etc., at an expense of several hundred dollars. Chemical Laboratory with new apparatus fitted up for individual experiments. Philosophical Apparatus, etc. Best moral Influences. Expenses moderate.

Lyndon Institute was chartered in 1867. During the year 1883 it has received a permanent endowment of \$25,000. The Institute building, which is a brick and granite building, 100x75 feet, built at a cost of \$20,000, has recently been refinished and re-furnished at an expense of several thousand dollars. It is delightfully located on a gentle eminence overlooking the Passumpsic valley, which is surrounded by beautiful hills and mountains. The Ladies' Boarding Hall, in charge of the Preceptress, with a competent Matron, offers unusual advantages for a home to a limited number of young ladies. Large, well-ventilated, comfortably furnished rooms, spring water, excellent drainage, steam heat, and a healthful location.

I. W. SANBORN, Sec'y and Treas.
D. P. HALL, President.

LEBANON ACADEMY.

Pupils fitted for Business, Scientific Schools or the best Colleges.

GEORGE H. GOULD, Principal.
For further particulars, address the Principal, or ELIHU HAYES, Sec'y Trustees.

New Hampton Literary Institution, NEW HAMPTON, N. H.

Six Courses of Study—Classical, English and Classical, Regular Scientific, Musical, and Commercial College Course.

Address, Rev. A. B. MESERVEY, A.M., Principal.

Green Mountain Seminary, WATERBURY CENTRE, VT.

Courses of Study—College Preparatory, Classical and English Commercial. The best Commercial Department in the State. Expenses Low.

For further particulars address the Principal, Miss LIZZIE COLLEY, at Waterbury Centre.

Maine Central Institute, PITTSFIELD, MAINE.

Thorough Courses of Study in English, Classical and Scientific Branches.

Normal Department attached.

J. H. PARSONS, A.B., Principal.

The Bates Student.

YOU WILL FIND A GOOD LINE OF

Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, & Slippers

AT C. O. MORRELL'S.

If you wish to get just what you pay for and the most you can for your money, please Call and Examine My Stock, which has been largely improved within the last year.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

Corner Main and Lisbon Sts., Lewiston, Me.

SIGN—BIG BLACK BOOT.

M. E. HARLOW,
Manufacturer of Pure Confectionery.

A LARGE FRESH STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.

CARAMELS AND CREAM GOODS A SPECIALTY.

38 Lisbon St., Lewiston, Me.

DR. D. B. STROUT,
DENTIST,

Corner Main and Lisbon Streets,
Over Abbott's Drug Store.

A BEAUTIFUL SET OF PERMANENT TEETH FOR \$10.

GEORGE B. ATTWOOD,
DEALER IN
Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers

Court St., Opp. Elm House,
AUBURN, - - - - - MAINE.
All Goods Guaranteed and Prices Low as the Lowest

L. SMITH,
Dealer in All Kinds of
Coal and Wood, Fitted and Unfitted
OFFICE AND YARD NEAR ENGINE HOUSE,
Between Bates and Franklin Streets.
Terms Strictly C. O. D.

BUY YOUR
BASE-BALL * GOODS
—AT—

J. A. Tracy's Variety Store.
No. 231 Main Street, Lewiston.

WAKEFIELD BROS.
LEWISTON, ME.,
—DEALERS IN—

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,
Fancy and Toilet Articles, Sponges,
Brushes, Perfumery, etc.

JOHN N. WOOD,
DEALER IN
COAL AND WOOD.
Storage for Flour and Carriages.
No. 64 MIDDLE STREET,
Near Maine Central Upper Station.

The Bates Student.

RICHARDS & MERRILL, Merchant Tailors,

AND DEALERS IN

Ready-Made Clothing, Furnishing Goods, &c.

We have always on hand a very large and choice selection of Foreign and Domestic Woolens, in latest styles and novelties, which we make to order, and guarantee in Fit, Trimmings, and Workmanship, equal to any that can be had in Maine. A full line of Fine Custom Ready-Made Suits and Overcoats always on hand. Our Motto: Quick Sales at Small Profits.

No. 1 Lyceum Hall Building, Lewiston, Maine.

W. E. LANE, APOTHECARY

Lately removed to the store formerly
occupied by H. W. Barbour.

No. 263 Lisbon St., Lewiston, Me.



Leading Numbers: 14, 048, 130, 333, 161.

For Sale by all Stationers.

THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO.,
Works, Camden, N. J. 26 John St., New York.

ONE MILLION Copies will soon be sold—
Twenty Years of Congress—By James G. Blaine. The only history of our government from 1861 to 1881. Hon. John S. Wise, M. C. from Virginia, says: "Whoever takes it up, no matter whether he be Mr. Blaine's friend or enemy, will never put it down until he has read the whole." \$200 per Month paid good responsible agents. Apply at once.

THE HENRY BILL PUB. CO., NORWICH, CONN.

T. J. MURPHY, Dealer in and Manufacturer of HATS, CAPS, & FURS,

Lisbon Street, Lewiston, Me.

Sign—BIG GOLD HAT.

THE NEW-ENGLAND Bureau of Education

1. THE NEW ENGLAND BUREAU OF EDUCATION has gained a national reputation, and is now patronized by many of the best schools, public and private, in every State in the Union.

2. Hence, School Officers have learned where to apply for the best teachers and the best teachers where to register to find access to the best schools.

3. This Bureau is under the management of a professional educator, who has spent forty years in the school-room, and has devoted much attention to the school, and the teacher's necessary qualifications.

The business of this Bureau is rapidly increasing. The call for teachers of every grade of school and every department of instruction comes from the East, the West, the North, and the South—from every State in the Union.

Now is the time to register.

Circulars and forms of application sent free.

Address, HIRAM ORCUTT, *Manager*,
16 HAWLEY ST., BOSTON.

GEO. F. DUTTON, HAIR DRESSER,

232 Lisbon Street, Two Doors South of P. O.,
Up Stairs, Lewiston.

HAIR CUTTING, . . . 15 CENTS.

More than 12 years' experience in the business.

The Bates Student.

FINE DRESS SUITS AND OVERCOATS.

BLUE STORE.

Lewiston's Largest Clothing House. Young Men's Suits and Overcoats a specialty, in Black, Brown, Port Wine, Whip-Cord, Diagonals, and Basket Worsteds. Also, all the nobby styles in large and small Plaids.

Blue Store, Lewiston, Me., Strictly One-Price.

C. Y. CLARK,



LIVERY, BOARD, and FEED STABLE.

Carriages Furnished for Funerals
and Private Parties.

All orders promptly attended to.

LEWISTON, MAINE.

PATENTS

MUNN & CO., of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, continue to act as Solicitors for Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, for the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany, etc. Hand Book about Patents sent free. Thirty-seven years' experience. Patents obtained through MUNN & CO. are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, the largest, best, and most widely circulated scientific paper. \$3.20 a year. Weekly. Splendid engravings and interesting information. Specimen copy of the Scientific American sent free. Address MUNN & CO., SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN Office, 261 Broadway, New York.

Isaac Goddard, Dentist,

(Successor to DR. M. B. PREBLE,)

3 1-2 Phoenix Block, Auburn, Me.

EZRA H. WHITE, D.D.S.

Dental Rooms,

No. 1 Lyceum Block, Lisbon Street,

LEWISTON, ME.

FINE PRINTING. LOW PRICES.

PRINTING

OF ALL KINDS EXECUTED AT THE

Journal Job Office,

LEWISTON, MAINE.

Having a very extensive Job Printing Establishment furnished with the very best appliances of Presses, Type, and Workmanship, we especially solicit orders for Fine Printing of all kinds,

For Manufacturers or Business Men,

We also make a specialty of

First-Class Book and College Printing

☐ All orders addressed to the

PUBLISHERS OF JOURNAL,

Lewiston, Maine.

The Bates Student.

EASTERN STEAM DYE HOUSE.



COATS, PANTS, SHAWLS, SACQUES, &c.,

Dyed, Cleansed and Repaired.

BONNETS and HATS BLEACHED and PRESSED

KID GLOVES COLORED AND CLEANSSED.

J. D. BEAL, 105 Lower Main St., Lewiston, Me.



JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

THE FAVORITE NUMBERS, 303, 404, 332, 351, 170,
AND HIS OTHER STYLES
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

\$5.00 FOR 35c.

A VOLUME OF UNIVERSAL REFERENCE.
THE E. M. & CO. STANDARD CYCLOPEDIA.

This Cyclopaedia is a new and valuable book for popular use, compiled by competent editors, after consultation of the best authorities, printed from new, large, clear type, and handsomely bound in leatherette in imitation of crocodile skin. It contains information on every conceivable subject, and its reliability has been assured by the most careful preparation. It is of the greatest use in answering the 10,000 questions that constantly arise in regard to dates, places, persons, incidents, statistics, etc.

Complete in one volume. Finely illustrated.
We want agents and canvassers, and in order that you may have a copy to exhibit and canvass with, we make this **SPECIAL OFFER.** To any one who will agree to show this book to their friends and assist us in making sales, we will, upon receipt of 35 one-cent stamps, to prepay postage expense, packing, etc., forward one copy by return of mail.

CALL PUBLISHING CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

JORDAN, FROST & CO.,
Eastern, Western, and Southern

LUMBER

Mouldings, Gutters and Brackets.

Planing Mill and Lumber Yard Foot of Cross Canal
LEWISTON, ME.

WM. JORDAN. A. E. FROST. F. M. JORDAN.

H. A. OSGOOD & CO.,
Diamonds, Fine Watches, Jewelry,
Spectacles, Sterling Silver and Rogers'
Plated Ware.

No. 81 Lisbon Street, Lewiston, Maine.
HENRY A. OSGOOD, CH. H. OSGOOD, CH. G. CORLISS.

DR. EMERY BAILEY,
DENTIST,

3 1-2 LISBON ST., LEWISTON.

Gas Administered to Extract Teeth.

The Best Assortment of

HARDWARE

Can be found at the Store of

JOSEPH H. DAY,

235 Main Street.

Bird Cages, Clothes Wringers, Skates, Fine Pocket
and Table Cutlery, Fishing Tackle, Whips, &c.

A. M. JONES & CO.,
—DEALERS IN—
BOOTS, SHOES, & RUBBERS,
No. 7 College Block,
LEWISTON, MAINE.

NOTICE!
—FOR—

Fine Shoes at Reasonable Prices

Please call at the

BOSTON SHOE STORE,
113 LISBON ST., LEWISTON. Sign, Golden Slipper.

LIFE INSURANCE.

PLEASE EXAMINE THE MASSACHUSETTS NON-FORFEITURE LAW UNDER WHICH THE

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.

(The Oldest Chartered Company in America) Works:

CASH SURRENDER VALUE EACH YEAR!
LARGE DIVIDENDS!

LIBERAL FORM OF POLICY
ABSOLUTE SECURITY!

V. RICHARD FOSS, Gen'l Agt., 176 1-2 Middle St., Portland.

BRANCH OFFICE: Savings Bank Building, Lewiston.

LEVI P. YORK,

DEALER IN

New and Second-Hand Furniture!

Looking Glasses, Cutlery, Tin and Wooden
Ware, Crockery and China Ware,

Also, a good assortment of Household Goods,
Cook and Parlor Stoves, &c.

243 Lisbon St., opp. College Block, Lewiston, Me.

Troy Laundry

All kinds of Laundry Work done at
short notice and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

JUDKINS & HASKELL,
Proprietors.

No. 12 Ash St., Lewiston, Me.

N. B.—The Bath Rooms connected with this
Laundry are second to none in the State, being
large and airy, heated by steam, hot and cold
water, and furnished in first-class shape in
every respect.

Prices for Baths: 25 cents each, or 5 tickets
for \$1.00.

COOPER & CROCKETT,

DEALERS OF

FLOUR, GROCERIES,

Fruit and Confectionery,

Cor. Main and Park Sts., - Lewiston, Me.

1867.

ESTABLISHED

1867.

R. DAGGETT,

CLOTHING CLEANSED, DYED,

PRESSED AND REPAIRED.

Kid Gloves Cleaned and Dyed.

No. 5 Ash St., - - - Lewiston, Me.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF CHOICE

Flour, Groceries, Provisions, &c.,

In the City, can be found with

NEALEY & MILLER,

Cor. Main and Bates Sts., Lewiston.

Bottom Prices always guaranteed.

CENTRAL DRUG STORE,

Corner Lisbon and Main Sts., Lewiston, Me.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, FINE TOILET SOAPS,
BRUSHES, COMBS, ETC.

Perfumery and Fancy Toilet Articles in great variety. Physicians' Prescriptions accurately compounded.

FOR FINE PHOTOGRAPHS

— GO TO —

CURTIS & ROSS', Corner Lisbon and Ash Streets.

Only Instantaneous Plates used. Reduction Made to Class Work.

C. W. CURTIS.

H. C. ROSS.

H. O. CUTLER,

CUSTOM TAILOR,

—AND DEALER IN—

FINE WOOLENS,

No. 91 Lisbon Street, Lewiston, Me.

DANIEL ALLEN & CO.,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

FURNITURE, COFFINS,

CASKETS, ROBES, ETC.

Also, CARPETINGS IN ALL GRADES.

225 Lisbon St., Opp. P. O., Lewiston, Me.

WHITE & AMES,

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Flour of All Grades. Canned Goods a specialty.
Goods delivered without extra charge
in all parts of the city.

187 Main Street, - Lewiston, Maine.

Fred H. White,

—FASHIONABLE—

TAILOR AND DRAPER,

No. 22 Lisbon Street.

Graduation Suits a Specialty.

GLOVER'S ORCHESTRA,

AUBURN, MAINE.

Music furnished for Concerts, Entertainments, and all occasions where Orchestra music is needed, at reasonable prices.

GEORGE H. GLOVER.

PRIEST BROTHERS,

DEALERS IN

Fresh, Salt, & Smoked Fish.

ALSO, CLAMS  AND OYSTERS

in their season.

Canned Goods. Goods delivered free of charge.

254 Main Street, - Lewiston, Maine.

—BUY YOUR—

**DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, AND
TOILET ARTICLES.**

Such as Hair, Tooth, Nail, and Flesh Brushes,
Choice Perfumes, Soaps, &c., of

W. H. TEAGUE, Registered Druggist,
No. 25 Lisbon Street.

Ice Cold Soda with Pure Fruit Syrups and Cream.
Physicians' Prescriptions a specialty. Imported
and Domestic Cigars.

E. H. GERRISH,
APOTHECARY.

145 Lisbon St., cor. Ash, LEWISTON, ME.

Prescriptions promptly and accurately prepared.

Full line of Chemicals, Drugs, Perfumes, Toilet

Articles, &c., at Reasonable Prices.

The Bates Student.

LIFE INSURANCE.

PLEASE EXAMINE THE MASSACHUSETTS NON-FORFEITURE LAW UNDER WHICH THE

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.

(The Oldest Chartered Company in America) Works:

CASH SURRENDER VALUE EACH YEAR!
LARGE DIVIDENDS!

LIBERAL FORM OF POLICY
ABSOLUTE SECURITY!

V. RICHARD FOSS, Gen'l Agt., 176 1-2 Middle St., Portland.

BRANCH OFFICE: Savings Bank Building Lewiston.

LEVI P. YORK,

DEALER IN

New and Second-Hand Furniture!

Looking Glasses, Cutlery, Tin and Wooden
Ware, Crockery and China Ware,

Also, a good assortment of Household Goods,
Cook and Parlor Stoves, &c.

213 Lisbon St., opp. College Block, Lewiston, Me.

Troy Laundry

All kinds of Laundry Work done at
short notice and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

JUDKINS & HASKELL.

Proprietors.

No. 12 Ash St., Lewiston, Me.

N. B.—The Bath Rooms connected with this
Laundry are second to none in the State, being
large and airy, heated by steam, hot and cold
water, and furnished in first-class shape in
every respect.

Prices for Baths: 25 cents each, or 5 tickets
for \$1.00.

COOPER & CROCKETT,

DEALERS OF

FLOUR, GROCERIES,

Fruit and Confectionery,

Cor. Main and Park Sts., - Lewiston, Me.

1867.

ESTABLISHED

1867

R. D. GIBBT.

CLOTHING CLEANSED, DYED,

PRESSED AND REPAIRED.

Kid Gloves Cleaned and Dyed.

No. 5 Ash St. - - - Lewiston, Me.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF CHOICE

Flour, Groceries, Provisions, &c.,

In the City, can be taken with

NEALEY & MILLER,

Cor. Main and Bates Sts., Lewiston.

Bottom Prices always guaranteed.

CENTRAL DRUG STORE,

Corner Lisbon and Main Sts., Lewiston, Me.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, FINE TOILET SOAPS,
BRUSHES, COMBS, ETC.

Perfumery and Fancy Toilet Articles in great variety. Physicians' Prescriptions accurately compounded.

FOR FINE PHOTOGRAPHS

— GO TO —

CURTIS & ROSS', Corner Lisbon and Ash Streets.

Only Instantaneous Plates used. Reduction Made to Class Work.

C. W. CURTIS.

H. C. ROSS.

H. O. CUTLER,

CUSTOM TAILOR,

—AND DEALER IN—

FINE WOOLENS,

No. 91 Lisbon Street, Lewiston, Me.

GLOVER'S ORCHESTRA,

AUBURN, MAINE.

Music furnished for Concerts, Entertainments, and all occasions where Orchestra music is needed, at reasonable prices.

GEORGE H. GLOVER.

DANIEL ALLEN & CO.,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

FURNITURE, COFFINS,

CASKETS, ROBES, ETC.

Also, CARPETINGS IN ALL GRADES.

225 Lisbon St., Opp. P. O., Lewiston, Me.

PRIEST BROTHERS,

DEALERS IN

Fresh, Salt, & Smoked Fish.

ALSO, CLAMS  AND OYSTERS

in their season.

Canned Goods. Goods delivered free of charge.

254 Main Street, - Lewiston, Maine.

WHITE & AMES,

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Flour of All Grades. Canned Goods a specialty.
Goods delivered without extra charge
in all parts of the city.

187 Main Street, - Lewiston, Maine.

— BUY YOUR —
**DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, AND
TOILET ARTICLES,**

Such as Hair, Tooth, Nail, and Flesh Brushes,
Choice Perfumes, Soaps, &c., of

W. H. TEAGUE, Registered Druggist,
No. 28 Lisbon Street.

Ice Cold Soda with Pure Fruit Syrups and Cream.
Physicians' Prescriptions a specialty. Imported
and Domestic Cigars.

Fred H. White,

—FASHIONABLE—

TAILOR AND DRAPER,

No. 22 Lisbon Street.

 Graduation Suits a Specialty.

E. H. GERRISH,
APOTHECARY,

145 Lisbon St., cor. Ash, LEWISTON, ME.

Prescriptions promptly and accurately prepared.

Full line of Chemicals, Drugs, Perfumes, Toilet
Articles, &c., at Reasonable Prices.

TEMPLE & CO.,
 Clothiers, Hatters, and Furnishers,
 LEWISTON, MAINE.

ABOVE ALL COMPETITORS

THE
LIGHT RUNNING
NEW HOME

SIMPLE

STRONG  **SWIFT**

SILENT

SEWING MACHINE

PERFECT IN EVERY PARTICULAR
HAS MORE IMPROVEMENTS THAN ALL
OTHER SEWING MACHINES COMBINED

NEW HOME
SEWING MACHINE CO.
30 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK
CHICAGO, ILL.
ORANGE, MASS.
AND ATLANTA, GA.

FOR SALE BY

SULLIVAN & HILDRETH, Lewiston.

J. M. FERNALD,
Bookseller.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND BOOKS,

On nearly every subject, at Low Prices.

Blank Books, Stationery, Newspapers and Magazines, Albums, &c. Old Books Bought, Sold, and Exchanged. Second-Hand School and College Text-Books a Specialty.

THE BLUE BOOKSTORE

120 Lisbon St., Lewiston.

GREAT BARGAINS IN
STUDENTS' FURNITURE

Large Stock of all kinds of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

Both New and Second-Hand. Call and
 Examine for yourself.

S. RECORD, Lower Main St.

Perkins' Orchestra.

We are prepared to furnish from one to eleven men at the shortest notice, for Wedding Parties, Exhibitions, Dramatic Entertainments, Balls, Private Parties, Assemblies, etc.

Cornet and Piano furnished if desired.
 Call on or address E. Perkins, Lewiston, Me.
 Office at Perkins' Cigar Store.

Go to Perkins' Cigar Store for all kinds of Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, and Cigarettes.

E. PERKINS.

G. H. STOCKBRIDGE,
SOLICITOR OF PATENTS.

Lenox Building, Room 4, Cor. 7th & G Sts.,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Domestic and Foreign Patents secured, Interference Cases conducted, Expert Preliminary and Validity searches made, and all other business connected with patent interests transacted.

VOLUME XIII.

NUMBER 3.

THE

BATES STUDENT.

Animo et Labore.

✦ MARCH, 1885. ✦

Published by the Class of '86,

BATES COLLEGE.

TEMPLE & CO.,
Clothiers, Hatters, and Furnishers,
LEWISTON, MAINE.

ABOVE ALL COMPETITORS

THE
LIGHT RUNNING
NEW HOME

SIMPLE

STRONG  **SWIFT**

SILENT

SEWING
MACHINE

PERFECT IN EVERY PARTICULAR
HAS MORE IMPROVEMENTS THAN ALL
OTHER SEWING MACHINES COMBINED

NEW HOME
SEWING MACHINE CO.

30 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK
CHICAGO, ILL.
ORANGE, MASS.
AND ATLANTA, GA.

FOR SALE BY

SULLIVAN & HILDRETH, Lewiston.

J. M. FERNALD,
Bookseller.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND BOOKS,

On nearly every subject, at Low Prices.

Blank Books, Stationery, Newspapers and Magazines, Albums, &c. Old Books Bought, Sold, and Exchanged. Second-Hand School and College Text-Books a Specialty.

THE BLUE BOOKSTORE

120 Lisbon St., Lewiston.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

STUDENTS' FURNITURE

Large Stock of all kinds of

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

Both New and Second-Hand. Call and Examine for yourself.

S. RECORD, Lower Main St.

Perkins' Orchestra.

We are prepared to furnish from one to eleven men at the shortest notice, for Wedding Parties, Exhibitions, Dramatic Entertainments, Balls, Private Parties, Assemblies, etc.

Cornet and Piano furnished if desired.

Call on or address E. Perkins, Lewiston, Me.

Office at Perkins' Cigar Store.

Go to Perkins' Cigar Store for all kinds of Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, and Cigarettes.

E. PERKINS.

G. H. STOCKBRIDGE,

SOLICITOR OF PATENTS.

Lenox Building, Room 4, Cor. 7th & G Sts.,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Domestic and Foreign Patents secured, Interference Cases conducted, Expert Preliminary and Validity searches made, and all other business connected with patent interests transacted.

VOLUME XIII.

NUMBER 3.

THE

BATES STUDENT.

Animo et Labore.

✦ MARCH, 1885. ✦

Published by the Class of '86,

BATES COLLEGE.

CENTRAL DRUG STORE,

Corner Lisbon and Main Sts., Lewiston, Me.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, FINE TOILET SOAPS,
BRUSHES, COMBS, ETC.

Perfumery and Fancy Toilet Articles in great variety. Physicians' Prescriptions accurately compounded.

FOR FINE PHOTOGRAPHS

— GO TO —

CURTIS & ROSS', Corner Lisbon and Ash Streets.

Only Instantaneous Plates used. Reduction Made to Class Work.

C. W. CURTIS.

H. C. ROSS.

CLOTHING !

The Largest Stock and Best Assortment of

CLOTHING !!

→* **CLOTHING** *←

In Lewiston, is to be found at

BICKNELL & NEAL'S, 86 Lisbon Street, corner Ash.

Also one of the Largest and Best Stocks of Hats, Caps, Trunks, Umbrellas, and Gents' Furnishing Goods. We manufacture large quantities of our own goods, thus enabling us to offer a First-Class Article for Less Money than any other firm in the city. And we guarantee in every case the Latest Styles and Best of Fits. **45- Graduating Suits a specialty.**

BICKNELL & NEAL, 86 Lisbon Street, Lewiston.

BOSTON STORE,
OSWALD & ARMSTRONG,
97 and 99 Lisbon Street,
LEWISTON, - - - MAINE.

The most complete Dry and Fancy Goods Establishment in the State. In our mammoth Stock can be found

Black and Colored Silks and Velvets, all the latest novelties in Wool Dress Goods, Cloaks and Cloakings, Shawls, Jerseys, Ribbons, Laces, Made-up Lace Goods, Buttons, Dress Trimmings of all kinds, Gloves, Kid Gloves, Hosiery, Ladies' and Children's Under-Wear, Corsets of all kinds, Table Linen, Sheetings, Shirtings, Blankets, Flannels, etc., etc.

Purchasers can always find **REAL BARGAINS** in every department of our establishment

STRICTLY ONE-PRICE.

OSWALD & ARMSTRONG,

97 and 99 Lisbon Street, - - - **LEWISTON, MAINE.**

THE

BATES STUDENT.

VOL. XIII.

MARCH, 1885.

No. 3.

Bates Student.

A MAGAZINE PUBLISHED WEEKLY, MONTHLY, QUARTERLY, OR ANNUALLY, AT THE OFFICE OF THE EDITOR.

CLASS OF '88, BATES COLLEGE.

EDITORIAL BOARD.

W. H. HARTSHORN	E. A. MERRILL
E. D. VARNY	A. E. BOANCHARD
A. F. VERBELL	CHARLES HAPLEY
J. H. WILLIAMSON	Business Manager.
J. W. GORD	Assistant Manager.

TERMS. \$1.00 per year in advance. Single copies 10 cents.

An subscriber not receiving the STUDENT regularly, will please notify the Business Manager.

Contributions and correspondence are, respectively, fully solicited. Any information regarding the Student will be gladly received.

Matter for publication should be addressed to the Editors of the BATES STUDENT, Business Office, to J. H. WILLIAMSON, Lewiston, Maine.

(Entered as Second Class Mail Matter for Lewiston Post Office)

CONTENTS.

VOL. XIII, No. 3, MARCH, 1885.

EDITORIAL	60
LITERARY	
Fate	62
Will Bl-marek be a Greater Character in History than Chaston?	63
Woodland Echoes	69
Secret Societies	70
Morning Song	71
Teaching as a Profession	71
COMMUNICATION	64
LOCALS	68
PERSONALS	70
EXCHANGES	71
AMONG THE POETS	75
COLLEGE WORLD	71
COLLEGE PRESS OPINIONS	75
LITERARY NOTES	75
CLIPPINGS	76

EDITORIAL.

THE world expects the educated man to be a thinker—broad, profound, and coherent. Moreover he is to consider not alone questions of classic lore, science, and theology; but, especially in a republic like our own, it is of highest importance that he be conversant with the political movements of the day, and, although he may often not understand the causes or the effects, that he be able to advance well-defined opinions, or render intelligent decisions upon them when occasion demands.

We come to manhood with predilections formed more or less by association with our fathers, and these constitute largely the motives to our political action. But should there not be a better motive to the action of men who exercise the right of kings? As a matter of ethics, every important question of our government merits the candid and thorough investigation of each, that support of, or opposition to it, may be the outgrowth of intelligent convictions. Yet how many of us, during the late campaign, critically examined the platform of either party, to ascertain for ourselves if there were in it any rotten timbers?

CENTRAL DRUG STORE,

Corner Lisbon and Main Sts., Lewiston, Me.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, FINE TOILET SOAPS,
BRUSHES, COMBS, ETC.

Perfumery and Fancy Toilet Articles in great variety. Physicians' Prescriptions accurately compounded.

FOR FINE PHOTOGRAPHS

— GO TO —

CURTIS & ROSS', Corner Lisbon and Ash Streets.

Only Instantaneous Plates used. Reduction Made to Class Work.

C. W. CURTIS.

H. C. ROSS,

CLOTHING!

The Largest Stock and Best Assortment of

CLOTHING!!

→ **CLOTHING** ←

In Lewiston, is to be found at

BICKNELL & NEAL'S, 86 Lisbon Street, corner Ash.

Also one of the Largest and Best Stocks of Hats, Caps, Trunks, Umbrellas, and Gents' Furnishing Goods. We manufacture large quantities of our own goods, thus enabling us to offer a First-Class Article for Less Money than any other firm in the city. And we guarantee in every case the Latest Styles and Best of Fits. **Graduating Suits** a specialty.

BICKNELL & NEAL, 86 Lisbon Street, Lewiston.

BOSTON STORE,

OSWALD & ARMSTRONG,

97 and 99 Lisbon Street,

LEWISTON,

MAINE.

The most complete Dry and Fancy Goods Establishment in the State. In our mammoth Stock can be found

Black and Colored Silks and Velvets, all the latest novelties in Wool Dress Goods, Cloaks and Cloakings, Shawls, Jerseys, Ribbons, Laces, Made-up Lace Goods, Buttons, Dress Trimmings of all kinds, Gloves, Kid Gloves, Hosiery, Ladies' and Children's Under-Wear, Corsets of all kinds, Table-Linen, Sheetings, Shirtings, Blankets, Flannels, etc., etc.

Purchasers can always find **REAL BARGAINS** in every department of our establishment.

STRICTLY ONE-PRICE.

OSWALD & ARMSTRONG,

97 and 99 Lisbon Street,

LEWISTON, MAINE.

THE

BATES STUDENT.

VOL. XIII.

MARCH, 1885.

No. 3.

Bates Student.

A MAGAZINE PUBLISHED EVERY MONTH DURING THE
COLLEGIATE YEAR BY THE

CLASS OF '86, BATES COLLEGE.

EDITORIAL BOARD.

W. H. HARTSHORN, E. A. MERRILL,
E. D. VARNEY, A. E. BLANCHARD,
A. E. VERRILL, CHARLES HADLEY.

J. H. WILLIAMSON, Business Manager.
J. W. GOFF, . . . Assistant Manager.

TERMS.—\$1.00 per year in advance; single copies
10 cents.

Any subscriber not receiving the STUDENT regularly will please notify the Business Manager.

Contributions and correspondence are respectfully solicited. Any information regarding the Alumni will be gladly received.

Matter for publication should be addressed to the
“Editors of the BATES STUDENT,” business letters
to J. H. WILLIAMSON, Lewiston, Maine.

[Entered as Second Class Mail Matter at Lewiston
Post Office.]

CONTENTS.

VOL. XIII., No. 3.—MARCH, 1885.

EDITORIAL.....	49
LITERARY:	
Fate.....	53
Will Bismarck be a Greater Character in His- tory than Gladstone?.....	53
Woodland Echoes.....	59
Secret Societies.....	59
Morning Song.....	61
Teaching as a Profession.....	61
COMMUNICATION.....	64
LOCALS.....	68
PERSONALS.....	70
EXCHANGES.....	71
AMONG THE POETS.....	73
COLLEGE WORLD.....	74
COLLEGE PRESS OPINIONS.....	75
LITERARY NOTES.....	75
CLIPPINGS.....	76

EDITORIAL.

THE world expects the educated man to be a thinker—broad, profound, and coherent. Moreover he is to consider not alone questions of classic lore, science, and theology; but, especially in a republic like our own, it is of highest importance that he be conversant with the political movements of the day, and, although he may often not understand the causes or the effects, that he be able to advance well-defined opinions, or render intelligent decisions upon them when occasion demands.

We come to manhood with predilections formed more or less by association with our fathers, and these constitute largely the motives to our political action. But should there not be a better motive to the action of men who exercise the right of kings? As a matter of ethics, every important question of our government merits the candid and thorough investigation of each, that support of, or opposition to it, may be the outgrowth of intelligent convictions. Yet how many of us, during the late campaign, critically examined the platform of either party, to ascertain for ourselves if there were in it any rotten timbers?

No one can deny that we have abundant facilities for such investigation. The periodicals of our well-stocked reading-room sufficiently interpret the political movements of the day. Yet comparatively few avail themselves of the privileges which the room affords with the result of a full apprehension of current topics of interest and importance.

A careful perusal of the leading publications to which we have access, will tend to broaden our views, raise us somewhat from the ruts into which we fall by constant application to textbooks, and fit us for more active and efficient participation in the events of present and future years.

In this number we present an article on "Secret Societies," setting forth the evils attending them. In the April number we shall endeavor to present an article on the other side of this question, so that those who are interested in the subject, may have arguments for and against the introduction of secret societies into Bates.

During the last few years there has been much discussion in the literary world on the propriety of making optional the study of Greek in the college curriculum. Many who claim to be "self-made" men and hence, in their own estimation, wonderfully and perfectly made, have loudly berated the study of Latin and Greek as useless and superfluous. Their cry is, "We want practical men." Hence it is to be inferred that all studies in the college course not directly aiding one in

his chosen profession should be discarded.

President Eliot, of Harvard, has lately decided that the study of Greek shall be optional in that college. His decision is worthy of an institution whose course already contains so many electives that a student, disposed to shirk, may be graduated from it even though he has taken nothing but a course in history during the four years.

The strife for municipal offices has been again waged in, our commonwealth, and the smoke of battle having lifted, we observe the scenes which the field presents. Prominently revealed is the power of the dram-shop faction. For, notwithstanding the vast deal that prohibition has accomplished for Maine, we are yet compelled to reluctantly admit that in many parts of the State, the rum-demon, almost unchecked, still enthralls human intellects and energies, and is no insignificant factor in political contests. In one of the larger of our cities, men of both parties united to defeat the Republican candidate for mayor, for the sole reason that in his administration during the past year, he has been severe with the rum traffic. Must not men of character everywhere cry out shame! and combine for the suppression of this monstrous evil? Considering that in the larger part of our Union the state of things is far worse than with us, will it astonish any if a new party, born of such a chaos of injustice, combining the best elements of all parties, shall spring up and acquire sufficient magnitude in four

years to wrest away the position of Chief Magistracy from the rapacious grasp of Republican and Democratic office seekers?

The position of the Rev. Joseph Cook is significant, as, upon the rostrum, before the best culture of Boston, he advocates the formation of a new party. Men may say he is fanatical. But our famous lecturer has hitherto been esteemed, in a high degree, logical and profound. Strange that, now, upon this one question, he should be thought a fanatic. Let us know what mean these things.

A Freshman on entering college looks forward to the public declamations—his first appearance—with just the slightest sensation of fear which, no doubt, is the precursor of that other sensation, well known but not to be defined, which he feels, when he actually stands before an audience and wonders if they can see his knees shake. The Sophomore is more indifferent. A Sophomore can fear nothing. No, he would lose his reputation. That must be maintained at all hazards. Not fear but apathy is now the stumbling-block to the best possible results from this department of instruction.

It has long been the custom to offer prizes in hope of arousing the students from their timidity on the one hand, and their indifference on the other. But whether the prize system is, on the whole, productive of the best results that any system would give, is a question. The object of offering prizes is to stimulate to greater effort. The influence is, however, lost on the larger

part of a class. At least three-fourths of the class know that they stand no chance of getting the prize; for it is invariably the case that there are a few who, by natural gifts, far outstrip the others. Hence the rivalry is confined to a few, and a majority of the class exert only such effort as will ensure making no serious blunders. They labor only, that the reputation of the class may not be wholly lost, and that they may be spared the mortification resulting from failure. In declamations, more perhaps than in original speeches, natural gifts enable the possessor to excel. For in the speech of one poorly trained in delivery we often detect, if no greater excellence is apparent, the signs of labor; and those signs are too often wanting in declamations. If asked whether rewards ought to be set on natural gifts or on earnest labor, who would answer in favor of the former? Yet that is just what is often done, while faithful labor goes unrewarded. The prize utterly fails of accomplishing its end.

If a system should be substituted by which the names of the speakers should be read in the order of excellence, by the committee of award, there would be some harder struggling among the poorer speakers, to avoid the last place on the list, than ever was seen among the better ones for the prize. Then too, the efforts of the better speakers would be stimulated in nearly the same degree as before. The exceptions would be among those who work solely for prizes.

Many of the students dislike the system of prizes and feel as though it

were too much like getting up as the child does, to speak his piece, with the hope of receiving therefor, a stick of candy. Are we grown so puerile that we need a gilded book held before our eyes to induce us to do what our reason should admonish us and our pride urge us to do, viz., our very best?

We would like to remind our patrons that the subscriptions for 1885 are due, and we hope they will remember that the success of the *STUDENT* depends largely upon our ability to pay running expenses. Those who have been connected with the *STUDENT* in former years know that the cost of issuing it is no myth, but a stern reality that must be provided for. One dollar is a small sum, in itself, and those who owe it, doubtless, often neglect payment because of its apparent insignificance. But if three or four hundred are withheld until the end of the year, it makes a great difference with us. So please send along the subscriptions, and cheer the heart of the manager by enabling him to meet his payments as they become due.

As spring advances, the question begins to be raised as to what will be done about base-ball in the coming season. Already our sister colleges have made arrangements for a series of games to which we can probably be admitted if we so desire. There have been times within the memory of all of us when the students took hold of this matter with earnestness and with a determination to win, and suc-

cess always crowned their efforts. We can also remember of times when but little interest was manifested in base-ball matters, and, consequently, the men chosen to practice were rather negligent; and in all such cases the result was a complete failure. Now we do not mean to say that by practice we ought to expect to stand in the front rank, but we believe that by taking what material we have and developing it, we can obtain a nine of which, at least, we shall not be ashamed. And we cannot call it failure then, even if we do not excel.

The element of professionalism which is fast becoming introduced into our American colleges has had an evil influence, which we have felt in no small degree. In order to be a member of a base-ball nine of any consequence now, one must spend at least one-half of his time upon the ball-ground. This will do for some, but, in colleges like our own, most of the students are dependent upon themselves for support which necessitates absence from the college work, and no student feels able to devote any considerable portion of his time to base-ball.

Now, of course, if we are to have any base-ball nine at all, we want the very best one we can possibly get; for no other do the students feel ready to support. Let every base-ballist do just what he thinks is his duty in this matter, and nothing more will be required of him. And if we cannot have the champion base-ball nine let us have the best one we can get and help keep alive an interest in this true American game.

LITERARY.

FATE.

By I. J., '87.

The offspring of
One happy love,
They called the same spot home.
Their native dale
Told her life's tale ;
But, while she ne'er did roam,
From Occident
To Orient
He sailed the seething foam.

Ah ! fever laid
That fairest maid
In summer-circled grave.
Now among men
Threescore and ten
Counts he, the captain brave,
Who makes to-night
Our cheeks so white
By starless storm and wave.

WILL BISMARCK BE A GREATER
CHARACTER IN HISTORY
THAN GLADSTONE?

By E. C. H., '87.

THE greatness of a character in history depends upon the breadth and permanence of his influence upon human affairs. It is my object to show that the results flowing directly from the life of Bismarck in political changes, national progress, and permanent transformations in his own and surrounding nations, must fill a larger place in history than will suffice for the achievements of Gladstone. In the first place the demands upon Bismarck afforded opportunity for achievements of greater historic importance than have been possible to Gladstone.

Bismarck came upon the stage in Prussia when she was convulsed by

revolution, and affairs throughout Germany were strangely complicated. The ancient German empire was extinct, and there remained in its place about forty petty kingdoms, dutchies, and principalities, part of which were loosely banded together, while others were entirely independent, and even among the former there existed such discords and jealousies as made prosperity and power impossible. Besides, the territory was dotted by foreign possessions. Here was a state of things calling for such a genius as Heaven provides for great emergencies. The summons that fell upon the soul of Bismarck was to unite these discordant and separately powerless fragments, and, expelling the foreign powers, to re-establish the German empire, to set it firmly on its feet in the ways of prosperity, and win for it an honored place among the great nations.

The task of Gladstone has been to administer the governmental affairs of a nation long well-ordered and prosperous. There can be no doubt but that one who meets the former of these demands will fill a larger place in history, than he who meets, though equally well, the latter. That Bismarck has met these great needs of Germany, is a matter of history. The whole plan was original with him, and the measures by which the plan was realized were devised and carried into effect by him. Now for the first time the idea of German unity entered a mind great enough to conceive the far-reaching plan by which it could be realized ; great enough in its clear intelligence, its dauntless will, and unflinching faith

in his own ability, in his cause, and in his God, to bring about the fulfillment.

We cannot appreciate the historic significance of this achievement, without taking into consideration the difficulties in his way. Bismarck undertook his great work, not the popular leader of the popular party of a great nation, like his neighbor over the channel, but the already rather unpopular minister of one of the states of a miserable confederation; not the leading state, Prussia was then, in the opinion of the world, hardly to be compared with Austria, and the latter was extremely jealous of her precedence, and opposed with her might every effort to upbuild the one state that could possibly become her rival. Naturally, most of the other factors of Germany sided with Austria, so that Bismarck had against him nearly all Germany, with Austria at its head. He must win over the states and unite them under the leadership of Prussia. It would seem next to impossible for him to accomplish anything in the German councils against such odds: but this was not all: diplomacy forbade him to reveal his ultimate aims, and so his measures were constantly misunderstood, and those who should have supported him, even the Prussians themselves, were among his zealous opposers, and this gave rise to what has been pronounced one of the most remarkable political struggles that ever occurred in history. Bismarck was suspected, maligned, and persecuted; several attempts were made upon his life. There were also forces outside of Germany that op-

posed Bismarck's scheme. Austria was a stronghold of Catholicism, while Prussia was Protestant, hence he must meet violent opposition from the influence and intrigues of the Church of Rome. Besides, Austria had greater prestige among foreign nations than Prussia. Such changes as Bismarck contemplated must affect the politics of all Europe, and so he had to deal with foreign problems that called for the most skillful diplomacy. Such, in brief, were the incidental difficulties Bismarck had to overcome.

Bismarck desired a union that should include all the German states, but he soon found that no union with Austria could mean anything but submission to Austrian rule. It therefore became necessary to eliminate her. Toward this end he worked long and constantly, withstanding the national council and defending Prussia.

In the meantime, in spite of determined opposition at home, he was gathering and strengthening the resources of Prussia, and bringing into being such a well-organized and finely disciplined army as had not trod the earth since the one that Lysurgus instituted in Sparta.

By his foreign policy he was preparing the world without, for what he was preparing within. At length, when all things are ready, at an opportune moment, war is declared. And one short campaign suffices to set aside Austria. Now, like a reaper binding his sheaves we find him in the field of diplomacy gathering the fruits of the war. Of the states that had sided with Austria he wins every one. And these, to-

gether with six of the most important of the independent principalities he annexes to Prussia, and organizes the North German confederation.

Here is an incipient nation, and Europe looks on with suspicion. The emperor of France resolves upon war. But for Bismarck the hour of conflict had not struck. By shrewd management he causes the declaration of war by France to be deferred till he has bound in closer union the German states, averted the danger of a general conflict of the European powers, and limited the war to the accomplishment of his own ends, namely, the liberation and union of all Germany.

So skillfully and perfectly were his preparations made, that when the war came, not Prussia alone, nor the North German confederation alone, but united Germany met the French; and in such an unprecedented fashion, that the war was one series of brilliant victories for Germany, and an unbroken succession of defeats for her enemy.

Bismarck settled relations with the conquered in a manner full of forbearance to the sensitiveness of the French, but going not one step further than the interests of his country would permit. He took from France enough territory to give Germany a defensible frontier, thus insuring her against future outbreaks of the French passion for war and revenge. This put an end to the influence France had had over parts of Germany, removed one of the chief causes of the degeneracy of the former German empire, and gave a necessary element of perpetuity to the government he was about to organize.

After the Franco-Prussian war, came the glorious consummation toward which Bismarck had long been toiling. By years of wise diplomacy, and two perfectly arranged and successful wars, he had created a feeling of respect for Prussia and made it possible to bring together in one, the thirty-nine discordant states of Germany. During the enthusiasm over the results of the war with France, in which he had engaged the states, he seals their union and gives them a new form of government. Both the independent parts and the foreign possessions that had broken in upon the German territory are now added to her strength and she has pushed her boundaries across the Rhine. The king of Prussia has become emperor of Germany, and the prime minister whose administrative and diplomatic talents have wrought such changes, the emperor has raised to the rank of prince, acknowledging him the source of Germany's wonderful advancement.

Up to this time, Bismarck's character had been fearfully misrepresented, but now his countrymen began to understand him, and to glory in him.

With Bismarck's splendid achievements in his foreign policy, and in creating a power of the first rank, there is nothing in the life of Gladstone to compare. But now that we come to notice the changes these two have wrought in the internal status of their respective nations, comparison is possible. Here, as in the other field of political activity, Bismarck has done more than to keep the existing state of things from falling into decline; he has made great changes for the better, which

history will record. Bismarck has not stopped with making a nation, but has ministered to her strength and perpetuity by internal reforms. The increase of prosperity in Germany during his administration has been astounding. Why, in three years, from 1880 to 1883, the value of exported manufactured products alone, increased nearly twenty-two and a half millions of dollars. Says Bishop Hurst: "There has been a wonderful coming up in the general industrial life of Germany since the consolidation of the countries, and the leadership of Bismarck has thrust new force into every part of the national civilization." Bismarck has been victorious in what is called the struggle between the German state and the Roman church, and has blessed his country by expelling the mischievous Jesuits from Prussia, and subjecting Catholic authority to civil law. Bismarck does not forget that the amelioration of the condition of the working classes is a crying need throughout Europe; and he has not tried to get rid of his paupers by sending them to America, but has taken straightforward, telling measures to improve their condition at home, so that they may not wish to emigrate. A few years ago, on an average throughout Germany, to a territory of 40,000 square miles—not much larger than the State of Maine—there were 100,000 professional beggars; but now beggary, and the need of it, are abolished throughout the empire.

Now we ask, what great changes like these has Gladstone brought about in his domestic administration?

Has he instituted a new and better order of things in England? Can we truly say of him, as we can of the great German statesman, that his administration has been the period of greatest advance in prosperity his country ever knew? If that is true of a prime minister, he will certainly be memorable in history. Can we say that there has been any advance in prosperity at all? This is a time of distress in thrifty England. Her agriculture has gone to the verge of ruin during the administration of Gladstone. And in spite of her advantages in that direction, this is a time of great depression among her manufactures; while the suffering condition of her laboring classes, without political power, without free schools, made to bear the weight of all the business calamities that fall on other members of society—this calls for such prompt, wise action as that by which the poor of Bismarck's country have profited. As for Ireland, her notoriously bad condition has all along been growing worse. Gladstone's liberal administration has failed to accomplish what its friends expected of it and is losing its favor with the people. And it will be chiefly remarkable in history for the good works it has attempted, and failed to perform.

Our relations with England, our mother country, are such, that what is English is familiar and of interest to us. She is our neighbor, while Germany is remote. If Bismarck and Gladstone were characters of equal importance, Gladstone would, by reason of his nearness to us, appear to be by far the greater of the two.

Opponents may say—and they will have no lack of lying authority for the statement—that Bismarck was wild in youth, unscrupulous and tyrannical in manhood, and we may be told that his personal character will affect the estimate history will put upon his work. Granted that it will, but not to *lessen* the estimate. The great physical force, strength of emotion, and energy of will that were to distinguish him in after life, demanded and found vent in the sports of the young nobleman. His renowned invincibility in duels was as creditable to him in the German university as uninterrupted victory in any other athletic sports would be among American students. Though before the serious work of life came upon him he expended the exuberance of immense natural force in the sports of youth, he was never vicious. Dr. Bonnell, in whose family young Bismarck boarded while away from home at school, and who gives him the highest praise for his conduct while an inmate of his house, says: "He was in every respect charming, and won our hearts."

The readiness with which arguments against his character are sometimes listened to is the result of his long exposure to the abuse that men heap upon their political opponents. Few men have been more grievously lied about than Bismarck. What has lately been going on in our own country helps us to imagine how, as a politician, he was abused by his countrymen. But in his case there was not one party running him down, while another, of equal influence, supported him; the public sentiment of the whole country was for years against him.

And not his own country alone, especially as the Roman church had long striven to destroy his influence. And the thin lies that the French retailed against him were limited only by the capacity of their corrupt inventiveness. A fair record of his life shows him to be a true man, a tender husband and father, and a conscientious Christian. In a letter to a friend he says: "I hope that in the dangers and difficulties of my calling, I may be enabled by His grace to hold fast that staff of humble faith by which I try to find my way, and this confidence shall neither harden me against the rebukes of friends, nor make me angry at unkind and unjust judgments." Why did Bismarck toil heroically on in the face of such cruel opposition, gaining neither wealth nor honor, but hatred? Because it was what God demanded of him, and his country needed. He says himself: "Were I no longer a Christian, I would not remain an hour in the king's service." Listen to the opinion of one of his prominent countrymen: "Those who understand Bismarck's career most thoroughly, have come to regard him as one of those great heroes, endowed with divine genius, who appear from time to time to direct the force and life of their nation into new and higher channels."

I think it was conceded, at the outset, that the effect that the life of a statesman has upon the world, constitutes the historic significance of his career; and that this effect depends upon the demands, or occasions, for his action, and the way in which he meets these demands.

We will now sum up the reasons

why the effects of Bismarck's life will be seen by historians to be greater than those of the life of Gladstone. Bismarck was called upon by an extensive need to build a ship of state, and pilot it through a wonderfully stormy and danger-beset sea; to virtually create a nation; to bring about liberty and prosperity within, and power without, where there was neither; to make a great change in the whole political aspect of Europe. All this he has done. Gladstone took the helm of a ship of state, the staunchest and best equipped the world has ever seen, and he has sailed comparatively smooth seas. There have been just three demands of crying need for great special achievement from him, viz., to uplift Egypt, to pacificate Ireland, and to ameliorate the condition of England's working men; though attempting all, not one has he accomplished. Yet just compare the vast resources and host of backers with which he undertook to execute these demands, with the dearth of resources and lack of supporters, in spite of which Bismarck accomplished such marvels. Suppose Bismarck had not lived, how different would be the map of Europe, and the history of the last thirty years, and of the years to come! Suppose Gladstone had not lived, in what important particular would history be changed?

I do not anticipate that the gentlemen on the negative will try to make it appear that the achievements of Gladstone are more important than those of Bismarck. They will be likely to talk of his abilities and good qualities that make him deservedly popular among

his contemporaries. I have neither necessity nor disposition to abate one jot the grandeur of Gladstone's personal character, nor the brilliancy of his political and literary works. It cannot be shown that these evince any such greatness as do the works of Bismarck. Men of the present time who observe, and are capable of judging, regard Bismarck—to use the words of ex-Governor Long—as “the man of mightiest muscle and intellect of his own country or any other, of this age.” When men come to know him thoroughly, they see not merely the “man of iron” his life of constant overcoming makes him to appear, but their hearts are drawn by the gentle, affectionate, and Christian side of his nature; in the words of an old friend of Bismarck's, “The few that understand him love him above all the world.” And when History, that judges men by the originality of their achievements and the greatness of the changes they have wrought and the heroism they have shown, shall have summed up the works of these two, must she not accord the larger place to that man who has originated the most remarkable plan of his age; who has wrought out the mightiest upsetting and setting up Europe has known since Napoleon the First; and all in the face of such opposition, hatred, and persecution as a statesman has seldom been called upon to endure?

It is said that Williams College for the season of 1885 will put in the field the best nine the college has ever had.

WOODLAND ECHOES.

By W. H. H., '86.

As I wander in the woodland,
In the haunts of bird and flower,
Where the streamlet gently murmurs,
Winding through a leafy bower ;

Long I listen to the echoes,
While the birds sing loud and clear ;
Long I strive to catch their import,
As they fall upon my ear.

From the thicket in the distance
Comes the robin's cheery tone ;
Echoes, now, that tone repeating
Make its gladness all their own.

Mournful sounds the cuckoo's story,
Through the forest aisles so fair ;
Sad are now the Echoes' voices
Borne to me upon the air.

Every note of joy or sorrow
Has its echo in the glen ;
Every sound within the forest
Going hence, returns again.

So, I think, in life's grim contest,
While we strive to win the goal,
While we struggle onward, upward,
Tired in mind and sick in soul ;

Every word the tongue expresses,
Every thought the mind cons o'er,
Every wish for good or evil,
Echoes on the other shore.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

By W. V. T., '82.

The moral sentiment of mankind in all periods of tolerably enlightened morality has condemned concealment unless when required by some overpowering motive.—*John Stuart Mill.*

PROF. SIMEON E. BALDWIN, in his quiet aristocratic way, said, on opening the law school of Yale College in the fall of 1883: "The great need of Yale is debating societies; we have no societies in college that give practice in extemporaneous speaking, and, considering the importance of such practice, I advise the students of

this (the law) department to give their earnest support to the Kent Club."

Professor Baldwin thus gives the result of a struggle, short but decisive, between debating and secret societies in Yale College.

In the old days when Theodore Woolsey instructed the undergraduate, when Calhoun, Benjamin, and other fiery Southerners came North to complete their education, Yale had two prosperous debating and literary societies, the Linonia and Brothers, much like the Eurosophian and Polymnian at Bates.

The ebullient spirit of the students became dissatisfied with the solid Puritanic methods that had formed some of the most versatile men and brilliant debaters ever seen in this country, and sighed for new combinations of pleasure where the mantle of darkness was thrown around questionable conduct and secrecy took away that stimulus to exertion which is found in the criticism of open societies. The secret societies and fraternities of Yale were established, and the two literary societies have long since ceased to exist and would now be forgotten, were it not for their libraries which stand under their respective names as enduring monuments to their tendency towards the highest culture.

Scores of fraternities and secret societies have grown up to fill the places of these two organizations; many have arisen only to fall and become utterly extinct, leaving no evidence that there ever was a book within their sacred halls. Large sums of money have been expended to build tomb-like struc-

ures for those that remain; to surround them with walls through which no ray of sunshine ever penetrates, and make them appear what they are in fact, mausoleums of genius and refinement. The curiosity of the traveler, visiting New Haven, is aroused by the number of these somber-looking buildings, and with sufficient inquiry he may find out the names of the societies owning them; but if he asks what office they perform in the economy of the universe, or what end they serve in the great work of education, he is met by a blank stare which plainly indicates that these societies do not deal in what the people of the nineteenth century are pleased to call enlightenment.

Referring to the relative merits of debating and secret societies, Hon. Wm. M. Evarts said in a speech at the alumni meeting of Yale, in 1873: "These two great debating societies—the Linonia and Brothers—furnished for the field for open and manly debate what could not be found in the small numbers and limited opportunities of the secret societies. They prepared the young man to withstand frowns and hisses, as well as applause, and turned out men who could meet an adversary in debate without flinching. All this is wanting, now, and cannot be supplied unless the old societies can be restored."

The testimony of college presidents and professors from all the principal colleges will show the general rule to be as indicated by Yale; that the two uncongenial elements of debating and secret societies can not exist together and that the debating society is invariably driven to the wall.

Prof. Tyler, of Amherst, says: "The rise of the new Greek letter fraternities has obscured the light and glory of the old literary societies in nearly all the colleges."

Dr. Howard Crosby, chancellor of the University of New York, says: "We have no hesitation in writing secret societies among the quackeries of the earth, a part of the great system by which the mud-begotten try to pass themselves off as the Jove-born;" and further on in the same paper: "I believe I am right in asserting that in most of our colleges the literary societies (most important helps to the student in composition and oratory) have been utterly ruined, except as alumni centers by the secret societies."

One is not obliged to look far for reasons why the fraternities drive out the literary societies. One society is all that a man can well support without neglecting his other college duties. One evening per week is as much as the student can profitably give to society work, and the fraternity, with its tendency to good-fellowship and relaxation, will invariably take that one evening, leaving the debating society out in the cold.

In the matter of expense, too, any one who has held offices in debating societies, knows too well that the funds come in slowly, and it is probable that the fraternity, with the loyalty that active competition would establish, would draw largely from the fund that should go to the debating society. Rooms must be provided, in which the fraternities meet, refreshments must be served, badges must be bought, which indicate nothing, unless it be a lack of

common sense in the wearer, and in many ways habits of extravagance would be fostered, which would not only make the contributions to the open societies much smaller, but also in many cases, render it impossible for young men depending upon their own resources, to obtain a college training.

The claim that being a member of a fraternity will help a man after leaving college has no foundation in fact. No membership of a secret society is recognized as a legal tender in the commerce of the world. Young men with the verdure of college life still concealed about their persons, and some enthusiasm for secret societies, are incapable of helping any mortal, even themselves; while the middle-aged men, who do the world's business, have forgotten that they ever belonged to a society. Thousands belong to the fraternities with whom it would be questionable policy to associate, and students ought to be able to find a higher plane of friendship than the possession of a few worthless secrets.

At the present time efforts are being made in the older colleges, by the professors, and in many instances by the students themselves, to abolish the secret societies, or to restrain their pernicious influence; and considering the many evil tendencies of these institutions, it would seem to be the greatest folly to introduce them into colleges where they are unknown.

The Harvard Shakespeare Club is planning to give a public representation of the first three acts of *Julius Cæsar* some time this spring.

MORNING SONG.

(From the German.)

By A. E. V., '86.

The stars with their golden light
Have faded from the sky:
Escaped full soon is the night;
The morn is pressing nigh.

Now doth deep silence reign
O'er every hill and dale,
Yet dewy branch retain
The singing nightingale.

She sings the praises that be
To that high King of all
Who, over the land and sea,
Lets the beams of plenty fall.

Away has the night been driven—
My children, do not fear!
For to those who have upward striven
Will the Father of Light appear.

TEACHING AS A PROFESSION.

By W. H. H., '86.

AMONG the many questions that confront the student as he nears the day of graduation, and occupies much of his thoughts even in the earlier days of his course, is that oft-repeated question, What profession shall I embrace? This question, seemingly so easy to answer, is one fraught with momentous interests; for on the choice made, depend, in a great degree, the future success and happiness of the chooser.

As the student leaves the halls of his *Alma Mater* and looks out upon the busy world around him, he sees many fields for usefulness. The law, with all its allurements, so dear to the hearts of most young men, beckons him on and promises to give him abundant success and to crown him with the honors of the jurist, the statesman, and the orator. The ministry holds out to

him its extensive opportunities for doing good in every form, and for elevating fallen humanity; it also presents to his logical mind the intricate labyrinths of theology, and invites him to enter and explore. Medicine urges him to devote his life to restrain the encroachments of disease and death, and to alleviate the sufferings of mankind. The other professions in order pass before him and present their respective claims.

But while all these dazzle and bewilder him, he rarely considers teaching as his future occupation, or if it enters his mind, it is generally after all the professions have been discussed. This leads us to the following questions: Is teaching a profession? Ought it to be a profession? Will it become a profession?

In answering the first question, considering it with reference to our country and bearing in mind the common acceptance of the term profession, it seems that every candid person who has given the subject careful consideration, must answer in the negative. Who constitute a large portion of our teachers? In schools of low grade they are largely either those who are wholly unqualified, or those who engage in teaching as the handiest and best employment, while they await an opportunity to engage in an occupation more congenial to their natures. They are scholars from the district schools, teaching to "polish off" their education; young ladies, teaching because it is a more genteel occupation than house work; students, teaching to pay their expenses; future lawyers and

doctors, teaching during a lull in their studies, or until business arrives. Some of these make the best teachers, but they would be still better under other circumstances.

There are many exceptions, thousands of noble-minded men and women, who, amid trials and discouragements, unsustained by the sympathy which they deserve, hampered by insufficient remuneration, which many a day laborer would blush to receive, struggle on in their high calling and give their lives to the advancement of others. These are the persons who would make teaching a profession were it not for the dead weight of thousands of little interest and of less ability. All honor to these noble workers, and may their numbers be continually increased!

In schools of higher grade, owing to the special adaptation and training required, the percentage of the unqualified is, of course, smaller. Yet how is it with many of these schools? In some, especially in denominational schools, we find superannuated ministers, who, having spent long and useful lives in the service of the gospel, in consideration of these services are retired by their denominations to a professorship, and thus pass the remainder of their lives in dispensing knowledge. In others, we find men who, having tried almost every occupation, intellectual and physical, and having failed in all, at last have become convinced that they were designed by nature for the high office of teaching, and thus inflict their ignorance and antediluvian methods upon the younger generation. All this must be swept

away, and many faults in our system of education must be remedied before teaching can take its place as a recognized profession.

There can be but one answer to the question: Ought teaching to be a profession? The best interests of scholar and teacher demand this. A man possesses a mass of pure gold and diamonds of extraordinary value. He wishes the gold wrought into an article of the most delicate workmanship, most exquisite beauty, and surmounted with diamonds. He does not intrust the gold to an inferior workman, but seeks a goldsmith of marked ability, one who unites the taste of a true artist to the skill acquired by years of experience. This man produces an article of the greatest beauty, the admiration of all who behold it. The diamonds are not consigned to a bungler, one who at the outset would shatter the priceless stones; they are rather placed in the hands of a master in diamond cutting, who by his taste and skill develops the hidden beauty and value of the stones, and brings forth the perfect gems.

The mind of the scholar, in its capacity to receive and retain impressions, resembles the unwrought metal. The moral faculties in value and position resemble the diamonds. This mind with its undeveloped powers and all its vast possibilities is intrusted to the teacher, whose duty it is to develop its full strength and mould it into perfect symmetry and beauty. If, then, the precious metal can be consigned only to a man of the highest skill, can the priceless mind of the child be in-

trusted to a person of less skill, or to one who regards teaching as an inferior occupation? Can any means be neglected which will tend to raise the standard of instruction and thereby produce nobler and better results in the world of education?

But aside from the momentous public interests involved in this question, the interests of teachers themselves demand that teaching shall be recognized as a profession. Under the present loose laws and customs, while the country swarms with myriads of teachers who engage in the occupation without any special preparation or interest, those who wish to devote themselves wholly to the cause of education, labor under peculiar disadvantages. What then would be some of the advantages from the teachers' standpoint?

It is perhaps sufficient to give four reasons why, with reference to the teacher, teaching ought to be a profession. It would tend to raise the grade of teachers and would thus be of incalculable benefit to the whole class, and, indeed, to all classes. It would give an added dignity to an occupation already dignified by having among its followers many of the most distinguished men the world has ever seen, and thereby would draw to the profession of teaching thousands of competent persons, who otherwise, by the allurements of position and honor, would be led away to other professions.

It would have a direct and salutary effect upon the teacher's salary. It is a well-known fact that in this country, teachers are greatly underpaid. There

is no profession or business, recognized as among the leading occupations, in which a man cannot secure greater financial results than with the same ability he can obtain in teaching. Although this has little weight with the true instructor, all must acknowledge it to be a gross injustice. Make teaching a profession, give it the same safeguards and limitations as are given to medicine and law, recognize it as equal to those professions, and this disgrace to American civilization will be blotted out.

It would increase the facilities for educating teachers. If to become a teacher one had to pursue a special course and to pass examinations as rigorous as those required by law for the lawyer and physician, each person on deciding upon entering the profession would look about for the best means of fitting himself in his department. More extensive training schools, adapted to the requirements of the times, would have to be provided. Thus a new class of professional schools, equal in rank to our best law and medical schools, would be established.

The question, Will teaching become a profession? must be answered in the affirmative. In support of this assertion it may be said that the public demands it; and the demands of the public, though long resisted, must be met at last. The present is witnessing remarkable changes in this direction. Some of the leading universities of our country, as Johns Hopkins and the University of Michigan, have departments of teaching, and others will

follow. Educational publications are doing a noble work in their sphere. Teachers' associations, or pedagogical societies, are uniting the best teachers of the land and are showing that "in union there is strength." The cast-iron methods of the past are giving way to the new theories and methods of the present, giving more scope to individuality, and thus making a professional training more necessary than ever before. The world may well look forward to the time when teaching shall be even higher in dignity and importance than it is at present, when it shall be regarded and treated as a profession; and when there shall be a more perfect school system and a more general diffusion of knowledge.

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editors of the Student :

NEW ORLEANS, LA., 1885.

Many articles have already been written, and many more will be written, upon the subject of this communication. But since different observers see the same things from different standpoints, and describe them as seen; since the reader must see with the writer's eyes, a sketch here may not be out of place.

The main object of our visit to New Orleans is the great Exposition. But the city itself, with its crescentic and precarious situation, its long and checkered history, its motley population, cannot be passed through unnoticed. Via the L. & N. R. R., we enter the city on the south side. Once

out of the car, we find ourselves standing close by the side of "the Father of Waters." Turning our eyes from the waving yellow mane of the roaring lion, and looking a little inland, we get our first notion of Louisiana's chief industries. As far as the eye can reach, we see the river's edge, bordered with barrels of molasses, hog-heads of sugar and bales of cotton.

Turning and facing a little to the north-west, we look up Canal Street, the principal business thoroughfare of the city. At the first glance, we take in the purport of the phrase, "levees along the Mississippi." Going from the river into the city, we sensibly descend. We learn that the central portion of the town is about eighteen feet below the river's level. Then we can readily believe the stories the inhabitants tell us about seeing gondolas plying through the streets, and neighbors going visiting in canoes. As we pass on through the more retired and less fashionable streets, we can not wonder that small-pox has become perennial, and that yellow fever returns with spring. For squares the streets are paved with a black, sticky mud,—in many places more than a foot deep,—which appears never to be other than mud. In the gutters, on either side of the streets, stands water of a ripe old age, bearing the burden of years. This must be so, for there are pools of this stagnant water at the street corners, and under culverts, in which large fish may be caught—thus say the natives. Our only wonder is that there are people enough left living to bury the dead.

A stranger soon learns, too, that the place can easily sustain its reputation for producing mosquitoes. It may seem incredible to a Maine man, but it is true that we are compelled to sleep beneath mosquito bars, it being now mid-winter. We have made no inquiries as to how the people protect themselves against these animals in summer.

But we must not lose sight of our main purpose. To the west, about five miles from the principal portion of the city, are the Exposition grounds. Leading to them are three lines of horse-cars, the St. Charles, the Prytania, and the Snake. Being nearest to it, let us take the St. Charles line. On our way, we find that the Crescent City, as other places, has at least its bright spots, if not sides. It has been said that St. Charles is one of the most beautiful streets in the world. Along this line we pass gardens that keep their blossoms throughout the winter; we pass beautiful white mansions, whose bright glare is mellowed by veils, made of vines, woven by Nature, with the assistance of her imitator—Art. To view some of these magnificent residences, we have to look between yellow globes that hang thick upon the boughs—hang there until forced from their places by "the blossom beloved of brides." In this matter of "hanging on" too long, the oranges copy from their superiors, they don't give their younger brothers and sisters a fair chance.

What with mules and dummies, we have been hastened by these inviting scenes, and stand at the north gate of

the Exposition grounds. Having passed through the registering gate, with a *coup d'oeil* we endeavor to survey the exterior of the World's Fair. We are at once impressed with its magnitude and grandeur.

Just in front of us stands the government building, with proportions worthy its name. Beyond this, but not hidden from view, is the main building, which boasts of being the largest one of the kind the world has constructed. To the right are the mill and machinery buildings, filled with the wonderful products of American inventive genius. To the left we gaze admiringly upon the "Artistic Art Gallery," with its Grecian porch and Ionic columns. A little further down, hammers are ringing upon the Mexican building, fashioning it after its national architecture. Well removed from this, the eye rests upon horticultural hall; one part, filled with plants, might not blush to be called the garden spot of the world, the other containing broad tables, heavy laden with golden fruits of sunny climes—Florida holding the first place, California coming on apace.

Portions of the grounds present a pleasing aspect. The broad avenues stretch across a vast plain, which by its verdure, bespeaks June rather than January. Along either side of these avenues stand the ever living southern forest kings—live oaks—towering aloft as if ambitious to deck their brows with celestial gems. Their elegant green robes are handsomely trimmed with gray Spanish moss, unequaled in richness and grace, as it is stirred by

the gentle zephyrs. These monarchs present an exterior of youth and beauty, strangely contrasted with age and veneration—a picture fit to inspire a poet.

Having taken a hasty glance at the surroundings, we step inside the government building. Here are indeed things too numerous to mention. Uncle Sam occupies the central position, displaying his wares from the Patent Office, relics of wares and exploring expeditions, models of light-houses, etc. Around him, occupying spaces proportionate to their size and wealth, are arranged his forty-eight children, ten of them not yet of age, all endeavoring to show excellence in something. The Western States take the lead in cereals. The Territories are richest in minerals and precious stones. While Nebraska boasts that "corn is king," and tells in bold figures of her yearly millions of bushels of all kinds of grain, she delights also to tell of her school children, school-houses, school teachers, school fund—the hope, safety, and glory of the country. As if in keeping with their geographic position, the Middle States strike the golden mean in a great variety of industries. The New England States excel in machinery and manufactured products. The Southern States are *going* to show cotton, rice, and sugar. But, although nearest, they are, as usual, away behind, several of them exhibiting little but bare boards as yet. There is a spacious gallery extending the entire circuit of the building. This is occupied principally with educational exhibits.

Here can be seen work executed by pupils in all grades of schools, from the kindergarten to technological.

Having paid a flying visit to all parts of the Union, we leave its confines at the south end. A few minutes' walk brings us to the main building. We stop in front of the door to take a comprehensive view of the structure before us. It stretches away to the right, it stretches away to the left, it stretches away toward the skies. Its immensity is grand and awesome. We cross the threshold. We stop again to behold what manner of house we are in. The view being broken by pyramids of exhibits, we cannot see distinctly to either wall, except the one behind us. The eyes turn admiringly up to the semi-transparent roof, that covers 1,656,030 square feet of surface. In hunting words to express his thoughts, our companion says, "I say, Jim, it's a big thing, isn't it?" And if we reply that, "It's as big as all out of doors," the hyperbole might be excused.

But we want to know what is within these colossal walls. As we saunter down one of the broad aisles, we discover that these acres are covered with exhibits of individuals, firms, and foreign nations. To the right are two large shafts, extending the whole length of the building, propelled by several ponderous engines. By means of belts and pulleys a great variety of machines is attached to these shafts. Here we are in a vast factory, where one can order almost anything and watch it through all the processes of transformation, from raw material into an article complete.

To the left is our own eagle, among stars and stripes, keeping company with his two-headed cousin from Austria, and the lion from England. On every side, within speaking distance, are to be seen the ensigns of all nations—the three colors of France, the royal crown of Belgium, the triumphant standard of Germany, the white and blue of Greece, the white cross of Italy, the crescent of Egypt, the star and crescent of Turkey, the yellow and blue of China—these and many more in a friendly contest for the prize. The spectacle befittingly suggests "The sisterhood of nations."

Although the Exposition has fallen a good deal short of what was expected, has been greatly behind in preparation, and even now the atmosphere of success is not unmingled with elements of failure, yet there is enough to educate liberally all who know how to use their eyes. Come and see. It will pay to spend a few weeks looking at the practical and industrial side of the world.

Fraternally yours,

W., '84.

♦♦♦

Prof. Tyndall, who delivered a course of lectures in this country, about fourteen years ago, gave the entire sum realized from his lectures, \$13,000, for the benefit of American students wishing to prepare themselves abroad for original research in Physics. As there has been a scarcity of suitable candidates, the fund has increased to \$30,000. It is in charge of Prof. Baird, of the Smithsonian Institute, at Washington.—*Ex.*

LOCALS.

NO GO.

Ah, my pretty, dainty Martha,
Don't you know I love you, say?
Will you let me come a-wooing?
Pretty Martha answered Nay.

Would you like to have me leave you?
Go and leave you all the day?
Go and love some other maiden?
Pretty Martha answered Yea.

But if I should stay and love you;
Come and woo you all the day;
Don't you think you'd take your lover?
Pretty Martha walked away! w.

The Junior Quartette sang very acceptably at the reception given to the clerks by the Y. M. C. A.

Prof. (in English Literature)—“That finishes the discussion of Bacon; Miss Ham, you may recite.”

Prof. (to Freshman who gaped very extensively in his face)—“Now, now you looked as though your whole soul came right out.” Subdued attempt for an *encore*.

A model recitation: Prof.—“Mr. B., you may recite. Did the lesson go any farther than the tenth chapter?” Mr. B.—“No, sir.” Prof.—“That is sufficient; you may sit.”

A Junior (who evidently blows neither for, nor in the band) was recently heard to say: “I'll give five dollars towards building a band stand on the other side of the mountain.”

An old farmer who was driving by the college the other day heard the college band practicing. He brought up his horse with a “Whoa,” and hailed a student thus: “Does the Salvation Army stop here?”

Student (to Professor in Political Economy)—“What actuates legislators to make such laws on the tariff?” Prof.—“I can best answer by using the common expression, “The Lord only knows, I don't.”

Mrs. Partington again: A student who is teaching writes of meeting a man whose wife had just left him. With a long face the man ejaculated: “Well, teacher, my wife has anteloped and I'm pretty solemn.”

Prof.—“If you dig down deep enough into the earth what do you come to?” Student—“Mineral.” Prof.—“No; water, don't you?” Student (who is noted for crawling out of small holes)—“Yes, sir; I meant mineral water.”

Senior (who has just gone to the mirror and suddenly thinks of something which makes him burst out laughing)—“I always see something ludicrous in everything.” His Chum—“I should think you would when you look in the glass.”

Four of the Juniors who wished to extend their acquaintance beyond the college walls, recently accepted an invitation to attend a party in Auburn. The boys seemed to enjoy the company and to appreciate the talkative powers of the high-school girls.

Would that all young men were as true to their friends as the boy who was lately heard to say to some girls who were very talkative to him, although strangers: “You're trying to mash me, ain't ye? I've got one girl to home and it's mean to deceive her?”

At the convention of the college Young Men's Christian Associations,

held at Cambridge, all visiting delegates were provided with entertainment. Strange to say, the representatives from Bates were lodged with the chairman of the city overseers of the poor, and next door to the police station.

As usual, the 26th of February was observed at Bates as a day of prayer. All the services were well attended. In the afternoon service prayers were offered by Rev. J. J. Hall and Rev. Mr. Howe. The sermon to the students was preached by Rev. Dr. Westwood.

The following have been selected to take part in the Senior exhibition: C. A. Scott, A. B. Morrill, W. B. Small, J. M. Nichols, E. B. Stiles, W. V. Whitmore, D. C. Washburn, C. A. Washburn, F. A. Morey, C. T. Walter, A. F. Gilbert, and Miss A. H. Tucker.

Wanted—A very small basket to hold contributions from the students. One hundred new subscribers. Three feet less snow on the campus. Something else but interest in base-ball. Less noise from the band during study hours. A little more elbow room in the German recitation room.

Many of the boys who witnessed the appearance of Margaret Mather as "Juliana" in the play "Honeymoon," were slightly disappointed in the acting. Miss Mather sustained her excellent reputation as an actress, but could have better shown her wonderful power in some Shakespearean play.

Evidently the old book-peddler, who occasionally visits us with his basket of poems, does not keep well informed in regard to theaters. A few days ago

one of the boys asked him if he didn't wish to buy a ticket to Margaret Mather. He replied: "No, I ain't going that way; which road is it on?"

A few days since, a Junior, who possesses a slight whisker under his nose, called on President Cheney. After the usual greetings, the President, mistaking him for a new Theologian, inquired for his name, and, on being informed, said: "Why, Mr. F——, your moustache has changed you so that I did not know you."

MORE DOGGEREL.

My chum he sits on his vertebra
With his feet a foot higher'n his head;
The jingling rhymes that flow from his pen
Would make most rhymers with envy red.

His ghastly smile as he makes a stab
On some poor Freshie's country gab
Would make most Sophs with envy green
And draw a blush on many a Sen.

One of the Professors, who was much disturbed by hearing young men sing Salvation Army songs in the dead of the night, caused an investigation to be made in order that the offenders, if students, should be reprimanded. Imagine his surprise when he learned that the guilty parties were reckless Theologues!!

At the recent annual business meeting of the Bates Brass Band the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President, H. M. Cheney, '86; Vice-President, R. E. Attwood, '85; Secretary and Treasurer, F. W. Chase, '87; Leader, E. W. Whitcomb, '87; Executive Committee, Charles Hadley, '86, C. S. Pendleton, '87, and C. W. Cutts, '88.

The students turned out almost to a

man, on March 19th, to attend Stoddard's lecture—"The Castle Bordered Rhine." That it was a subject well suited to the eloquence of such a speaker as Mr. Stoddard, and that it was well adapted to the tastes of the large audience, was testified to by the careful attention given throughout. Mr. Stoddard did indeed suit "the word to the action and the action to the word." His language in describing the river and its scenery, and in relating its legends, rivals even Longfellow's description of the same, in "Hyperion." It is to be hoped that the success of this lecture will encourage the starting of a course of lectures in Lewiston.

A group of students were engaged in jumping a few days since, and one of them was swinging his arms in preparation for a mighty leap when he was checked by the sight of a Prof. trying to get by. "Hem, I beg your pardon," said the Prof., "I fear I have rendered your saltatorial effort abortive." Student (in an undertone to his chum)—"You write those words down, Charl, and we'll look 'em up sometime."

Several Sophs received an invitation not long since to a party. Thinking to make a proper show they borrowed some tall hats of the Freshmen and presented themselves, much to the discomfiture of some of the town boys, who seemed to think they had come to get their girls away from them. While the Sophs were making merry within, said jealous beaux played foot-ball with the tall hats and finally soaked them in water and set them out to freeze. Thus sayeth rumor.

The prize declamations, by the first division of the Sophomore class, were held at the college chapel, on Wednesday evening, March 18th. The program was as follows:

MUSIC.—PRAYER.—MUSIC.

The Charge at Eckmuhl.—Headley.

A. S. Littlefield.

Second Inaugural Address.—Lincoln.

Fairfield Whitney.

The Quarrel Between Brutus and

Cassius.—Shakespeare. Nannie B. Little.

Eulogy on Wendell Phillips.—Curtis.

E. C. Hayes.

MUSIC.

The Men and Deeds of the Revolution.—Everett.

L. G. Roberts.

Extract.—Hayne.

*G. M. Goding.

Verres Denounced.—Cicero.

P. R. Howe.

Heroes of the Land of Penn.—Lippard.

E. K. Sprague.

The American Flag.—Beecher.

H. E. Cushman.

MUSIC.

Centennial Address. Story.

I. A. Jenkins.

Toussant L'Ouverture.—Phillips.

J. W. Moulton.

Extract.—Clay.

E. W. Whitcomb.

Hervé Riel.—Browning.

Nora E. Russell.

*Excused.

MUSIC.

DECISION OF COMMITTEE.

COMMITTEE OF AWARD.

A. B. Morrill, C. A. Washburn, F. A. Morey.

Miss Little and Messrs. Littlefield, Hayes, Roberts, Cushman, and Moulton were selected for the prize division.

PERSONALS.

ALUMNI.

'67.—W. S. Stockbridge is the popular and efficient superintendent of the Industrial Home School, Washington, D. C.

'72.—A. M. Garcelon, M.D., has been elected alderman in this city.

'72.—G. H. Stockbridge is acting as Patent Attorney in Washington.

'75.—J. Raymond Brackett, Ph.D., recently delivered a public lecture at the University of Colorado.

'76.—A. L. Morey has just closed a very successful pastorate of two years with the F. B. Church at Hampton, N. H.; he enters upon his duties at Ridgeville College, Ind., with the best wishes of his many friends.

'79.—E. W. Given is teacher of Latin and Greek in Newark Academy, Newark, N. J.

'80.—O. C. Tarbox recently received a diploma from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City.

'81.—C. A. Strout, principal of public schools, Crawford, N. J., has obtained by examination a first grade life-certificate as teacher in that State.

'81.—W. B. Perkins is a member of the firm, Spinney & Perkins, near Bible House, N. Y. City.

'81.—G. L. Record, the stenographer for the law firm of Cadwallar & Strong, Wall St., N. Y. City, recently passed a successful civil service examination at the N. Y. Custom House.

'81.—H. S. Roberts of Warner, N. H., is visiting friends in this city.

'82.—W. S. Hoyt has completed his course at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College.

'82.—B. W. Murch and wife are teaching at Oxford, Ohio.

'82.—H. S. Bullen is principal of the Grammar School, Bourne, Mass.

'82.—F. L. Blanchard is reporter for the N. Y. Associated Press, 115 Nassau Street.

'83.—C. E. Sargent has been traveling through New York State to secure agents for his popular book, "Our Home."

'83.—F. E. Manson is teaching a private school at Bowdoinham, Me.

STUDENTS.

'86.—W. S. Bartlett has just closed a successful term of school in Fall River, Mass.

'87.—W. C. Buck has been obliged to return home on account of his father's illness.

'87.—W. A. Walker is acting as express agent at Vinal Haven.

'87.—L. G. Roberts has returned after a long absence.

'88.—J. H. Johnson will not be able to return to his class this term.

'88.—N. E. Adams of Wilton has joined the class of '88.

EXCHANGES.

Many of our exchanges, from time to time, present to their readers articles upon the province of college journalism, advancing quite positive ideas as to what constitutes an ideal college paper. Since, in criticising exchanges, each editor sets up a standard of his own, it is well for each journal to publish the ideas of its editor upon this important subject. Recognizing the necessity of following fashion as far as is consistent, we herein present our creed.

We believe it is the province of a college paper to uphold the best interests of the institution which it represents; to give, as far as practicable, the best thoughts, feelings, and motives of the students; to be, in short, an exponent of the highest scholarship and culture of the college.

We believe that the editorial columns should be chiefly devoted to the discussion of such subjects as apply directly to student life and education in general.

We believe that while most of the work should be done by the undergraduates, the literary department should always be open to the alumni and they should be urged to contribute freely.

We believe that special attention should be given to the labors, changes, and general news among the alumni; for such a course will tend to increase their interest in the paper, will keep them informed concerning the location and occupation of their classmates and friends, and will form a strong link between undergraduates and alumni.

We believe that the current news of the college should be plentifully interspersed with jokes, and humorous occurrences, but all conundrums, etc., which are intelligible only to a few should, as a rule, be rigidly excluded.

We believe that "Clippings" should be carefully selected with respect to some real or supposed merit, and nothing should be clipped simply to fill space.

We believe that all bickering, recriminations, low and degrading sentiments should be forever banished from the exchange columns.

The *Amherst Student* is contending with the powers that be. President Seelye, in an address before the Freshmen, advised them never to compete for or accept a position on the editorial staff of the *Student*, for students always deteriorate in scholarship after serving

as editors of a college paper. The *Student* replies to this in "A Plea for the Student," in which it says that in order to fully carry out the President's views that a student should devote his time wholly to his text-books, it will be necessary to abolish the College Senate, give up the Thursday evening meetings, etc. The remark of President Seelye would seem to indicate that he never enjoyed an opportunity to edit a college paper, for it is difficult to see how one who understands the value to be derived from such a training could give such advice to his students. There are, perhaps, some institutions where, owing to the character of the paper published, such advice might be wholesome; but it will not apply in Amherst, for we fail to see how a man can be very badly injured by his connection with such a standard paper as the *Amherst Student*. The editors of the *Student* deserve, and will probably have, in the struggle for their rights the sympathy and encouragement of all college editors.

When the *Argo* reaches our sanctum, it always brings with it a ray of sunshine. It is certainly one of the best of college papers. Its editorial columns consist of solid, common-sense articles, written in an easy, agreeable style. The literary articles are a good exemplification of what is commonly called light literature. The stories are generally well written, and have a vein of humor which gives them a peculiar charm. In no other paper do we find so many light, vivacious, and sparkling poems. We shall miss the visits of the *Argo* when, in connection with

the *Athenæum*, it is merged into the *Literary Monthly* and the *Fortnight*; but we have faith that the change will be for the better.

The *Hamilton College Monthly*, in its February number, hardly comes up to its standard. The chief literary article seems to be a description of a wedding in Lexington, Ky. The beginning of this article is smooth and gentle, sounding like the silvery tones of a tinkling bell. It gradually increases in beauty and depth of feeling, until it seems that the English language must fail. But as the bridal party slowly sweep down the long aisle, amid a hush of expectancy, the lovely brides-maids claim our attention; and here the description severs all mortal bonds, mounts to the heavens, and soars amid realms of ethereal beauty. As the entranced reader pauses a moment to catch the full significance of the scene, and let the refreshing night air cool his fevered brow, the bride appears. The description now *descends* from the brides-maids to the bride, and bestows upon her a few fitting remarks. As the ceremony proceeds, the piece takes on a sombre tinge, and when the party has again swept down the long aisle, the article closes, leaving in the mind impressions of everlasting harmony. Having perused this to the end, the reader raises his eyes heavenward, and exclaims: Can all this be true? Glancing down again, his eyes fall upon the opposite page, where he sees in glaring letters, two-thirds of a column taken up by the Exchange list of the monthly. The effect is electrical.

AMONG THE POETS.

FINIS.

We spoke in softest whispers, we scarcely
drew a breath,
We seemed to feel the presence of the sombre
angel Death,
And as we watched the dying, my faithful
friend and I,
We spoke in tones of sadness of merry times
gone by;
Of happy days of childhood, its changeful
smiles and tears,
The faults and praise of youthful days, the
trials of manhood's years.
And as we spoke, the icy wind breathed out a
plaintive moan;
It seemed to say in sighing, "Grim Death
must have his own."
We watched the struggling, flickering spark
fade slowly, soft away,
As if it heard a call to come, yet fondly hoped
to stay.
Gently it sinks, a pause, a gasp, as if in wa-
vering doubt,
Then dies. "Confound the fire! The blasted
thing is out!"

—Argonaut.

ENCOURAGEMENT.

I gave my Queen a flower
In the halcyon days of old,
When the moon was dipt in silver,
And the sun was molten gold;
And it gave me sweet assurance
When, unconscious of all art,
She fixed the tiny blossom
In the lace above her heart.

So I gave my Queen an offer
Of a world of manly love,
When the twilight's shades were closing,
And the white moon sailed above.
Only the stars in heaven
Looked down upon the scene,
When, just at the close of summer,
I won my darling Queen.

—Argo.

Pres. McCosh attended ten colleges
and is said to have graduated at six.
—Ex.

COLLEGE WORLD.

AMHERST :

The testing of eyes, their strength and range, will hereafter be a part of the regular statistics taken by the department of Hygiene.

According to a resolution recently proposed before the Senate, Amherst will be withdrawn from the league if her membership is found to be a source of betting.

BOWDOIN :

The base-ball management have secured the building on Topsham Fair Ground as a place of practice for the nine.

The Longfellow Number of the *Orient* necessitated an issue of 1200 copies.

HARVARD :

The Faculty have made the study of Greek, for entrance to Harvard, optional.

The Co-operative Society is to be continued.

Twenty graduates are on the *New York Sun* staff.

The Harvard Annex has the names of fifty young ladies on its rolls.

Fourteen colleges and academies were represented by over 110 delegates at the Y. M. C. A. Convention.

The President and Board of Fellows have refused to grant the petition requesting that attendance at prayers be made voluntary.

PRINCETON :

Two thousand five hundred volumes, containing works and history of the Puritans, were lately purchased in London for the Princeton Seminary Library.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN :

The celebrated sculptor, Randolph Rogers, has signified his intention of leaving to the university, at his death, the first cast of all his statues, the original copies of his portrait busts and ideal works, and the entire contents of his studio in Rome.

The buildings and stock of the Co-operative Society have been destroyed by fire.

YALE :

Subscriptions are being received for the Co-operative Society.

Prof. Thompson delivered the second of the Phi Beta Kappa course of lectures, on the subject of "Protection."

Yale has withdrawn from the inter-college La Crosse Association.

MISCELLANEOUS :

It is estimated that over twenty-five per cent. of the students in German Universities are Americans.

Columbia College has an endowment of \$6,350,000 ; Harvard, \$4,500,000.

The University of Cairo, Egypt, is said to be 900 years older than Oxford. It has 10,000 students, who are educated for missionaries of the Moslem faith.

The Professor of Anatomy at the Edinburgh University is paid \$16,000 a year. The heads of the departments of Latin and Mathematics receive \$17,500 each.—*Ex.*

Teaching is a much more remunerative business in England than here in America. The master's salary will ordinarily range from \$1,000 or \$1,500 to \$7,000 or \$8,000.

COLLEGE PRESS OPINIONS.

A noticeable tendency in college methods is the increasing use made of the library. The more progressive and modern instructors are using the hour in the class-room, not so much for parrot-like recitations from a text, or for the actual presentation of the subject matter, as for explanation and discussion, and for directions as to lives of work and the means of following these out. A broader view of the subject, a more independent and thorough scholarship, and an ability to investigate any question for one's self, are a few of the main advantages of this system. — *Williams Athenæum*.

Perhaps the strongest objection urged against our colleges to-day, by the opponents of higher education, is that the college course takes men so much into the past that they forget the present; and that, while they are learned in things dead and gone, they have no sympathy with the living, busy world about them. It is true that our college work leads us much into searching the records of the past; and it should be so. But let us not forget, as we are apt to do, the opportunities we have for keeping pace with our own times also. It is astonishing how many there are among us who do not read the newspapers and magazines—how many there are who know only by hearsay of the great movements that are going on all about us. We must not let this be so, strange as it may seem. If we are to be useful and active men, after we leave college, we must not be four years behind the times. Study history, if

you will; study man in the abstract, if you will. But do not forget, then, to clothe these dry bones of human theory with the muscles and sinews of human experience. Let us go forth from college, not with Past only, nor with Present only, but with the wisdom of older days linked to a knowledge of our own times, and guided by a living sympathy with the modern world.—*Argo*.



LITERARY NOTES.

ALGONQUIN LEGENDS. By Charles G. Leland. [Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$2.00.]

Mr. Leland in this volume has made a valuable addition to the already large number of works on legendary lore. He presents in simple but interesting manner the chief legends of the Micmacs, of New Brunswick, the Passamaquoddies and Penobscots, of Maine. The first chapter takes up quite extensively the legends concerning Glooskap, the Divinity, representing him as the best personification of Deity ever evolved from the savage mind. This chapter is valuable as showing what conceptions of Divinity reside in savage minds; and as giving opportunities for comparing such conception as exemplified in different tribes between which there is no known connection. The second chapter is "The Merry Tales of Lox, the Indian Devil"; while the remaining chapters treat of legends on less important subjects. The illustrations by Indian talent make the book very unique and attractive in an artistic sense. The list of authorities consulted seem to

give ample assurance of the carefulness of the compilation.

The "American Citizen's Manual," by Worthington C. Ford, should be in the hands of every voter. It treats of the relations of the citizen to the government, and of his responsibility and privileges. The functions of government, both state and national, are clearly set forth. The work, being convenient in form for reference, and giving a list of more extensive works on particular subjects, for the purposes of special investigation, is an excellent one for students to read in connection with the study of Political Economy. [Published in 2 vols. Price, \$1.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.]

LATIN SYNONYMS. By E. S. Shumway—[Ginn, Heath & Co.]

This is a very valuable little work for the classical student, especially for those in the early stages of such a course. The book presents more than two hundred English words, giving the corresponding synonyms, nearly seven hundred in number. These synonyms are presented so clearly and forcibly that the differences may be seen at a glance. The whole book is a model of typographical excellence and beauty.

ABBREVIATED LONG-HAND—[J. B. Huling, Chicago].

This is an unique little pamphlet. It claims to present a method by which a person can, after a little practice, write with sufficient rapidity for all practical purposes in taking lectures, sermons, etc. This is to be effected by dropping the vowels and by substituting in the place of prepositions, conjunctions, etc., a system of signs,

very simple in their nature. A careful perusal of this book will probably be amply repaid.

SUGGESTIONS IN PUNCTUATION AND CAPITALIZATION—[J. B. Huling, Chicago].

A neat little hand-book on an important subject. The rules are simple and comprehensive, and are supplemented with examples. Technical terms are avoided as much as possible.

CLIPPINGS.

Two gallants loved a pretty maid,
And each was badly smitten;
The one received her heart and glove,
The other got her mitten. —*Ex.*

ALAS.

A ride, and by my side,
A lass to me so dear.
Next day the bill I pay,
Alas to me so dear. —*Tech.*

Here is an example of conjugation in a "make up class" in Latin: *presso, pressere, squeeze, hug 'em.* —*Ex.*

Fresh (reading Virgil)—"And thrice I tried to throw my arms around her"—that was as far as I got, Professor." Professor—"That was quite far enough." —*Ex.*

A Senior's "International Law" bears the following inscription:

If there should be another flood,
For safety hither fly;
Though all the world should be submerged,
This book will still be dry. —*Ex.*

Prof. (to Freshman who came in late)—"Ah, here comes the late Mr. K." Fresh (whose afternoon nap had infringed upon his recitation hour)—"Ah, he is not dead, but sleepeth." —*Ex.*

The Bates Student.

Allen & Ginter

Richmond, Va.

*Manufacturers of the finer grades of cigarettes
and smoking tobaccos. Our popular brand of
Richmond Straight Cut No. 1 Cigarettes.
are made from a rare and costly tobacco,
the quality of which is not equaled by any other
cigarette. Beware of Imitations.*

JOHNSTON & HATCH

Keep the Best 5 and 10c. Cigars in the City.

No. 64 LISBON STREET, LEWISTON, ME.

SIGN-BIG INDIAN.

Oliver

PHOTOGRAPH AND CRAYON

ARTIST.

SPECIAL RATES TO STUDENTS.

Removed to Paul's Block, 174 Lisbon St., Lewiston, Me.

The Old MAIN STREET CANDY MANUFACTORY

Is the place for you to buy your CONFECTIONERY, made fresh every day.

FOREIGN GREEN FRUIT A SPECIALTY.

S. A. CUMMINGS, No. 223 Main Street, Lewiston.

SAVE COPIES

OF ALL IMPORTANT LETTERS.

The best and lowest price Copy Book in the market is

The "Hano Manifold Letter-Book."

Writes and copies letters at the same time. No Water! No Press! No Special Ink! No Trouble! Send for price list or call and see them at

No. 30 LOWER MAIN STREET, LEWISTON.

WOOD, ROBINSON & CO.,

Wholesale Paper Dealers, Gen'l Agts. for Maine.

Buy Shirts, Collars, Cuffs,

—AND ALL—

FURNISHING GOODS

—AT—

ROBIE'S SHIRT STORE.

BATES COLLEGE.

FACULTY OF INSTRUCTION AND GOVERNMENT.

REV. OREN B. CHENEY, D.D., President.	THOMAS L. ANGELL, A.M., Professor of Modern Languages
REV. JOHN FULLONTON, D.D., • Prof. of Ecclesiastical History and Pastoral Theology.	REV. JAMES ALBERT HOWE, D.D., Professor of Systematic Theology and Homiletics.
JONATHAN Y. STANTON, A.M., Professor of Greek and Latin Languages.	GEORGE C. CHASE, A.M., Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature.
REV. BENJAMIN F. HAYES, D.D., Professor of Psychology and Exegetical Theology.	THOMAS HILL RICH, A.M., Professor of Hebrew.
RICHARD C. STANLEY, A.M., • Professor of Chemistry and Geology.	JOHN H. RAND, A.M., Professor of Mathematics.
REV. THOMAS HILL, D.D., Lecturer on Ethics.	REV. G. S. DICKERMAN, Lecturer on English History.
REV. W. H. BOWEN, D.D., Lecturer on Natural Theology.	

CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission to the Freshman Class are examined as follows:—

LATIN: In six books of Virgil's *Æneid*; six orations of Cicero; the *Caatline* of Sallust; twenty exercises of Arnold's *Latin Prose Composition*, and in Harkness' *Latin Grammar*. **GREEK:** In three books of Xenophon's *Anabasis*; two books of Homer's *Iliad*, and in Hadley's *Greek Grammar*. **MATHEMATICS:** In Loomis' or Greenleaf's *Arithmetic*, in the first twelve chapters of Loomis' *Algebra*, and in two books of *Geometry*. **ENGLISH:** In Mitchell's *Ancient Geography*, and in Worcester's *Ancient History*.

All candidates for advanced standing will be examined in the preparatory studies, and also in those previously pursued by the class they propose to enter, or in other studies equivalent to them.

Certificates of regular dismission will be required from those who have been members of other Colleges.

The regular examinations for admission to College take place on the second Saturday before Commencement, on Tuesday preceeding Commencement, and on Saturday preceeding the first day of the Fall Term.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The regular Course of Instruction is that commended by the leading Colleges of the country as eminently adapted to secure liberal culture and a sound classical education.

EXPENSES.

The annual expenses are about \$200. Pecuniary assistance, from the income of thirteen scholarships and various other benefactions, is rendered to those who are unable to meet their expenses otherwise.

Students contemplating the Christian ministry receive assistance every year of the course.

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.

This is a department in the College, established by vote of the corporation July 21, 1870. It occupies Nichols Hall, situated about a quarter of a mile from the College buildings, and is in charge of a special Faculty appointed by the College corporation.

Candidates for admission are required to furnish testimonials of good standing in some Christian church, and to give evidence of their duty to prepare for the gospel ministry, certified by the church of which they are members respectively, or by some ordained minister.

Those who are not graduates from College, previous to entering upon the regular course of study, must be prepared for examination in the common English branches, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Chemistry, Geology, Astronomy, Algebra, and in the Latin and Greek languages.

Tuition, room rent, and use of libraries free.

COMMENCEMENT, Thursday.....JUNE 25, 1885.

NICHOLS LATIN SCHOOL.

This Institution is located in the city of Lewiston, Maine, and is named in honor of LYMAN NICHOLS, Esq., of Boston. The special object of the school is to prepare students for the Freshman Class of Bates College, though students who do not contemplate a College course are admitted to any of the classes which they have the qualifications to enter. The School is situated near the College and Theological School, and thus affords important advantages of association with students of more advanced standing and scholarship.

The Course of Study comprises three years and as many classes; that is, the first year, or third class; the second year, or second class; the third year, or first class. The classes are so arranged that students can enter the school at any time during the year.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.

IVORY F. FRISBEE, A.M.,	PRINCIPAL	Teacher of Latin and Greek.
FRANCIS L. HAYES, A.M.,		Teacher of Greek.
EDWARD R. CHADWICK, A.B.,		Teacher of Elocution.
ALBERT E. VERRILL,		Teacher of Rhetoric.
ALFRED B. MORRILL,		Teacher of Mathematics.
CHAS. A. WASHBURN,		Teacher of Geography and History.
CHAS. HADLEY,		Assistant in Latin.

For further particulars send for Catalogue.

I. F. FRISBEE, *Principal.*

LYNDON INSTITUTE,

LYNDON CENTRE, VT.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.

WALTER E. RANGER, A.M., PRINCIPAL—Latin and Greek. EDWIN F. NASON, A.M.—Latin and Higher Mathematics. MISS AUGUSTA PRESCOTT, PRECEPTRESS—French and German. MISS JENNIE E. WOODMAN—English Branches. MISS MABEL C. BEMIS—Instrumental Music. MISS JENNIE E. WOODMAN—Painting and Drawing. MISS MARY RAYNES—Elocution. MRS. R. H. HARVEY—Matron.

For both sexes. Young Ladies' Classical Course, College Preparatory Course, Seminary Scientific Course, Commercial and Business Course. Instruction given in Music, Painting, Drawing, Elocution.

A Reading-Room of more than thirty of the best magazines and papers and an excellent Library. The Cabinet has been recently enhanced by the acquisition of a fine collection of minerals, fossils, woods, birds, etc., at an expense of several hundred dollars. Chemical Laboratory with new apparatus fitted up for individual experiments. Philosophical Apparatus, etc. Best moral Influences. Expenses moderate.

Lyndon Institute was chartered in 1867. During the year 1883 it has received a permanent endowment of \$25,000. The Institute building, which is a brick and granite building, 100x75 feet, built at a cost of \$20,000, has recently been refinished and re-furnished at an expense of several thousand dollars. It is delightfully located on a gentle eminence overlooking the Passumpsic valley, which is surrounded by beautiful hills and mountains. The Ladies' Boarding Hall, in charge of the Preceptress, with a competent Matron, offers unusual advantages for a home to a limited number of young ladies. Large, well-ventilated, comfortably furnished rooms, spring water, excellent drainage, steam heat, and a healthful location.

I. W. SANBORN, Sec'y and Treas.
D. P. HALL, President.

LEBANON ACADEMY.

Pupils fitted for Business, Scientific Schools or the best Colleges.

GEORGE H. GOULD, Principal.
For further particulars, address the Principal, or ELIHU HAYES, Sec'y Trustees.

New Hampton Literary Institution, NEW HAMPTON, N. H.

Six Courses of Study—Classical, English and Classical, Regular Scientific, Musical, and Commercial College Course.

Address, REV. A. B. MESERVEY, A.M., Principal.

Green Mountain Seminary, WATERBURY CENTRE, VT.

Courses of Study—College Preparatory, Classical and English Commercial. The best Commercial Department in the State. Expenses Low.

For further particulars address the Principal, MISS LIZZIE COLLEY, at Waterbury Centre.

Maine Central Institute, PITTSFIELD, MAINE.

Thorough Courses of Study in English, Classical and Scientific Branches.

Normal Department attached.
J. H. PARSONS, A.B., Principal.

The Bates Student.

YOU WILL FIND A GOOD LINE OF

Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, & Slippers

AT C. O. MORRELL'S.

If you wish to get just what you pay for and the most you can for your money, please Call and Examine My Stock, which has been largely improved within the last year.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

Corner Main and Lisbon Sts., Lewiston, Me.

SIGN—BIG BLACK BOOT.

M. E. HARLOW,
Manufacturer of Pure Confectionery.

A LARGE FRESH STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.

CARAMELS AND CREAM GOODS A SPECIALTY.

38 Lisbon St., Lewiston, Me.

DR. D. B. STROUT,
DENTIST,

Corner Main and Lisbon Streets,
Over Abbott's Drug Store.

A BEAUTIFUL SET OF PERMANENT TEETH FOR \$10.

GEORGE B. ATTWOOD,

DEALER IN

Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers

Court St., Opp. Elm House,

AUBURN, - - - - - MAINE.

All Goods Guaranteed and Prices Low as the Lowest

L. SMITH,

Dealer in All Kinds of

Coal and Wood, Fitted and Unfitted

OFFICE AND YARD NEAR ENGINE HOUSE,
Between Bates and Franklin Streets.

Terms Strictly C. O. D.

BUY YOUR
BASE-BALL * GOODS

—AT—

J. A. Tracy's Variety Store,

No. 231 Main Street, Lewiston.

WAKEFIELD BROS.

LEWISTON, ME.,

—DEALERS IN—

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,

Fancy and Toilet Articles, Sponges,
Brushes, Perfumery, etc.

JOHN N. WOOD,

DEALER IN

COAL AND WOOD.

Storage for Flour and Carriages.

No. 64 MIDDLE STREET,

Near Maine Central Upper Station.

The Bates Student.

RICHARDS & MERRILL, Merchant Tailors,

AND DEALERS IN

Ready-Made Clothing, Furnishing Goods, &c.

We have always on hand a very large and choice selection of Foreign and Domestic Woolens, in latest styles and novelties, which we make to order, and guarantee in Fit, Trimmings, and Workmanship, equal to any that can be had in Maine. A full line of Fine Custom Ready-Made Suits and Overcoats always on hand. Our Motto: Quick Sales at Small Profits.

No. 1 Lyceum Hall Building, Lewiston, Maine.

W. E. LANE, APOTHECARY

Lately removed to the store formerly
occupied by H. W. Barbour.

No. 263 Lisbon St., Lewiston, Me.



Leading Numbers: 14, 048, 130, 333, 161.

For Sale by all Stationers.

THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO.,
Works, Camden, N. J. 26 John St., New York.

ONE MILLION Copies will soon be sold—
Twenty Years of Congress—By James G. Blaine. The only history of our government from 1861 to 1881. Hon. John S. Wise, M. C. from Virginia, says: "Whoever takes it up, no matter whether he be Mr. Blaine's friend or enemy, will never put it down until he has read the whole. ~~For~~ \$200 per Month paid good responsible agents. Apply at once.

THE HENRY BILL PUB. CO., NORWICH, CONN.

T. J. MURPHY,

Dealer in and Manufacturer of

HATS, CAPS, & FURS,

Lisbon Street, Lewiston, Me.

Sign—BIG GOLD HAT.

THE NEW-ENGLAND Bureau of Education

1. THE NEW ENGLAND BUREAU OF EDUCATION has gained a national reputation, and is now patronized by many of the best schools, public and private, in every State in the Union.

2. Hence, School Officers have learned where to apply for the best teachers, and the best teachers where to register to find access to the best schools.

3. This Bureau is under the management of a professional educator, who has spent forty years in the school-room, and has devoted much attention to the school, and the teacher's necessary qualifications.

The business of this Bureau is rapidly increasing. The call for teachers of every grade of school and every department of instruction comes from the East, the West, the North, and the South—from every State in the Union.

Now is the time to register.

Circulars and forms of application sent free.

Address, HIRAM ORCUTT, Manager,
16 HAWLEY ST., BOSTON.

GEO. F. DUTTON, HAIR DRESSER,

232 Lisbon Street, Two Doors South of P. O.,
Up Stairs, Lewiston,

HAIR CUTTING, . . . 15 CENTS.

More than 12 years' experience in the business.

The Bates Student.

FINE DRESS SUITS AND OVERCOATS.

BLUE STORE.

Lewiston's Largest Clothing House. Young Men's Suits and Overcoats a specialty, in Black, Brown, Port Wine, Whip-Cord, Diagonals, and Basket Worsted. Also, all the nobby styles in large and small Plaids.

Blue Store, Lewiston, Me., Strictly One-Price.

C. Y. CLARK,



LIVERY, BOARD, and FEED STABLE.

Carriages Furnished for Funerals
and Private Parties.

All orders promptly attended to.

LEWISTON, MAINE.

Isaac Goddard, Dentist,

(Successor to DR. M. B. PREBLE.)

3 1-2 Phoenix Block, Auburn, Me.

EZRA H. WHITE, D.D.S.

Dental Rooms,

No. 1 Lyceum Block, Lisbon Street,

LEWISTON, ME.

**PAYING
WORK!**

FOR
**TEACHERS AND
STUDENTS**

during Holidays and vacation, taking orders for our Mammoth Illustrated Family Bibles, Handsome Albums and Popular Books. The best and cheapest publications and best terms. We make a specialty of employing teachers and students. One made \$600 in nine weeks' vacation.

**ALBUMS for GRADUATING CLASSES,
TO HOLD 30 to 500 PICTURES, MADE
TO ORDER.**

INLAND PUBLISHING HOUSE, Reading, Pa.

FINE PRINTING. LOW PRICES.

P R I N T I N G

OF ALL KINDS EXECUTED AT THE

Journal Job Office,

LEWISTON, MAINE.

Having a very extensive Job Printing Establishment furnished with the very best appliances of Presses, Type, and Workmanship, we especially solicit orders for Fine Printing of all kinds,

For Manufacturers or Business Men,

We also make a specialty of

First-Class Book and College Printing

☐ All orders addressed to the

PUBLISHERS OF JOURNAL,

Lewiston, Maine.

The Bates Student.

EASTERN STEAM DYE HOUSE.

COATS, PANTS. SHAWLS, SACQUES, &c.,

Dyed, Cleansed and Repaired.


BONNETS and HATS BLEACHED and PRESSED

KID GLOVES COLORED AND CLEANSSED.

J. D. BEAL, 105 Lower Main St., Lewiston, Me.



**JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.**
THE FAVORITE NUMBERS, 303, 404, 332, 351, 170,
AND HIS OTHER STYLES
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.



\$5.00 FOR 35c.

A VOLUME OF UNIVERSAL REFERENCE.
THE K. M. & CO. STANDARD CYCLOPEDIA.

This Cyclopaedia is a new and valuable book for popular use, compiled by competent editors, after consultation of the best authorities, printed from new, large, clear type, and handsomely bound in leatherette in imitation of crocodile skin. It contains information on every conceivable subject, and its reliability has been assured by the most careful preparation. It is of the greatest use in answering the 10,000 questions that constantly arise in regard to dates, places, persons, incidents, statistics, etc.

Complete in one volume. Finely illustrated.

We want agents and canvassers, and in order that you may have a copy to exhibit and canvass with, we make this **SPECIAL OFFER.** To any one who will agree to show this book to their friends and assist us in making sales, we will, upon receipt of 35 one-cent stamps, to prepay postage expense, packing, etc., forward one copy by return of mail.

CALL PUBLISHING CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

JORDAN, FROST & CO.,

Eastern, Western, and Southern

LUMBER

Mouldings, Gutters and Brackets.

Planing Mill and Lumber Yard Foot of Cross Canal

LEWISTON, ME.

WM. JORDAN.

A. E. FROST.

F. M. JORDAN.

H. A. OSGOOD & CO.,

**Diamonds, Fine Watches, Jewelry,
Spectacles, Sterling Silver and Rogers'
Plated Ware.**

No. 81 Lisbon Street, Lewiston, Maine.

HENRY A. OSGOOD, CH. H. OSGOOD, CH. G. CORLISS.

DR. EMERY BAILEY,

DENTIST,

3 1-2 LISBON ST., LEWISTON.

Gas Administered to Extract Teeth.

The Best Assortment of

HARDWARE

Can be found at the Store of

JOSEPH H. DAY,

235 Main Street.

Bird Cages, Clothes Wringers, Skates, Fine Pocket
and Table Cutlery, Fishing Tackle, Whips, &c.

A. M. JONES & CO.,

—DEALERS IN—

BOOTS, SHOES, & RUBBERS,

No. 7 College Block,

LEWISTON, MAINE.

NOTICE!

—FOR—

Fine Shoes at Reasonable Prices

Please call at the

BOSTON SHOE STORE,

113 LISBON ST., LEWISTON. Sign, Golden Slipper.

The Bates Student.

LIFE INSURANCE.

PLEASE EXAMINE THE MASSACHUSETTS NON-FORFEITURE LAW UNDER WHICH THE

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.

(The Oldest Chartered Company in America) Works:

CASH SURRENDER VALUE EACH YEAR!
LARGE DIVIDENDS!

LIBERAL FORM OF POLICY
ABSOLUTE SECURITY!

V. RICHARD FOSS, Gen'l Agt., 176 1-2 Middle St., Portland.

BRANCH OFFICE: Savings Bank Building, Lewiston.

NEW **Singer** Sewing Machine, Only \$17
Including a full set of extra Attachments, needles, oil and usual outfit of 12 pieces with each. Guaranteed Perfect. Warranted 5 years. Hand-made and durable. Don't pay \$40 or \$50 for machines no better. We will send them anywhere on 15 days' trial before paying. Circulars and full particulars free by addressing
E. C. BOWE & CO., PHILA., PA.
Lock Box 1087.



LEVI P. YORK,

DEALER IN

New and Second-Hand Furniture!

Looking Glasses, Cutlery, Tin and Wooden Ware, Crockery and China Ware,

Also, a good assortment of Household Goods, Cook and Parlor Stoves, &c.

213 Lisbon St., opp. College Block, Lewiston, Me.

Troy Laundry

All kinds of Laundry Work done at short notice and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

JUDKINS & HASKELL,

Proprietors.

No. 12 Ash St., Lewiston, Me.

N. B.—The Bath Rooms connected with this Laundry are second to none in the State, being large and airy, heated by steam, hot and cold water, and furnished in first-class shape in every respect.

Prices for Baths: 25 cents each, or 5 tickets for \$1.00.

McINTIRE & DRESSER, HAIR DRESSERS,

No 60 Lisbon Street.

82 Razors Honed.

COOPER & CROCKETT,

DEALERS OF

FLOUR, GROCERIES,

Fruit and Confectionery,
Cor. Main and Park Sts., - Lewiston, Me.

1867.

ESTABLISHED

1867.

R. BAGGETT, CLOTHING CLEANSED, DYED, PRESSED AND REPAIRED.

Kid Gloves Cleaned and Dyed.

No. 5 Ash St., - - - Lewiston, Me.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF CHOICE

Flour, Groceries, Provisions, &c.,

In the City, can be found with

NEALEY & MILLER,

Cor. Main and Bates Sts., Lewiston.

Bottom Prices always guaranteed.

—BUY YOUR—
**DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, AND
 TOILET ARTICLES,**

Such as Hair, Tooth, Nail, and Flesh Brushes,
 Choice Perfumes, Soaps, &c., of

W. H. TEAGUE, Registered Druggist,
 No. 28 Lisbon Street.

Ice Cold Soda with Pure Fruit Syrups and Cream.
 Physicians' Prescriptions a specialty. Imported
 and Domestic Cigars.

E. H. GERRISH,
APOTHECARY.

145 Lisbon St., cor. Ash, LEWISTON, ME.

Prescriptions promptly and accurately prepared.
 Full line of Chemicals, Drugs, Perfumes, Toilet
 Articles, &c., at Reasonable Prices.

H. O. CUTLER,
CUSTOM TAILOR,

—AND DEALER IN—

FINE WOOLENS,

No. 91 Lisbon Street, Lewiston, Me.

DANIEL ALLEN & CO.,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

FURNITURE, COFFINS,

CASKETS, ROBES, ETC.

Also, CARPETINGS IN ALL GRADES.

226 Lisbon St., Opp. P. O., Lewiston, Me.

WHITE & AMES,

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Flour of All Grades. Canned Goods a specialty.
 Goods delivered without extra charge
 in all parts of the city.

187 Main Street, - Lewiston, Maine.

Fred H. White,

—FASHIONABLE—

TAILOR AND DRAPER,

No. 22 Lisbon Street.

Graduation Suits a Specialty.

GLOVER'S ORCHESTRA,

AUBURN, MAINE.

Music furnished for Concerts, Entertain-
 ments, and all occasions where Orchestra
 music is needed, at reasonable prices.

GEORGE H. GLOVER.

PRIEST BROTHERS,

DEALERS IN

Fresh, Salt, & Smoked Fish.

ALSO, CLAMS  AND OYSTERS

In their season.

Canned Goods. Goods delivered free of charge.

254 Main Street, - Lewiston, Maine.



We are Introducing
 A new Sewing Machine
 which has peculiar
 Merit: Desiring to
 say more about it
 than space will here
 permit, we request
 your address if you
 are at all interested.

Liberal terms to dealers
 & protection in territory
 The Estey Sewing
 Machine.

FACTORY
 VI
 BRATTLEBORO

The Bates Student.

LIFE INSURANCE.

PLEASE EXAMINE THE MASSACHUSETTS NON-FORFEITURE LAW UNDER WHICH THE

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.

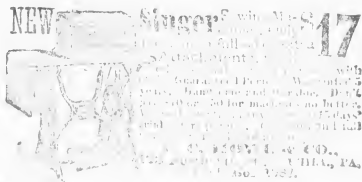
The Oldest Chartered Company in America Works

CASH SURRENDER VALUE EACH YEAR!
LARGE DIVIDENDS!

LIBERAL FORM OF POLICY
ABSOLUTE SECURITY!

V. RICHARD FOSS, Gen'l Agt., 176 1-2 Middle St., Portland.

BRANCH OFFICE: Savings Bank Building, Lewiston.



McINTIRE & DRESSER,
HAIR DRESSERS,

No 60 Lisbon Street.

E. Razoumou

LEVI P. YORK.

DE ALER IN

COOPER & CROCKETT,

DOI: 10.1002/for

New and Second-Hand Furniture !

FLOUR, GROCERIES,

Looking Glasses, Cutlery, Tin and Wooden
Ware, Crockery and China Ware,

Fruit and Confectionery.

Cor. Main and Park sts., - Lewiston, Me.

Also, a good assortment of Household Goods, Cook and Parlor Stoves, &c.

LSD ANALYSIS 19

1567.

273 Lisbon St., opp. College Block, Lewiston, Me.

R. D. AGGETT,

THE LANCET

CLOTHING CLEANSED, DYED.

PRESSED AND REPAIRED.

All kinds of Laundry Work done at short notice and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Kid Gloves Cleaned and Dyed.

JUDKINS & HASKELL.

No. 5 Ash St., - - - Lewiston, Me.

Proprietors.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF CHOICE

No. 12 Ash St., Lewiston, Me.

Flour, Groceries, Provisions, &c.,

In the City, can be found with

N. B. The Bath Rooms connected with this Laundry are second to none in the State, being large and airy, heated by steam, hot and cold water, and furnished in first-class shape in every respect.

NEALEY & MILLER,

Cor. Main and Bates Sts., Lewiston.

Prices for Baths: 25 cents each, or 5 tickets for \$1.00.

Bottom Prices always guaranteed.

—BUY YOUR—
**DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, AND
 TOILET ARTICLES,**

Such as Hair, Tooth, Nail, and Flesh Brushes,
 Choice Perfumes, Soaps, &c., of

W. H. TEAGUE, Registered Druggist,
 No. 28 Lisbon Street.

Ice Cold Soda with Pure Fruit Syrups and Cream.
 Physicians' Prescriptions a specialty. Imported
 and Domestic Cigars.

E. H. GERRISH,
APOTHECARY,

145 Lisbon St., cor. Ash, LEWISTON, ME.

Prescriptions promptly and accurately prepared.
 Full line of Chemicals, Drugs, Perfumes, Toilet
 Articles, &c., at Reasonable Prices.

H. O. CUTLER,
CUSTOM TAILOR,

—AND DEALER IN—

FINE WOOLENS,

No. 91 Lisbon Street, Lewiston, Me.

DANIEL ALLEN & CO.,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

FURNITURE, COFFINS,

CASKETS, ROBES, ETC.

Also, CARPETINGS IN ALL GRADES.

225 Lisbon St., Opp. P. O., Lewiston, Me.

WHITE & AMES,

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Flour of All Grades. Canned Goods a specialty.
 Goods delivered without extra charge
 in all parts of the city.

187 Main Street, - Lewiston, Maine.

Fred H. White,

—FASHIONABLE—

TAILOR AND DRAPER,

No. 22 Lisbon Street.

Graduation Suits a Specialty.

GLOVER'S ORCHESTRA,

AUBURN, MAINE.

Music furnished for Concerts, Entertain-
 ments, and all occasions where Orchestra
 music is needed, at reasonable prices.

GEORGE H. GLOVER.

PRIEST BROTHERS,

DEALERS IN


Fresh, Salt, & Smoked Fish.

ALSO, CLAMS  AND OYSTERS

In their season.

Canned Goods. Goods delivered free of charge.

254 Main Street, - Lewiston, Maine.



**We are Introducing
 A new Sewing Machine
 which has peculiar
 Merits: Desiring to
 say more about it
 than space will here
 permit, we request
 your address if you
 are at all interested.**

**Liberal terms to dealers
 & protection in territory
 The Estey Sewing
 Machine.**

**FACTORY
 VT
 BRATTLEBORO**

TEMPLE & CO.,
 Clothiers, Hatters, and Furnishers,
 LEWISTON, MAINE.

ABOVE ALL COMPETITORS

THE
LIGHT RUNNING

NEW HOME

SIMPLE

STRONG



SWIFT

SILENT

SEWING MACHINE

PERFECT IN EVERY PARTICULAR
 HAS MORE IMPROVEMENTS THAN ALL
 OTHER SEWING MACHINES COMBINED

NEW HOME

SEWING MACHINE CO.

30 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK

CHICAGO, ILL. ———
 ——— ORANGE, MASS.
 AND ATLANTA, GA.

FOR SALE BY

SULLIVAN & HILDRETH, Lewiston.

J. M. FERNALD,
Bookseller.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND BOOKS,

On nearly every subject, at Low Prices.

Blank Books, Stationery, Newspapers and Magazines, Albums, &c. Old Books Bought, Sold, and Exchanged. Second-Hand School and College Text-Books a Specialty.

THE BLUE BOOKSTORE

120 Lisbon St., Lewiston.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

STUDENTS' FURNITURE

Large Stock of all kinds of

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

Both New and Second-Hand. Call and Examine for yourself.

S. RECORD, Lower Main St.

Perkins' Orchestra.

We are prepared to furnish from one to eleven men at the shortest notice, for Wedding Parties, Exhibitions, Dramatic Entertainments, Balls, Private Parties, Assemblies, etc.

Cornet and Piano furnished if desired.
 Call on or address E. Perkins, Lewiston, Me.
 Office at Perkins' Cigar Store.

Go to Perkins' Cigar Store for all kinds of Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, and Cigarettes.

E. PERKINS.

G. H. STOCKBRIDGE,
SOLICITOR OF PATENTS.

Lenox Building, Room 4, Cor. 7th & G Sts.,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Domestic and Foreign Patents secured, Interference Cases conducted, Expert Preliminary and Validity searches made, and all other business connected with patent interests transacted.

VOLUME XIII.

NUMBER 4.

THE

BATES STUDENT.

Animo et Labore.

✦ APRIL, 1885. ✦

Published by the Class of '86,

BATES COLLEGE.

CENTRAL DRUG STORE,

Corner Lisbon and Main Sts., Lewiston, Me.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, FINE TOILET SOAPS,
BRUSHES, COMBS, ETC.

Perfumery and Fancy Toilet Articles in great variety. Physicians' Prescriptions accurately compounded.

FOR FINE PHOTOGRAPHS

— GO TO —

CURTIS & ROSS', Corner Lisbon and Ash Streets.

Only Instantaneous Plates used. Reduction Made to Class Work.

C. W. CURTIS.

H. C. ROSS.

CLOTHING!

The Largest Stock and Best Assortment of

CLOTHING!!

→* **C L O T H I N G** *←

In Lewiston, is to be found at

BICKNELL & NEAL'S, 86 Lisbon Street, corner Ash.

Also one of the Largest and Best Stocks of Hats, Caps, Trunks, Umbrellas, and Gents' Furnishing Goods. We manufacture large quantities of our own goods, thus enabling us to offer a First-Class Article for Less Money than any other firm in the city. And we guarantee in every case the Latest Styles and Best of Fits. ~~See~~ Graduating Suits a specialty.

BICKNELL & NEAL, 86 Lisbon Street, Lewiston.

BOSTON STORE, OSWALD & ARMSTRONG,

97 and 99 Lisbon Street,

LEWISTON, - - - MAINE.

The most complete Dry and Fancy Goods Establishment in the State. In our mammoth Stock can be found

Black and Colored Silks and Velvets, all the latest novelties in Wool Dress Goods, Cloaks and Cloakings, Shawls, Jerseys, Ribbons, Laces, Made-up Lace Goods, Buttons, Dress Trimmings of all kinds, Gloves,

Kid Gloves, Hosiery, Ladies' and Children's Under-

Wear, Corsets of all kinds, Table Linen,

Sheetings, Shirtings, Blankets,

Flannels, etc., etc.

Purchasers can always find **REAL BARGAINS** in every department of our establishment

STRICTLY ONE-PRICE.

OSWALD & ARMSTRONG,

97 and 99 Lisbon Street, - - - LEWISTON, MAINE.

THE BATES STUDENT.

VOL. XIII.

APRIL, 1885.

No. 4.

Bates Student,

A MAGAZINE PUBLISHED EVERY MONTH DURING THE
COLLEGIATE YEAR BY THE

CLASS OF '86, BATES COLLEGE.

EDITORIAL BOARD.

W. H. HARTSHORN, E. A. MERRILL,
E. D. VARNEY, A. E. BLANCHARD,
A. E. VERRILL, CHARLES HADLEY

J. H. WILLIAMSON, Business Manager,
J. W. GOFF, Assistant Manager.

TERMS. \$1.00 per year in advance; single copies 10 cent.

Any subscriber not receiving the *STUDENT* regularly will please notify the Business Manager. Contributions and correspondence are respectfully solicited. Any information regarding the Alumni will be gladly received.

Matter for publication should be addressed to the Editors of the *BATES STUDENT*, business letters to J. H. WILLIAMSON, Lewiston, Maine.

[Entered as Second Class Mail Matter at Lewiston Post Office.]

CONTENTS.

VOL. XIII., No. 4.—APRIL, 1885.

EDITORIAL.....	77
LITERARY:	
To the Song Sparrow.....	81
The Relation of Culture and Religion.....	81
Seeds.....	81
To Thine Own Self Be True.....	81
The Snow Drop.....	86
Ideas and Institutions.....	86
Sir Gondibert.....	88
Secret Societies.....	88
COMMUNICATION.....	92
LOCALS.....	91
PERSONALS.....	98
EXCHANGES.....	99
AMONG THE POETS.....	100
COLLEGE WORLD.....	101
COLLEGE PRESS OPINIONS.....	102
LITERARY NOTES.....	103
CLIPPINGS.....	103

EDITORIAL.

WE give, in the present number, the article in favor of Greek-Letter Societies promised in our last, thus presenting in the columns of our publication some arguments relative to these fraternities, *pro* and *con*.

Now we desire also to devote one or two pages in our next issue to the opinions of our students upon this subject. To this end we request all who are interested in it to briefly write out their opinions and deposit them in the *STUDENT* mail box as early as May 10th. We desire also signatures, not for publication, but for our own convenience. We repeat our earnest request that all will commit themselves upon this matter.

We fear that the apparent indifference among the students in regard to the choice of an orator for the literary societies at Commencement needs a little reproof. For several years past so little interest has been shown in this matter that the Faculty and graduating class have been compelled to make the necessary arrangements themselves. As this is a matter which does not directly concern them, they would doubtless feel relieved if the societies would take the matter in hand.

CENTRAL DRUG STORE,

Corner Lisbon and Main Sts., Lewiston, Me.

**DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, FINE TOILET SOAPS,
BRUSHES, COMBS, ETC.**

Perfumery and Fancy Toilet Articles in great variety. Physicians' Prescriptions accurately compounded.

FOR FINE PHOTOGRAPHS

GO TO —

CURTIS & ROSS', Corner Lisbon and Ash Streets.

Only Instantaneous Plates used. Reduction Made to Class Work.

C. W. CURTIS.

H. C. ROSS.

CLOTHING!


The Largest Stock and Best Assortment of

CLOTHING!!

>CLOTHING<

In Lewiston, is to be found at

BICKNELL & NEAL'S, 86 Lisbon Street, corner Ash.

Also one of the Largest and Best Stocks of Hats, Caps, Trunks, Umbrellas, and Gents' Furnishing Goods. We manufacture large quantities of our own goods, thus enabling us to offer a First-Class article for Less Money than any other firm in the city. And we guarantee in every case the Latest Styles and Best of Fits.  Graduating Suits a specialty.

BICKNELL & NEAL, 86 Lisbon Street, Lewiston.

BOSTON STORE, OSWALD & ARMSTRONG,

97 and 99 Lisbon Street,

LEWISTON, - - - MAINE.

The most complete Dry and Fancy Goods Establishment in the State. In our mammoth Stock can be found

Black and Colored Silks and Velvets, all the latest novelties in Wool Dress Goods, Cloaks and Cloakings, Shawls, Jerseys, Ribbons, Laces, Made-up Lace Goods, Buttons, Dress Trimmings of all kinds, Gloves,

Kid Gloves, Hosiery, Ladies' and Children's Under-

Wear, Corsets of all kinds, Table Linen,

Sheetings, Shirts, Blankets,

Flannels, etc., etc.

Purchasers can always find REAL BARGAINS in every department of our establishment

STRICTLY ONE-PRICE.

OSWALD & ARMSTRONG.

97 and 99 Lisbon Street, - - - LEWISTON, MAINE.

THE BATES STUDENT.

VOL. XIII.

APRIL, 1885.

No. 4.

Bates Student.

A MAGAZINE PUBLISHED EVERY MONTH DURING THE
COLLEGIATE YEAR BY THE

CLASS OF '86, BATES COLLEGE.

EDITORIAL BOARD.

W. H. HARTSHORN, E. A. MERRILL,
E. D. VARNEY, A. E. BLANCHARD,
A. E. VERRILL, CHARLES HADLEY.

J. H. WILLIAMSON, Business Manager.
J. W. GOFF, . . . Assistant Manager.

TERMS.—\$1.00 per year in advance; single copies 10 cents.

Any subscriber not receiving the *STUDENT* regularly will please notify the Business Manager.

Contributions and correspondence are respectfully solicited. Any information regarding the Alumni will be gladly received.

Matter for publication should be addressed to the "Editors of the *BATES STUDENT*," business letters to J. H. WILLIAMSON, Lewiston, Maine.

[Entered as Second Class Mail Matter at Lewiston Post Office.]

CONTENTS.

VOL. XIII., No. 4.—APRIL, 1885.

EDITORIAL.....	77
LITERARY:	
To the Song Sparrow	81
The Relation of Culture and Religion.....	81
Seeds	84
To Thine Own Self Be True.....	84
The Snow-Drop.....	86
Ideas and Institutions.....	86
Sir Gondibert.....	88
Secret Societies.....	88
COMMUNICATION	92
LOCALS	94
PERSONALS	98
EXCHANGES	99
AMONG THE POETS	100
COLLEGE WORLD	101
COLLEGE PRESS OPINIONS.....	102
LITERARY NOTES.....	103
CLIPPINGS	103

EDITORIAL.

WE give, in the present number, the article in favor of Greek-Letter Societies promised in our last, thus presenting in the columns of our publication some arguments relative to these fraternities, *pro* and *con*.

Now we desire also to devote one or two pages in our next issue to the opinions of our students upon this subject. To this end we request all who are interested in it to briefly write out their opinions and deposit them in the *STUDENT* mail box as early as May 10th. We desire also signatures, not for publication, but for our own convenience. We repeat our earnest request that all will commit themselves upon this matter.

We fear that the apparent indifference among the students in regard to the choice of an orator for the literary societies at Commencement needs a little reproof. For several years past so little interest has been shown in this matter that the Faculty and graduating class have been compelled to make the necessary arrangements themselves. As this is a matter which does not directly concern them, they would doubtless feel relieved if the societies would take the matter in hand.

Of course the success of this lecture depends almost altogether on the reputation of the lecturer, and hence the matter should have been attended to earlier in the season, as the most attractive speakers are likely to be elsewhere engaged. By exercising care in this choice, the lecture can be made more of a success than it has usually been. The success of the course of lectures in this city, this spring, has shown how attractive a good speaker is anywhere. By selecting one of the prominent orators of the day, this lecture can be made one of the most interesting of the Commencement exercises, and also, by careful management, can be made a source of profit. Now this is a duty which belongs to the literary societies and should not be neglected. We would advise the appointment of a joint committee to act on this matter immediately.

During the past few weeks, considerable interest has been manifested in the gymnasium, and several of the students are pursuing a regular course of gymnastics. This is a most wise plan, and one which all would do well to adopt. The average student visits the gymnasium, occasionally, when he does not feel too lazy, and, after taking a few violent turns on the bar or straining himself with the heavy weights, he goes away feeling as though he had taken exercise enough for a week.

Of course we all understand that gradual, systematic training is necessary for the best health and greatest strength, but few have the patience to gradually acquire strength, the majority

wish to lift the ox at first. Violent and straining exercise, taken, as it often is, directly after dinner is worse than none, since it has a depressing rather than an enlivening influence on one's mind.

It would be a great advantage to have a regular instructor in the gymnasium, but since we have none, all should use some discretion regarding their exercise. Although much has been spoken and written about the necessity of physical in connection with mental labor, yet it is to be understood that all exercise should be in proportion to one's strength.

The value to students of such lectures as those just delivered by Stoddard, in Lewiston, should not be overlooked. His lectures of "Marie Antoinette" and "The Reign of Terror" were especially valuable to the student of history. Public lectures are too often looked upon as a means of amusement only. But this should not be. There is no reason why the popular lecture-room should not be a school to-day as truly as in the days of Plato and Aristotle. The efficiency of such schools was well attested in those days by the eminence gained by some of the pupils that listened at their feet. We must either admit that the human race is degenerating, that the mind of man is not now susceptible enough to retain ideas without long study over them, or we must admit that lectures would be highly beneficial to the community at large.

Certainly, by the aid of the modern stereopticon and the improved methods

of its management, the polished lecturer of to-day ought to be able to "lead out" the minds of a nineteenth century audience as effectually as the mere words of a Plato. Illustrations are even more potent than words in making lasting impressions upon the mind. Such impressions serve as landmarks to the student, whether they be in science or history.

It is reported that Stoddard has been engaged for a course of lectures in Lewiston next season. We hope that a long course will be arranged for that time, which shall include him and many others eminent on the platform.

All eyes are turned toward the East, awaiting the issue of England's controversy with Russia. The nature of the late disasters in the Soudan had enlisted our sympathies, and we now wait, not merely with curiosity, but with somewhat of anxiety for the prosperity of our Mother-land. Should she become implicated in a war with Russia, her burdens will indeed be heavy.

Russia is evidently the aggressor, and without provocation, but it is not difficult to trace the motive. Long has she coveted that brightest jewel of the Levant, the Golden Horn with its city of Constantine, but thus far her efforts to secure this have proved abortive. It is easy to imagine that now she reaches forth the hand again to grasp the prize. For, with her almost inexhaustible resources, while England is still perplexed with her Egyptian failures, Russia can force her to apply her power to the protection of the Afghan

boundaries, and then herself fall upon the Dardanelles. We doubt not that herein lies the most potent reason for Russia's aggressive movement. Then, too, it may be supposed, from Russia's insatiate thirst for territorial aggrandizement, that the Czar turns covetous glances toward the Queen's Indian realms.

But whatever may be ultimately the objective point, Russia hastily and with secrecy perfects arrangements for present hostilities on the Afghan border; England with unaccountable tardiness, and with utmost openness in all her movements, takes only such measures as are absolutely essential to maintain the national honor, and hopes for a peaceful adjustment of the trouble. The delay may cost her dearly.

In the event of war, there can be little doubt that the peace of all Europe will be disturbed. While their mercantile interests must suffer, increased prosperity will doubtless accrue to our own. Yet sincerely do we hope that such an upheaval of all Europe as this trouble threatens may be averted.

It is a well-recognized principle that methodical labor is necessary for the successful accomplishment of any enterprise. In the world of business the man who succeeds is he who calmly considers the work to be done, carefully matures his plan, develops a system applicable to his particular kind of business and then bends all his energies to carry out his plans and system; the man who fails is he who undertakes his work without considering it in all its relations, who lays no

plans, forms no system of labor, but rushes on with sublime faith that "all will come out right."

If this is true of physical employments, much more must it apply to intellectual pursuits. A man may have a mind of extraordinary power, may even have that subtle element called genius, yet if that genius be not guided by system, but resembles the flame of a candle flickering in the wind, he will not attain the highest degree of success; while his neighbor, who possesses a mind perhaps much inferior, but who enters upon his work thoughtfully and methodically will in the course of years attain eminence and honor. Recognizing this principle, every person at the commencement of life should strive to cultivate habits of planning and systematizing his work. Especially should the student, who is laying the foundation of future usefulness and success, be careful not to neglect this important consideration.

Yet how few make any systematic arrangement of work. Many secure no proper distribution of time, or, if secured, allow the least trifle to disarrange their plans. The majority, perhaps, have some idea of the amount of time that must be bestowed upon the respective lessons, yet this idea is generally derived from the length of time between recitations, and not from a consideration of the relative importance of the studies pursued. Still smaller is the number of those who know *how to study*. Many pass through the whole educational course, from primary to post-graduate, without learn-

ing the best methods of applying themselves to any study. This is chargeable partly to the student, partly to the course pursued. The student is blameworthy, because he does not try to discover the true way, the course is blameworthy because it does not present instruction in this prime essential to a complete education.

How is it with the majority of curriculums? The student on entering college is confronted with an imposing list of studies wholly new to him, and in surmounting this formidable array he must pursue an untrodden path. Yet he receives no instruction as to how he may derive the most benefit from the time and labor spent, no one explains to him the relative importance of the studies he is to pursue. The mental food is placed before him and he is invited to partake; he can masticate this food or receive it whole, as he pleases, and no one shows him the advantage of either method.

This should not be so. The most that can be hoped for in any educational course is to obtain a primary knowledge of the various studies and to fit one to pursue those studies to advantage in after years. Any course, then, that fails to teach one *how to study*, fails to present the most important part of an education.

The young man who goes through college to get his diploma, or to stand high in his class, has a wrong idea of the primary object of a college course.

The student whose highest aim is to get a diploma, is wanting in manly self-reliance. He lacks confidence in

his own resources. He has not the power of mind to put down and overcome opposing forces, nor the stability to maintain a firm and enduring self-possession, because he feels himself incapable of facing the stern realities of active life, unless he provides some artificial means from which he expects support.

He devotes four years of his life to obtain that which, in itself, is worthless, rather than laboring each day for the purpose of fitting himself to be more useful to the world.

We can hardly believe any one would take a college course simply to receive a diploma, but that some students are inclined to prize their parchments, at the exclusion of other and more important things in the course, cannot be denied. Such a tendency is injurious to the student, because, inasmuch as he labors to obtain a false or imaginary reward, he ceases to receive the real benefit of the course.

In regard to high standing in the class, it is certainly commendable for a student to stand high, provided he can do so with fair and honest work. But when he refuses to understand the true object of college discipline, and studies mainly with a view of getting high rank, he is injuring himself more than any one else. He soon fails to realize the true object of study; his mind is hindered from growth; he is successful in two things alone—plugging for recitation, and cramming for examination.

No greater evil can come to a student than to unconsciously fall into such a greedy and narrow rut as plug-

ging for rank. If one takes this for his highest purpose from the first, he is to be pitied, and if efforts fail "to turn him from the error of his way," his loss to the world as an educated man is to be lamented.

It is not our purpose to discuss the "ranking system" here; we simply mention the abuse that may be made of it.

But few enter college, except with a high notion of their improvement while pursuing the course. Let no one be unconsciously enticed by the evil allurements that may be tempting to him for the gratification of any selfish end, but use his opportunities in a way that shall be for his highest improvement and best good.

LITERARY.

TO THE SONG SPARROW.

By —, '86.

Melodious bird of spring
That first from lethargy wakes
The dumb, cold winter air,
Delight to man dost bring.
His heart thy joy partakes
And drops its every care.

Thou art a bond to him
That summer soon will come.
A song so blithe and gay
Tells not of winter grim,
But lands of grape and plum—
'Tis a wooing roundelay.

THE RELATION OF CULTURE AND RELIGION.

By E. R. C., '84.

MUCH of our modern culture is either indifferent or openly hostile to religion. Too often our cultured men are skeptics who doubt, or athe-

ists who deny, the truths of revelation. The belief is current with many, that the superstitions of religion are incompatible with true culture. A person who is considered liberal in his views, may have any or no religious belief. Supreme indifference to religion is a sign of advanced thought. What men are pleased to call religious faith, is a species of mental insanity, a disease of the intellect, says the cultured doubter, and not a few believe him.

Young men reared in Christian homes, upon entering the seminary and the college, often fall into the ranks of those who make religion a jest and a scoff. Many a student seems to feel that he is more of a man if he is known as an infidel, or an atheist. For the uncultured, religion is well enough, but the cultured mind outgrows it.

In a congress of German students, held not long since, the speakers, amid intense enthusiasm, declared for atheism. Two-thirds of the students in American colleges are not Christians. Conversions in college are the exception. The number of graduates who enter the ministry is constantly decreasing.

A narrow view of religion and a false theory of culture have been the chief causes. The former has often exercised a spiritual despotism over men's minds. Instead of light, it has brought darkness; instead of freedom, bondage. It has sometimes made men narrow, bigoted, superstitious. The great Pascal, so eminent for his piety, thought religion demanded that he wear an iron

collar next his skin, as a means of discipline. Puritanism suppressed in human nature everything that savored of the earthly. As men have come to think, they have naturally rebelled against this spiritual despotism. A reaction set in against religion, and as in all reactions, it tended toward the opposite extreme. Not content with rejecting the false, it has rather tended to reject false and true together.

Again, a false theory of culture has often prevailed. Two theories of culture have been advanced, neither of which is sufficient; one represented by Matthew Arnold's "literary culture," the other by Prof. Huxley's "scientific culture." The literary theory subordinates religion to culture, making culture an end, and religion a means, while the scientific theory excludes religion altogether.

A culture based on either of these theories is not true culture, since it leaves the person partially undeveloped. An ideal culture is a training and finishing of the whole man, physical, intellectual, spiritual. To develop one part and neglect another is unnatural. Culture of the body alone gives us the prize-fighter; culture of the mind alone gives us the cynic; culture of the spirit alone gives us the fanatic. The culture of all—body, mind, and spirit, gives us men. The development of one part of the body to the neglect of another, will never make an athlete; no more will the culture of the intellectual, to the neglect of the spiritual, make a man.

Further than this, we are under a moral obligation to cultivate the relig-

ious side of our nature, and no theory of culture is to be admitted, in which this is not recognized. If the desires for both religion and culture are legitimate, it is not reasonable to suppose that one is designed to exist to the exclusion of the other. If the capacities for intellectual and spiritual culture are God-given powers, and if all men have both, it must be that all men are expected to develop both. Not only may they harmonize, but they *must* harmonize. Not only may we develop both, but we *must* develop both. If we are under an obligation to develop one, we are under an obligation to develop the other.

The proper attitude of culture and religion toward each other, is one of perfect harmony. Each needs the other. Religion cannot say to culture, I have no need of thee; nor culture say to religion, I have no need of thee. Without culture, religion may be narrow, bigoted, superstitious. Without religion, culture may be proud, arrogant, self-assertive. Religion is refined and expanded by culture, while culture is chastened and purified by religion. Religion accepts faith, which alone may make a man credulous, ready to accept everything, while culture demands facts, which may make a man skeptical, ready to deny everything. The best result is experienced only when each receives due attention, and so holds in check the evil tendencies of the other.

Nor is simple harmony the true relation between the two. Evidently one is subordinate to the other, and bears to it the relation of means to

end. Is culture an end, and religion one of the means, or is religion an end, and culture a means—which is principal, and which subordinate? If the Bible is true, and if the religious instinct common to the whole human race is to be trusted, then we must believe that the present is but a probationary state for the future, that we are to exist hereafter, and that the state of that existence depends, in some manner, upon the preparation made in the present life. If this be so, then, since our religious nature is the part of our being having the most at stake, its culture must be of the most importance; so that a true culture, one that properly develops the whole man, must give to religion the principal place. The whole teaching of revealed religion is to the effect that the development of the spiritual life is absolutely essential to preparation for the future.

Man's own nature is imperative on this point. All are conscious of a spiritual nature, demanding a development higher than intellectual culture can ensure. There is not a person of mature years, who does not feel within himself the capacity for spiritual progress,—who does not feel a desire, amounting at times to a longing, for something better—a craving of the spiritual nature for satisfaction.

What then are we to believe,—that God has given us this religious nature to deceive us, or that it is what it appears to be—the most important part of our being, the proper development of which is the whole end of our present existence?

That men should be conscious of this desire for spiritual culture, and still refuse to gratify it, is unnatural, and those who persist in it must be making a serious mistake. Cultured scoffers, infidels, and atheists cannot be honest; they are not true to the admonitions of their better self. A person thus at variance with his own nature is not at peace with himself, and cannot be satisfied.

It has been said that there can be no natural harmony between the two. Extremists on the one hand say, that the system of revealed religion cannot stand before the advance of science; and on the other, that culture is fatal to spirituality.

Religion has nothing to fear from the progress of true science, but rather much to gain. A scientific truth can never overthrow a religious truth, for one truth can never antagonize another; rather will it help to establish it, and so furnish proof doubly positive. The true, in both religion and science, will stand; the false may as well go. It is to be hoped that the defenders of each may learn to search more after truth, let it strike where it will, and less after matter for controversy.

The idea that culture is necessarily fatal to spirituality, is an error. A single example of a man, eminent for both culture and piety, disproves it, while the fact is that a host of truly cultured men have furnished noble examples of practical piety. True, as many become more cultured, they do become less spiritual; but it does not follow that we ought to cultivate the

intellect less, but it does prove that we ought at the same times, to cultivate the spiritual more. Intellectual culture need be fatal to spirituality only as one allows it to take the place of the latter. Of course if one chooses to give exclusive attention to the cultivation of the intellect, he can expect to make no advancement spiritually; but this will be the result of choice, and not of necessity.

SEEDS.

By J. H. J., '88.

In the days of closing autumn,
When the fallen leaves lay dead;
While the haze of Indian summer
Settled drearily o'erhead,

As it winged its journey southward
Through the chill October blast,
On a lonely island, something,
Aimlessly a sparrow east.

'Twas a seed, and in the spring-time
From its cradle by the sea,
Wakened by the dews and rain drops,
Reared its head, an infant tree;

Rose, and in its station flourished;
Grew and spread its branches wide;
By its fruit sustained a sailor
Lost upon the cruel tide.

Thus kind words and gentle warnings,
Though they seem but idle breath,
Seeds, once sown though then forgotten,
May redeem a soul from death.

"TO THINE OWN SELF BE TRUE."

By C. A. W., '85.

THE forces of nature impress us with their grandeur and irresistible power. Who has not wondered at the secret power of the oak, whereby it withstands the vicissitudes of climate, and the recurring wars of the

elements? Who has not beheld with wonder and admiration the continuous and irresistible flow of a mighty river, as it sweeps onward to the sea? These are not artificial forces; their causes lie hidden in the bosom of nature. The oak must take root in a native soil, in which are the very elements ready to be elaborated into a mighty tree. The majestic river is fed by a thousand springs, whose sources are securely locked in the bowels of the earth.

Are these natural phenomena without meaning to us? Do they not suggest man's resources? As in the onward stream, the strength of man, if strength he possess, is native. The springs of power must be in the soul.

We spend years in the classic atmosphere of universities; we feed upon the teachings of inspired men; we drink at the well-spring of the accumulated knowledge and wisdom of ages. To what purpose? Few of us become philosophers. Few, indeed, become inspired with a noble calling. Most leave the university essentially as they entered. Nothing is clearer than that the achievements of a man remain his achievements eternally. The real absolutely refuses to be imitated. We cannot adopt, at will, the thoughts and feelings of other men.

Where then is stored the material for our growth? Within. The lives and teachings of other men will aid us only as they touch responsive chords within ourselves: only as they make us *feel*, and feel earnestly enough to act.

Here then are our grandest possibilities, wrapped and woven in our very being. Here are wrought a man's noblest achievements and greatest triumphs.

But overshadowing these grand possibilities are countless illusions to lure the youth from all that is real and abiding; and these, in the lives of most men, furnish the motive power. Truly life is tragic. Behold all building in the eyes of others, and leaving the germ of truth within neglected and forgotten! The pages of history are strewn with the colossal wrecks of men that have built thus. Behold Wolsey, rearing a structure that almost reached high heaven, with its peaks of power and influence! Behold a little later the heap of ruins! He builded not well; he ignored the truth within. Recall his words. "Had I but served God as diligently as I have served the king, he would not have given me over in my gray hairs." What more tragic thing than the remorse of a misdirected life! Build well; build from within outward. Look to the foundation; examine every stone and its bearing. Be not too much concerned with speed; satisfy yourself that the work done will stand the test of time. The structure is for eternity.

Noble examples there have been of real greatness; the greatness of sincerity and earnestness. Think you that Socrates viewed life as a game, an idle play? His career savors of reality. In the midst of a polytheistic civilization, he taught Nature's truths. Unappreciated, jeered at, satirized in public plays, he held on his way, pro-

claimed the truth within, and at last, not grudgingly, paid the price of boldness with his life. Read the lives of Luther and Schiller, Oliver Cromwell and Sir Thomas More, or of our own Longfellow and Emerson. These exhale an inspiration for the youth as pure as the breath of heaven. The lives of such men, as well as the voice within, attest the reality of life.

Illusions there are innumerable; but the golden kernel exists for the patient and honest. Strip away the illusive husks of appearance. Feed on the real, the eternal. Everything is reflected from the mind. Beware of the picture that may greet old age. The colors are a man's own; the man his own artist. Be what you seem to be, and be somewhat worthy.

THE SNOW-DROP.

By A. E. V., '86.

A beautiful bud
Peeping from out the snow.
Emblem of summer
Out of winter would grow.

A pure young life
Tarried but lately here. •
Angel of Heaven
Out of death will appear.

IDEAS AND INSTITUTIONS.

By W. D. W., '84.

EVERY institution has its origin in an idea. When Milton sings of "a new created world answering to God's idea," in his conception, the infinite worlds, revolving in faultless adjustment through countless ages, are but divine institutions evolved from divine ideas.

The universe existed first in the mind of God; and man finds his prototype in God. For whatever institutions human genius has founded, whether to meet existing needs or to develop supposed qualities and powers, their models were first engraved on the tablet of some man's intellect.

Twenty-five centuries ago, the Grecian commonwealth was in a state of confusion, and seemed about to perish by the disintegration of its own elements. When the councilors of that famous little State were searching day and night, for a remedy that should heal the gaping wounds, and quiet the overwrought nerves of the body politic, Solon, of Athens, was equal to the emergency. He saw, in his mind's eye, a country where neither one man nor a few men wielded, at pleasure, the destinies of the nation; but a country where all men, composing the State and supporting the State, had equal voices in controlling the State. From that single idea was evolved the first system of popular government, recorded in the world's history.

This new institution, however, was not confined within the narrow limits of Greece. It grew and spread in all directions; it stamped its everlasting impress upon every nation of Europe. Nay, it continued to grow until the continent of Europe was not large enough to contain it. It crossed the Atlantic; struck root in American soil, where it has outgrown and overshadowed all other institutions. For, in theory and in practice, ours is "a government of the people, for the people, and by the people."

The wise Athenian law giver may be forgotten; indeed, in many lands, he may be unheard of. But where shall we find a people who have not heard of a republican government?

Matthew Arnold, one of England's great thinkers, it is true, criticises severely what he considers our overweening pride. Yet, unless the signs of the times be misleading, long after the English Constitution shall have become an empty name, our cherished American institutions will be in their glory.

At the beginning of the present century, while three young students of Williams College were congratulating themselves on the privilege of living in a Christian land,—rejoicing in the benefits of a Christian civilization,—there arose before their minds a picture of a land without the Bible. There appeared the untaught millions of earth, groping in darkness, feeling, through forms of wood and stone, if perchance they might find out God. Then those young men formed an idea of America, as the central luminary, from which should radiate the pencils of Christian light, to dispel the darkness of every heathen land; of America, as the central source from which the gospel truth should be borne to every benighted people. Here was the embryo of an American Foreign Missionary Society, that great organization, through whose agency “the wilderness—less than three generations ago, a vast moral waste of howling savages—is being made to bud and blossom with the institutions of Christian civilization.” These are simple

examples, illustrating the general rule by which the human family has been transformed from the primitive stages of barbarism, to the highest types of civilization and enlightenment.

It will be found that law, government, art, systems of philosophy and education, all the forms in which our domestic, social, and religious life exhibit their manifold characteristics, are but the crystallization of ideas.

Hence he who would understand the past, or act wisely his part in the present, should study faithfully the primal ideas to which all human institutions owe their being and structure. Whether the next generation shall make any improvement on the present, depends upon the nature and extent of the training the youth of to-day receive. In order that unsound and ruinous theories shall be detected and suppressed, and none but progressive and ennobling ideas shall ripen into institutions, and become regulative and ruling forces in society, they need to be judged by a standard that history alone can furnish.

True, it is the work of a few master minds to give to the world new objects of thought. But it is the duty of every man to assist in promoting and developing right ideas. Sadly deficient is the education of that man—blank indeed is the life of that man who has not so much as lent himself to the service of ideas.

He who would accomplish anything that has been delegated to human intelligence, he who would make the smallest addition to the growth, development, and elevation of the race, must, at

least, be a promoter of ideas. He who would fulfill the highest destiny decreed to intellectual power, and become the founder of a new institution, must be the author of a new idea.

♦ ♦ ♦

SIR GONDEBERT,

A LEGEND OF THE LILY.

By C. W. M., '77.

In her proud castle, by the Rhine,
Dwelt Lady Hildegarde;
'Mongst all the knights, Sir Gondebert
Was first in her regard.

When with his knights he rode away
To war in the Holy Land,
He bore a banner, brodered o'er
By Hildegarde's fair hand

With lilies, golden, white, and red
Upon an azure field,
And he who bore that banner forth
Could ne'er in battle yield.

But time passed on, no tidings came
To the lady from her knight,
And long she mourned him 'mongst the slain
Or captured in the fight.

A noble baron long had wooed
And sued her for her hand,
And so, at last, fair Hildegarde
Yielded to his demand.

But ere the bridal, Hildegarde
Her trusty maiden sent,
And bade her watch from the highest tower
For a banner, lily sprent.

E'en as they stood before the priest,
And he was murmuring low
The words that soon should make them one,
The maiden ran below.

"I see a knight's train coming on,
His pennon borne before,
With lilies, red and white and gold,
It is embroidered o'er."

"It is my knight," cried Hildegarde,
"To whom I pledged my love;
And I will marry none but him,
Oh! help me, God above."

And so it was Sir Gondebert
At last had won his bride,
And ever from their donjon-tower
That banner floated wide.

And as upon the gentle winds
The banner fell and rose,
It waved a welcome to its friends,
A menace to its foes.

♦ ♦ ♦

SECRET SOCIETIES.

By D. C. W., '85.

A WRITER in the March number of the *STUDENT*, says it is the testimony of many college presidents and professors, that "debating and secret societies cannot exist together; and that the debating society is invariably driven to the wall." There are few college students but what have faith enough in the doctrine of the "survival of the fittest," to conclude that if this is so, the secret society must have great advantages over the debating society. All students, indeed, who have ever had any experience with debating societies, must be mournfully aware of the almost universal tendency of such societies to die out; but it cannot be proved that secret societies are to blame for this.

To say nothing of the manifest inappropriateness of debating this question solely on Yale grounds, it can be shown that there is no truth in the assertion that debating and secret societies cannot exist together.

Leaving out Harvard and Yale,—which, in their general make-up, have much more of the University than the college,—perhaps three as typical New England colleges as can be chosen are, Dartmouth, Amherst, and Williams. It is true that at Dartmouth,

the old debating societies have died out, and the secret societies have taken their place. But here almost every one belongs to one of the fraternities, and their exercises are, in the main, not secret at all; for they have essays, debates, declamations, orations, and even prize-speaking,—which no debating society at Bates has ever attempted. But at Amherst there are seven Greek-letter societies and two debating (open) societies,—the Alexandria and the Athenæ, both founded in 1821. The membership of the first is about sixty-five or seventy, and of the latter about a hundred and twenty. This certainly does not look like driving out the debating societies.

At Williams there are two open debating societies,—the Philotechnian and the Philologian, holding meetings every Wednesday evening, at which members of secret societies, as well as neutral men, turn out. In spite of the eight Greek-letter societies, they are as prosperous, to say the least, as any debating societies at Bates, where we have no secret sister societies.

Judging from facts like these, we believe that Bates, with her longer list of students than any other college in the State, could and would support several flourishing chapters of Greek-letter fraternities, without the least detriment to the debating societies; indeed, that the two would be a benefit to each other.

The idea that men who now attend the debating-society meetings would be drawn into the chapters, and so detract from the attendance at the debating societies, is without foundation. For

many of the men who are most earnest in wishing that the secret societies might be introduced, are the men who now choose to spend their Friday evenings in their own room, with their books or friends, rather than listen to the amateur wrangling and windy arguments of extemporaneous debaters.

We do not wish, in any way, to reflect upon our literary societies or to underrate the advantages of such societies. Perhaps our societies are no more lifeless than many others; and for many young men, the opportunities they offer for debate and parliamentary practice are valuable, and should be improved: the other work, as at present conducted, amounts to but little. But the fact that there are many young men who do not find in the debating society what they want, and feel that the chapter would afford them many opportunities of which they are deprived, should be a strong argument in favor of the introduction of the fraternities.

Unlike the member of the debating society,—who feels that what is every one's business is nobody's business, and shirks all responsibility of carrying on the society, letting things run, or stop running, as it happens,—the fraternity man feels personally interested in all the matters of the society, endeavors to obtain as fellow-members, men whose friendship he cares for; and feels that in working for the society, he is not only working for the interest of the fraternity, but for his own. It may be said that the same feeling should induce the

literary-society member to faithful work, but there are many reasons why this is not the case. The literary society is large, and in a certain sense, public; it is composed of persons of various and widely-differing tastes, who care no more for each other than the interchange of mutual acquaintance; the members shift the work onto the shoulders of the officers; and, with the exception of the Presidency, none of the offices are considered as conferring enough honor to make them sought for.

The fraternity chapter, on the other hand, is small, and of picked men, drawn together by the sympathy of similar tastes and habits; simply to be asked to join a good fraternity, is considered a high honor. The chapter is not a mere organization whose members meet once a week to carry through certain literary exercises. Every member feels a close brotherly interest in every other member; and this interest extends through all their college life, and indeed afterwards.

The statement that society men care nothing for the fraternity or its members after graduating is disproved by the numbers of graduate chapters in existence and the interest manifested in forming new ones. Ex-President Arthur gave a reception to the members of his old society—Psi Upsilon—and their wives. Ex-Attorney-General Wayne McVeagh was the presiding officer at the last *J. K. E.* Convention. Gen. Joseph R. Hawley was highly pleased to be the orator at the semi-centennial of the Psi Upsilon Society. Scores of other instances might be

mentioned to show that graduates do not lose their interest in their fraternities. The following incident shows the love they bear their societies: Howard E. Ames, M.D., of the U. S. Navy, and a *Z. P.* graduate of '73, accompanied the recent Greely relief expedition, as surgeon of the steamer "Bear." When the relief fleet sailed for the Northern seas, Dr. Ames carried with him a flag inscribed with the emblems of Zeta Psi, intending if the opportunity presented itself, of christening some newly-discovered island, or other locality, with the name of his honored fraternity,—a project which the expedition did not reach a latitude to make feasible.

It has been said that a membership in a Greek-letter society does not pass as "legal tender" in the world, outside of college. It certainly cannot be claimed that a membership in a debating society passes as such legal tender in any sense. But we can assert as a matter of personal knowledge, and from fraternity men who have had occasion to use it, that graduates of any society are always willing to give all the help in their power to fellows who are fresh from the old chapter halls. To say that a society pin "indicates nothing unless it be a lack of common sense in the wearer," is to say that such men as Rev. Phillips Brooks, Gov. Robinson of Massachusetts, and Gen. Joe Hawley,—all of whom were active society men, while in college, and retain their warm fraternity feeling in after years, and are earnest supporters of secret societies and their influence,—and scores of other noted

men that could be mentioned, are men who lack common sense!

The matter of expense is one wholly outside the argument, as this is entirely regulated by the members, and will, of course, correspond to their tastes and abilities.

Nothing touches a college student so quickly as anything that tends to lower his *Alma Mater* in the eyes of others. When one meets a brother student from another college, and almost invariably is asked as the first question, "What society do you belong to?" and is obliged to say that the societies are unknown at Bates, he cannot help feeling a little chagrined. We have no doubt that this fact sends many who would have come to Bates, to other colleges. We know that a large part of the undergraduates are earnestly desirous of seeing the fraternities introduced, and all of the alumni whom we have been able to see, have expressed themselves as heartily in favor of them.

In conclusion we take the liberty of quoting some passages from a private letter of a personal friend in another college, who is, it is hardly necessary to say, an active society man, and a warm admirer of secret societies and their influence:

"It seems to me that the tone and reputation of our larger and more widely-known colleges, is due in no little degree, to the influence of the Greek-letter fraternities. Certainly they supply in some degree a society—home society—to their members, and a good society does serve to correct the disagreeable traits some may come to college with. For in one's society each one is expected to speak plainly

to his associates; and the rub and wear of society life has certainly made gentlemen out of rough, uncouth fellows in what I have seen of it. . . .

. . . I believe in a society that has for its purpose the moral, social, and intellectual improvement of its members, and so far as it fails of this, in so much it is weakened. And the closer bond of friendship between fellows of different classes, certainly helps to do away with the foolish class-hatred that is often so strong in colleges.

"In many cases when alumni, of well-known fraternities, are well situated in large cities, the recent graduates, in settling in that vicinity, are sure of good social surroundings; and in Western New York, and elsewhere, the Zeta Psi badge is sufficient to admit its wearer to circles where a neutral man could not at once have admittance.

"In most colleges, boys on entering have a desire to belong to some chapter, and there is a strife always among societies for gentlemen, intellectual, and social men who will, in their college and after lives, make good representatives of their fraternity. A premium is offered in this way for pleasant and studious Freshmen; it lifts the moral and intellectual tone of a college; for no society wants the *bums*, even if they are wealthy, or have had advantages before entering college, and all societies are anxious to secure men who are likely to be 'prize men' while in college.

"Many of the great graduates of our Greek-letter societies are warm admirers of their own chapters and their influence. . . . I believe that fathers sending their boys to a college where there is a chapter of the society to which they belonged, when they were students, feel that their boys are to be among *relatives*, and fear less for their moral welfare than they would where no society exists, and where no

one takes an interest in the boy but himself. This may not be so, however, in your co-ed. colleges, where the fair sex often get interested and interesting,—alas, too quickly!”

COMMUNICATION.

We were unable to publish this article in the March number, from lack of space.—[ED.]

NEW YORK, March 9, 1885.

To the Editors of the Student :

For a few days after receiving a letter from an editor of the *STUDENT*, asking me to contribute an article to the March number of the magazine, I was somewhat puzzled to decide upon a fitting subject. I had nearly concluded to attempt a review of Cross' "Life of George Eliot," published recently, when it occurred to me that perhaps, in view of the interest which a number of the students and graduates of Bates have taken in journalism, a few words on that subject might prove acceptable to your readers.

In a letter to the *STUDENT*, written more than a year ago, I dwelt at some length upon the newspaper cut-rate war, which was then raging. The *Times* had thrown down the gauntlet of battle to its contemporaries, by reducing its price from four to two cents. The *Tribune* ran up its flag, on which was written, "three cents," and the *Herald* soon joined in the fight by putting down its price from three to two cents.

It is now nearly a year and a half since the war began. What has been the result of the cutting in rates? The *Times* has doubled its circulation, but is not paying as well as it did before

the reduction was made. The *Tribune* has not been so prosperous since Horace Greeley, through its columns, molded public opinion, and thus influenced legislation at Albany and Washington. The *Herald*, on the other hand, has suffered severely. Not only has its circulation fallen off fully one-third, but its advertising business, which, up to the time of the reduction, was fully three times greater than that of any other paper in the city, has dwindled away to less than one-half its former magnitude. Mr. James Gordon Bennett is alone responsible for this change in the *Herald's* fortunes. Had he allowed the news dealers a fair rate of profit, when he changed the price of his paper, the *Herald* would, without doubt, still lead all the newspapers in New York, in the matter of circulation and advertising patronage. The news dealers were formerly allowed one-half a cent on every copy sold. When the change was made, he told the dealers they would be allowed only one-quarter of a cent profit. The news dealers, in reply, informed Mr. Bennett that unless they were allowed to make half a cent on a copy, they would put the price back to three cents. They held mass meetings in Cooper Union, paraded the streets in torch-light processions, and in various other ways, expressed their determination to hold out against Mr. Bennett. Finding that the news dealers were too strong for him, the editor of the *Herald* established a delivery system of his own, under the direction of Mr. George F. Williams. News stands were put up all over the city, and competent agents

were placed in charge of them. But the public wouldn't buy their papers from Mr. Bennett's stands. People preferred to purchase their papers at the regular news stands, at three cents, rather than of the rival stands, for two cents. The news dealers trembled at first over the prospect. They argued that in the long run, Mr. Bennett, with his money bags, would be able to beat them. The skies cleared after a few weeks, when it became evident that the *Herald* news stands were proving a failure. Week by week the circulation of the great paper fell off. Not more than half a dozen of the news stands paid their expenses. The *World*, under the management of Joe Pulitzer, cut into its advertising business in an alarming manner. The patrons of the *Herald* placed their advertisements with the *World*, as the latter was less expensive in its charges. In spite of all Mr. Bennett could do, he was at length compelled to acknowledge that the news dealers had whipped him in the fight. The news delivery system, which had proved so costly an experiment, was sold out to the "Mutual News Company," at a heavy loss. Two weeks ago the *Herald* announced that hereafter the dealers would be allowed the old rate of profit. I have it from good authority that the *Herald* is now in a financial strait. It is rumored that the paper is mortgaged for \$2,000,000 to Mackay, his partner in the new Commercial Cable Company. If placed at auction to-day, I don't believe the *Herald* would realize one-half that sum.

The *Sun*, because of its opposition to Cleveland, in the Presidential campaign, lost 250,000 copies a week in its circulation. This loss will, however, soon be made up. Two newspapers have been driven to the wall since the election: the *Star*, the Tammany organ, and the *Truth*, the paper that obtained such an unenviable reputation, by publishing the famous Morey letter. The suspension of those papers threw at least fifty reporters and editorial writers out of employment. The demand for journalists has never been so weak as at present.

Newspapers are cutting down expenses right and left. The *Herald* discharged sixteen men, a few weeks ago, and several other papers have been reducing their staffs. If there are any of my readers who think of trying for a position on a New York newspaper, this summer, I would earnestly advise them to defer their applications until business improves.

The Lenten season, this year, is being generally observed by the fashionable world. There are very few balls announced for the next four weeks, and these will probably be poorly attended. The ladies who have been devoting the winter months to the pursuit of pleasure, are now engaged in giving their personal attention to charitable work. The morning and evening services at the Episcopal churches are well attended by the fair worshipers. Not until Eastertide, with its music of birds and its fragrance of flowers arrives, will Vanity Fair resume its wonted appearance. But do not sup-

pose that everybody is practicing self-denial, in these sombre days of Lent. While the business of the theatres is always poor at this time of the year, the houses are fairly well filled with "the world's people." Mr. Irving, last evening (Monday), began his farewell engagement of four weeks at the Star Theatre. It is not necessary for me to say that the theatre was crowded, for it is always crowded when Mr. Irving plays in New York. The piece was "Eugene Aram." William Winter, probably the best dramatic critic in the United States, in his article in the *Tribune*, this morning, spoke of the performance as "wonderful." From what I have seen and heard of Mr. Irving, I doubt very much whether during the last twenty-five years, we have seen his equal on this side of the Atlantic.

I cannot close this rambling letter without saying a word or two about the Bates graduates, who are in New York. Last evening I attended the twenty-fifth annual Commencement of the Bellevue Medical College, held at the Metropolitan Opera House, and saw among the one hundred and thirty-four graduates, my old classmate, W. S. Hoyt, Bates, '82, and O. C. Tarbox of the class of '80. Both gentlemen distinguished themselves while in the college, in the matter of scholarship. Mr. George Record, of Auburn, Bates, '81, is with a law firm in Wall Street, and expects to be admitted to the bar this summer. Everett Remick, of the class of '83, who is suffering from ill health, is at the Cosmopolitan Hotel. Mr. Bartlett, of

the same class, is a student at the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

F. L. B., '82.

LOCALS.

BOK'S REVERIE.

Oh, what do I care for the fate
Of a bachelor gray and bald?
And why should I sigh for a mate
When a literatus I'm called?
In a quarto dictionary
My pride shall be, shall be.

Who says I am not engaged
To the fairest maid of all
That never a heart pillaged
Nor danced a jig at a ball?
'Tis a quarto dictionary
My bride shall be, shall be.

Look out for the measles.

The campus looks very black after its recent burn.

We are glad to see the two nines practicing so well.

All appreciate the after-dinner concerts given by the band.

We are a little late this year in stating that the campus is clear of snow.

The usual number of students observed Fast Day this year—with feasting.

Prof. (in Rhetoric)—"For the first lesson next term you may take six pages, beginning with Brevity."

In Zoölogy. Prof.—"What are involuntary muscels?" Student—"Those which we can use involuntarily."

Scene in Zoölogy recitation: Prof.—"Now when we come down to the lowest animals—you may sit, Mr. V——."

Prof. Stanton has given the Fresh-

men several interesting talks on the European war situation.

The Seniors and Sophomores have got out their lawn-tennis nets.

A "pick up" nine from the college recently defeated the Latin School nine by a score of 7 to 5.

At a recent entertainment, an old lady was heard to ask why those four men were called the "Meddlesome Quartette?"

The small boys, better known as "yaggers," have lately become very shy of water pails in the vicinity of Parker Hall.

The manager of the base-ball nine lately received a letter which closed with the request "ancer at wonce." It is said that he immediately remarked: "O, I can-cer."

Student (to Professor who has been obliged to repeat the question several times)—"I don't believe I know what you are trying to get at; if I do, I don't know any thing about it."

Prof. (to precocious student in Zoölogy)—"What is the ectosarc and the endosarc?" P. S.—"Professor, I think that our books must differ." Prof.—"You may sit if you please."

A Freshone was heard to say, after attending one of Stoddard's lectures, illustrated by the stereopticon, "I should think it would cost something to carry around so many large pictures."

Our spring poet, as usual, has no sore throat, and doubtless as of old he will sing to us of brooks "bursting their iron bands" and "gliding merrily to the sea." The "swelling, opening

buds" will "make redolent the air," and the birds will "carol their sweetest, prettiest lays." The proper thing for farm-yard scenes will be about like the last year style.

We are indebted to a Freshman for a bunch of decayed May-flowers and a dandelion bud. "All astonishing facts concerning the premature growth of spring vegetables faithfully recorded here."

The advice in the French Reader given to the bather, is: "Cling close to the border," but one of the Sophomores, thinking of the time when he learned to swim, translated it, "Cling close to the board."

The boys began to burn the campus rather too early this year. The first warm day that saw a dry patch of grass tempted the torch of the incendiary. The consequence was that the campus was not evenly burned.

A lesson in economy might be learned from the theologues who were lately seen sweeping the gravel from the long sidewalk leading to Nichols Hall, in order to save shoe leather. Later intelligence states that it was only a part of a broom-drill which they were practicing.

Bok, our most faithful private secretary, whom we thought invulnerable, has at last met his fate. We were at first sorry for him; but as he appears to be happy, we have concluded that he is more wise after all than if he had taken up with some giddy-headed flirt in muslin.

Prof. (to a student who, it seems, had not been paying very good attention)

—"After what has just been said about the thoracic duct, where do you think the nourishment really enters the system?" Student—"In the stomach." Prof.—"No; in the shoulder." Student—"I thought the digestive apparatus was in the stomach, not in the shoulder."

A few evenings since, six Junior amateur singers furnished music at a church sociable in an adjoining town. The sextet was treated with ice-cream, cake, and an *encore*. After the entertainment, a boy, whose place at his lady's side had been usurped by one of the singers, who was heard to remark: "If my old cats couldn't sing better 'n that, I'd kill 'em."

A few mornings since, one of the Professors rapped on the Reading-Room door, in order that some one within should open it, and thus save him the trouble of taking out his key. After the occupants had pounded on the inside and shouted "Come in," for a few moments, imagine their surprise when they heard the well-known voice of a Prof. exclaim, "Well-why-don't-you-open-the-door-then?"

A certain Junior has great faith in patent medicines. Several weeks ago, he purchased a bottle of balsam for the throat. His chum took the first opportunity to pour out the medicine and fill the bottle with molasses, flavored with a few drops of camphor. The man of faith continued to preach up the efficacy of his cough medicine, until a few days since. It is needless to say that now it is dangerous to mention coughs, colds, or patent medicines in his hearing.

Recently an event occurred which brought into requisition much of the true courage which characterizes noble manhood. As one of the students was escorting a young lady to her home, he was suddenly confronted by an animal which resembled a cat. It was not a cat. In vain the young man waved his hat and stamped; evidently the *ole cat* had surveyed the sidewalk and for a time was a royal monarch of its claim. Just in the *Nick* of time the young man and lady left the scene of action and completed their journey by going the "longest way 'round."

Arrangements have been made by the managers of the college base-ball nines of the State, for a series of eighteen games. The following is the schedule:

Name of Club.	City.	Date.
Bates vs. Colby,	Lewiston,	May 9.
Colby vs. Bowdoin,	Waterville,	" 13.
State College vs. Bowdoin,	Orono,	" 13.
Bowdoin vs. Bates,	Brunswick,	" 16.
State College vs. Colby,	Orono,	" 16.
Bowdoin vs. Colby,	Brunswick,	" 20.
Bowdoin vs. State College,	Brunswick,	" 22.
Bates vs. State College,	Lewiston A.M.,	" 23.
Colby vs. Bates,	Waterville,	" 27.
State College vs. Bates,	Orono,	" 30.
Colby vs. Bowdoin,	Lewiston,	" 30.
Colby vs. State College,	Waterville,	June 3.
Bates vs. Bowdoin,	Lewiston,	" 3.
State College vs. Bowdoin,	Bangor,	" 6.
Bates vs. Colby,	Brunswick,	" 6.
Bowdoin vs. Bates,	Waterville,	" 10.
State College vs. Bates,	Waterville,	" 13.
State College vs. Colby,	Bangor,	" 20.

The prize declamations by the second division of the Sophomore class were held at the college chapel on Friday evening, March 20th. The program was as follows:

MUSIC.—PRAYER.—MUSIC.

Peaceable Secession Impossible.—Webster.

A. S. Woodman.

Sectional Services in the Last War.—Cushing. U. G. Wheeler.
 Revolutionary Rising.—Reed. Lura S. Stevens.
 The Last Banquet.—Renaud. Mattie E. Richmond.
 Rome and Carthage.—Hugo. Israel Jordan.

MUSIC.
 Virginius to the Roman Army.—Kellogg. Roscoe Nelson.

Massachusetts and South Carolina.—Webster. F. W. Chase.
 Mona's Waters.—Anon. Clara R. Blaisdell.
 Extract. *A. B. McWilliams.
 Eulogy on Webster.—Parker. C. S. Pendleton.

MUSIC.
 Pompeii.—Anon. J. R. Dunton.
 Northern Laborers.—Naylor. E. I. Sawyer.
 Address to the Survivors of the Battle of Bunker Hill.—Webster. Jesse Bailey.
 Death-bed of Arnold.—Leppard. John Sturgis.

* Excused.

Decision of Committee.
 Committee of Award.—A. B. Morrill, C. A. Washburn, F. A. Morey.
 Miss Richmond and Messrs. Nelson, Chase, Pendleton, Bailey, and Sturgis were selected for the prize division.

The Senior Exhibition was held at the Main Street Church, Monday evening, March 23d. The program was as follows :

MUSIC.—PRAYER.—MUSIC.
 Limitations to Knowledge. A. B. Morrill.
 Persecutions of the Jews. W. B. Small.
 Is the Freedman Free? C. T. Walter.
 "To Thine Own Self be True."

C. A. Washburn.
 MUSIC.
 The Nicaragua Canal. F. A. Morey.
 The Growth of Plutocracy. W. V. Whitmore.
 The Change in American Character. A. F. Gilbert.
 The Reality of Fiction. D. C. Washburn.

MUSIC.
 Poetry as a National Power. Miss Ada H. Tucker.
 The Existing Political Paralysis. C. A. Scott.
 Benefits of the New Orleans Exposition. E. B. Stiles.

England's Aggressive Policy. J. M. Nichols.
 MUSIC.

Morrill's part was vigorous in thought ; Small was interesting and forcible ; Walter's part was practical and well written ; C. A. Washburn's remarkable control of voice and strongly written part held the close attention of the audience ; Morey's part was well written and forcibly delivered ; Whitmore was obliged by severe illness to be absent ; Gilbert was as easy and graceful as ever ; D. C. Washburn seemed master of his subject ; Miss Tucker's was a carefully written part ; Scott showed the forcible manner of thought and speech peculiar to him ; Stiles was easy in manner and clear in thought ; Nichols, the last speaker, did credit to himself and to his class.

The prize division of the Sophomore class declaimed Friday evening, March 27th, at Main Street Church. The following was the program :

MUSIC.—PRAYER.—MUSIC.
 The Charge at Eckmuhl.—Headley. Arthur Littlefield.
 The Men and Deeds of the Revolution.—Everett. L. G. Roberts.
 The Last Banquet.—Renaud.

Mattie E. Richmond.
 Toussant L'Ouverture.—Phillips. J. W. Moulton.

MUSIC.
 The Quarrel Between Brutus and Cassius.—Shakespeare. Nannie B. Little.
 Massachusetts and South Carolina.—Webster. F. W. Chase.
 Eulogy on Webster.—Parker. C. S. Pendleton.
 Eulogy on Wendell Phillips.—Curtis. E. C. Hayes.

MUSIC.
 Address to the Survivors of the Battle of Bunker Hill.—Webster. Jesse Bailey.
 The American Flag.—Beecher. H. E. Cushman.
 Virginius to the Roman Army.—Kellogg. Roscoe Nelson.

Death-bed of Arnold.—Leppard.

John Sturgis.

MUSIC.

Decision of Committee.

Committee of Award.—A. B. Morrill, C. A. Washburn, F. A. Morey, D. C. Washburn, C. T. Walter.

The prize was awarded to Mr. Sturgis, and an honorable mention was made of Miss Little.

PERSONALS.

ALUMNI.

'74.—F. L. Noble and I. F. Merrill have formed a law partnership and opened an office in Union Block. We wish them success.

'75.—A. M. Spear was in town recently.

'76.—C. S. Libby, of Beuna Vista, Col., has been making a short visit in Maine.

'76.—W. C. Leavitt is practicing law in Minneapolis, Minn.

'76.—Rev. A. L. Morey is the Acting President of Ridgeville College for the unexpired college year. The President, Rev. S. D. Bates, D.D., resides in Marion, O., and is absent most of the time. The Acting President has control and is well received.

'76.—Horatio Woodbury, M.D., is practicing in South Paris, Me.

'76.—B. H. Young is still practicing medicine in Amesbury, Mass.

'76.—Rev. Geo. L. White is preaching in Brunswick, Me.

'76.—E. C. Adams is the popular and successful Principal of Beverly (Mass.) High School.

'77.—H. W. Oakes read a very interesting article on "Methods of Study and Preparation for the Practice of

Law," at the recent meeting of the Androscoggin Bar Association.

'80.—E. H. Farrar has opened an architect's office in Kansas City, Mo.

'80.—Dr. O. C. Tarbox, Bates College, class of '80, graduate of the Bellevue Medical College, has obtained a situation in Randall's Island Hospital. There were eight or ten candidates, Dr. Tarbox taking the first rank and receiving the best position.—*Lewiston Journal*.

'81.—F. C. Emerson was ordained at Belknap, Iowa, March 4th, and is now in the employ of the Iowa Home Missionary Society, for this year.

'81.—B. S. Rideout, of Bristol, Conn., was at home recently, on account of the death of his father.

'81.—C. S. Cook is studying law in the office of Libby & Symonds, Portland; he was elected a member of the school-board in Harrison, at the March meeting.

'81.—Geo. E. Lowden has been obliged to decline a \$1500 position in Pennsylvania, on account of ill health. His physician says he must rest for a year; he is now living at Mechanic Falls.

'82.—Dr. W. S. Hoyt was in town recently.

'83.—A. E. Millett, of Richmond, Mich., has been spending a short vacation in Maine.

'83.—J. L. Reade, mailing clerk at the Lewiston Post-Office, is spending a few weeks' vacation in Washington, D. C.

'83.—H. H. Tucker, of Wolfboro, N. H., recently made us a visit.

'84.—E. R. Chadwick has been en-

gaged to teach Elocution at the Maine Central Institute.

'84.—C. S. Flanders has resigned as teacher of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, at the Highland Military Academy, in Worcester, Mass., and has accepted a like position in Peace Institute, Raleigh, N. C.

'84.—F. L. Sampson has entered the law office of Bolster & Watson, in this city.

STUDENTS.

'85.—G. A. Downey has engaged a summer term of school at Round Pond.

'85.—K. W. Spaulding, ex-'85, is in business at Sioux Falls, Dakota; his reports of the country are not very inviting.

'86.—W. D. Fuller has entered the U. S. Signal Service, and is at present stationed at Washington, D. C.

'86.—F. W. Sanford and W. H. Hartshorn are teaching in Oakland.

'87.—I. W. Jordan recently had a very pretty poem in the *Youth's Companion*.

'87.—Miss N. B. Little, who has been absent from college three weeks on account of severe illness, is convalescent.

'88.—Miss L. A. Frost is teaching at Sabatis.

'88.—J. H. Johnson, who was absent last term, on account of sickness, has returned.

THEOLOGICAL.

'82.—Rev. G. O. Wiggin has an excellent pastorate in Bristol, N. H.

'84.—Rev. W. W. Hayden is pleasantly situated in Whitefield, N. H.

'84.—Rev. J. L. Smith was ordained at the F. B. Church, in Harrison, March 11th. The sermon was preached by Rev. J. M. Lowden, '75. The installation of Mr. Smith, as pastor of the Harrison church, took place in the evening.

'84.—Rev. G. M. Musgrove has accepted the call of the F. B. Church at Springvale.

'85.—F. L. Hayes has written a series of papers for the *Morning Star*, on "The Young Men's Christian Association."

'85.—C. E. Mason has received a call from a flourishing church at Milton, N. H.

'85.—A. E. Cox is supplying at Augusta.

'85.—A. W. Anthony recently preached in Bangor.

'86.—W. H. Getchell is engaged to preach at Sabatisville another year.

'87.—D. T. Porter supplies at the Farmington F. B. Church.

'87.—R. B. Gilkey is preaching at New Gloucester.

EXCHANGES.

The *Alabama University Monthly*, with modest mien and with the fragrance of orange blossoms clinging about it, enters our sanctum. It greets us with extensive literary columns, full of decidedly interesting matter. Success to our friend of the "sunny South."

The Ann Arbor papers, the *Chronicle* and *Argonaut*, come replete with general college news. The editorials are,

however, discussions of local interests, while the literary departments are rather scantily filled. Yet in their general characteristics, both bespeak much of the proverbial Western energy and "push," and are welcome visitors.

With the April number, in well-chosen words of farewell, the present administration of the *Haverfordian* retires. This last number of the volume contains a pleasing article on "Bryn Mawr College," an institution soon to be opened for ladies, situated about ten miles from Philadelphia, founded and richly endowed by Dr. Joseph Taylor, of the Society of Friends. The article is rendered more attractive by the fine cuts of the buildings which accompany it. The chief literary production is, however, one on "The Genius of Hawthorne," a truly enjoyable discussion of an ever fresh and delightful subject.

The *Dartmouth*, in the number before us, refutes the statement which we have observed in many of our exchanges, and which we ourselves were about to copy, viz., that it is about to establish a daily. It says also: "During Commencement week, the *Dartmouth* regularly publishes a daily edition of eight to ten pages; but, for the rest of the year, our local editor rarely has more matter on his hands than will conveniently fill his columns fortnightly."

The *Northwestern* contains an interesting affirmative response to the question, negatively treated in the preceding issue: "Does the Fraternity Pay?" The discussion is by an undergraduate, made with characteristic enthusi-

asm, yet fair and open. This, with a delightfully breezy letter from Oregon, telling of butterflies, birds, and flowers, make the present number of the *Northwestern* a pleasant visitor. Heartily welcome will such *Nor'westers* always be.

AMONG THE POETS.

THE OLD LOVE.

Is not the contrast fortunate?
Without, the night all desolate:
Within, this cheerful tête-à-tête,
Here by the fire.

Four years we've sat together here,
And you are sweeter every year;
You bring the smile and dry the tear
For every care.

When skies are dark and skies are blue,
In summer and in winter, too,
I find a changeless heart in you,
In you, my love.

For colors that thy dark cheeks wear,
For grace of form, none can compare—
Ah, no, there's none that's half so fair
As you—my pipe.
—*College Argus.*

NEAR MY DEWY JACQUEMINOT.

Near my dewy jacqueminot
Cupid lurked one golden morning.
Came Jeannette who told me "no"
Near my dewy jacqueminot.
But she saw the god, and lo!
Changed to tenderness her scorning:
Near my dewy jacqueminot
Cupid lurked one golden morning.
—*Harvard Advocate.*

LELIA.

She stands at the open window
In a robe of snowy white,
And the pale blue moon with glimmering sheen
On her form throws a flood of light;
Her two hands clasped on the casement rest,
Her face against them lies,
The stars above are wild with love
At the sight of those upturned eyes.

Like a marble form of a maiden saint,
Set in a niche in the wall
In some cathedral old and quaint
Where pious pilgrims fall,
She stands—a queen of night,
Beautiful, pure, divine.
My idolatrous heart bows down at the sight
And worships at her shrine. —*Argonaut.*

SONG.

Deep, deep
In their caves below
While the cold winds blow
The flowers sleep,
Sleep.

There, there
Live the fairies who guard the flowers
And sing to them, sing thro' the cold, dark hours
Until they dream of the sun that smiles
Over the meadow for miles and miles ;
But even they sleep,
Sleep.

Soft, soft
Whisper the fairies of waving trees
That beckon the flowers with every breeze,
Of birds that rest in the boughs and call,
Call to their mates, till the flowers all
Laugh as they sleep
Sleep.

—*Vassar Miscellany.*

♦♦♦
COLLEGE WORLD.

DARTMOUTH :

The college has contributed \$1,300 for the support of the University nine, and expect a much higher place in the list this year than last.

The new chapel at Dartmouth has a seating capacity of 600. The dedication will occur next Commencement.

HARVARD :

Over seventy members of last year's class are still connected with the University in the several graduate departments.

Harvard offers three batting prizes to the value of \$25, \$15, and \$10, the

first for highest University average for the year.

When the endowment fund of the Annex reaches \$100,000, it will be incorporated with the University.

Harvard has abolished the long-established custom, which required attendance at church once every Sunday, from the members of the three lower classes.

The *Harvard Crimson* remarks that "the expense of that delightful diversion, morning prayers, which the overseers have been so considerate as not to abolish, amounts to about \$5,000, annually."

AMHERST :

President Seelye, in a recent communication to the alumni, states that the influence of Greek-letter societies is salutary.

The college senate threatens to withdraw the base-ball nine from the league, if betting on games becomes as prevalent as it was last spring.

YALE :

Students at Yale are allowed six unexcused absences per term.

Plans are now on file to enlarge the library, as the present building is inadequate to the wants of the students. According to the best plan offered, it will have a capacity of 2,000,000 volumes, and will be one of the handsomest buildings of its kind in existence.

It is estimated that Yale brings into New Haven each year, \$1,000,000.

JOHNS HOPKINS :

The Japanese government has sent a student to the University to study History and Political Economy.

Simon Newcomb, the well-known astronomer, has recently been elected to the chair of Mathematics and Astronomy.

MISCELLANEOUS :

Bowdoin claims to have more prominent graduates than any other college.

President Barnard of Columbia, President McCosh of Princeton, and President Wilson of Cornell, are the only three men in the United States who have received the three degrees of Doctor of Divinity, Doctor of Laws, and Doctor of Literature.—*Ex.*

At ultra-classical Williams, Senior elective Latin is taken by three men, and Senior Greek by only two.—*Ex.*

The Princeton Faculty have forbidden the playing of base-ball, except on college grounds.

Columbia has decided that the studies of the Senior year shall be entirely elective. This plan will take effect next year.

Oxford University was founded by King Alfred in 886, A.D. Cambridge was founded by Segbert, King of Essex, in 604.

It is stated by an Egyptian traveler that there is a Mohammedan University, 900 years older than Oxford, situated at Cairo, and is still flourishing, as in the days of Arabian conquests. It contains but one room; the floor is paved, and the roof is supported by 400 columns. Ten thousand students are said to be educated there to preach the Moslem faith.

The last semi-annual examination at West Point resulted in one-fourth the class being dropped.

COLLEGE PRESS OPINIONS.

It is true that classmates have the most in common; they have, to a great degree, the same interests, pursuits, and feelings. Therefore it is right that classmates should be bound together by a closer bond of union, than members of different classes. It is not for nothing that for three or four years a set of fellows have met in the same class-rooms, eaten at the same tables, worked side by side at their studies and their sports, learned to know each other by so long a continuance of association, and become attached to each other by firm and constant ties. It is a pleasant sight to see a band of young men leaving college, with a warm fraternal feeling for each other, and a class-feeling of the right sort should be encouraged.

But when class-feeling or anything else, even so worthy a thing as a habit of close and concentrated study, keeps a student standing aloof from members of other classes than his own, the warm-hearted feeling of fellowship which should exist throughout the whole college, on the part of each student towards every other student, cannot have its full sway, "its perfect work."
—*Haverfordian.*

The young man who graduates today from an institution of learning must be practical and business-like. The question is not so much What do you know? but What can you do? A vast store of knowledge without the business tact to use it in a profitable manner is of little use in the great struggle for existence. The motto of

Darwinism, "The survival of the fittest," is applicable to graduates, and he who fails to combine his mental ability with his business tact and shrewdness, will be left far behind in the great race of life.—*The Bethany Collegian*.

LITERARY NOTES.

AROUND THE TEA TABLE. By T. DeWitt Talmage. [Cowperthwait & Co., Philadelphia.]

This is an interesting and valuable book. Dr. Talmage here speaks with his usual vividness on eighty well-chosen subjects. Much practical sense crops out of every chapter, and the pleasing, conversational style in which the book is written, makes it interesting and easily understood by all who read it.

OUTING, an illustrated Monthly Magazine of recreation. [Wheelman Co., 175 Tremont St., Boston. \$3.00.]

The May number of *Outing* well deserves to be called a magazine of recreation. Its contents may be read with interest throughout. The poem entitled "Song of the Princess May," is a very fitting selection for the first page of this periodical. "Across America on a Bicycle" is a lively and spirited romance, written in a most pleasing manner. No one interested in the sports of the day can fail to be captivated by at least a dozen articles in the magazine, every one of which must have been written after thoughtful preparation. The selection and arrangement of the subjects certainly reflect great credit upon the publishers. *Outing* is worthy of an extensive patronage.

A MAN OF DESTINY. By Sirs. [Belford Clarke & Co., publishers, 384-386 Broadway, New York.]

This is a remarkable book. It contains letters written to President Cleveland, before his inauguration, by three men whose names are withheld. These letters were first published in the *Inter Ocean*, and they attracted so great public notice, they have been reproduced in book form. The political situation of the country is impartially set forth. A graphic statement of the nation's great political crises are clearly given. The causes of democratic ascendancy are here discussed with unpartisan energy, while cunning and subtle satire pervades every letter, but in such a way as to make the work no less reliable, and much more striking and comprehensive in presenting, as it is claimed, important information concerning American politics.

BEST BOOK FOR EVERYBODY.—The new illustrated edition of Webster's Dictionary, containing three thousand engravings, is the *best book for everybody* that the press has produced in the present century, and should be regarded as indispensable to the well-regulated home, reading-room, library, and place of business.—*Golden Era*.

CLIPPINGS.

Inquiry by Senior: "Can you tell me the difference between an indefinite, incoherent homogeneity, and a protoplasmic, cosmical, polyontological conception?"—*Ex*.

"Hello, Freshie! Did you get all the questions?" "Oh, dear, yes, sir! It was the answers I didn't get."—*Ex*.

They were standing at the front gate. "Won't you come in the parlor and sit a little while, Georgie dear?" "N—no, I guess not," replied George, hesitatingly. "I wish you would," the girl went on. "It's awfully lonesome. Mother has gone out, and father is upstairs, groaning with rheumatism in the legs." "Both legs?" asked George. "Yes, both legs." "Then I'll come." —*Ex.*

Prof.—"Love may be classed along with heat, light, and electricity as a species of force called energy." Student—"Isn't its spark generated by pressure?" —*Ex.*

FOUR EPITAPHS.

"Deep wisdom—swelled head—
Brain fever—he's dead—
A Senior."

"False fair one—hope fled—
Heart broken—he's dead—
A Junior."

"Went skating—'tis said—
Floor hit him—he's dead—
A Soph'more."

"Milk-famine—not fed—
Starvation—he's dead—
A Freshman."

—*Ex.*

This is the house that Jack built;
This is the cat with voice forlorn,
That howled all night by the house on the lawn,
In front of the house that Jack built.

This is the boot-jack flying fleet
That lifted the cat right off her feet,
That slugged the cat with voice forlorn
That howled all night on the lonely lawn,
In front of the house that Jack built.

"Only a tombstone under the willow,
Only a cat—the earth for a pillow."
Only a carcass mangled and torn,
That was once the cat with voice forlorn
That howled all night on the lonely lawn,
In front of the house that Jack built.

—*Ex.*

Why is a ladies' seminary like a sugar factory? Because they both refine that which is already sweet.—*Ex.*

Fair Maiden (after a thrilling description of "the rush")—"O, what fun! how exciting! I always enjoy excitement." Bright student (with a sudden inspiration)—"And always excite enjoyment." Tableau!! —*Ex.*

A SEQUENCE.

We were married—she and I—
In the spring.

Said she, as we settled down
In our cottage in the town,

"Love, we now begin life's reign,
And of this, our small domain,
You are king."

And a happier man than I
Ne'er was seen.

And the future seemed to be
Ever full of bliss for me,
As I told my fairy wife,

"Of my fortunes and my life
You are queen."

Then her mother in our home
Took her place.

And this life became to me
Full of woes and misery.

Though I dare not raise a fuss,
From the day she came to us,

She was ace! —*Ex.*

GRADATIM.

Casual meeting,
Pleasant greeting,

That was all.
Bewitching glance,
Delightful dance
At the ball.

Coquettish talk,
A charming walk

On the shore.
A hasty note,
Two in a boat,
Nothing more.

One pleasant eve,
About to leave,

And you know,
Her father's shoe,—
Ah! well! adieu,

I must go. —*Yale Record.*

The Bates Student.

Allen & Ginter

Richmond, Va.

*Manufacturers of the finer grades of cigarettes
and smoking tobaccos. Our popular brand of*

Richmond Straight Cut No. 1 Cigarettes.

*are made from a rare and costly tobacco,
the quality of which is not equaled by any other
cigarette. Beware of Imitations.*

JOHNSTON & HATCH

Keep the Best 5 and 10c. Cigars in the City.

No. 64 LISBON STREET, LEWISTON, ME.

REG. SIGN—BIG INDIAN. REG.

Monley

PHOTOGRAPH AND CRAYON
ARTIST.

SPECIAL RATES TO STUDENTS.

Removed to Paul's Block, 174 Lisbon St., Lewiston, Me.

The Old MAIN STREET CANDY MANUFACTORY

Is the place for you to buy your CONFECTIONERY, made fresh every day.

FOREIGN GREEN FRUIT A SPECIALTY.

S. A. CUMMINGS, No. 223 Main Street, Lewiston.

**SAVE COPIES
OF ALL IMPORTANT LETTERS.**

The best and lowest price Copy Book in the market is

The "Hano Manifold Letter-Book."

Writes and copies letters at the same time. No Water! No Press! No Special Ink! No Trouble! Send for price list or call and see them at

No. 30 LOWER MAIN STREET, LEWISTON.

WOOD, ROBINSON & CO.,

Wholesale Paper Dealers, Gen'l Agts. for Maine.

Buy Shirts, Collars, Cuffs,

—AND ALL—

FURNISHING GOODS

—AT—

ROBIE'S SHIRT STORE.

BATES COLLEGE.

FACULTY OF INSTRUCTION AND GOVERNMENT.

REV. OREN B. CHENEY, D.D.,

President.

THOMAS L. ANGELL, A.M.,

Professor of Modern Languages.

REV. JOHN FULLONTON, D.D.,

Prof. of Ecclesiastical History and Pastoral Theology.

REV. JAMES ALBERT HOWE, D.D.,

Professor of Systematic Theology and Homiletics.

JONATHAN Y. STANTON, A.M.,

Professor of Greek and Latin Languages.

GEORGE C. CHASE, A.M.,

Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature.

REV. BENJAMIN F. HAYES, D.D.,

Professor of Psychology and Exegetical Theology.

THOMAS HILL RICH, A.M.,

Professor of Hebrew.

RICHARD C. STANLEY, A.M.,

Professor of Chemistry and Geology.

JOHN H. RAND, A.M.,

Professor of Mathematics.

REV. THOMAS HILL, D.D.,

Lecturer on Ethics.

REV. G. S. DICKERMAN,

Lecturer on English History.

REV. W. H. BOWEN, D.D.,

Lecturer on Natural Theology.

CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission to the Freshman Class are examined as follows:—

LATIN: In six books of Virgil's *Aeneid*; six orations of Cicero; the *Catiline* of Sallust; twenty exercises of Arnold's *Latin Prose Composition*, and in Harkness' *Latin Grammar*. GREEK: In three books of Xenophon's *Anabasis*; two books of Homer's *Iliad*, and in Hadley's *Greek Grammar*. MATHEMATICS: In Loomis' or Greenleaf's *Arithmetic*, in the first twelve chapters of Loomis' *Algebra*, and in two books of *Geometry*. ENGLISH: In Mitchell's *Ancient Geography*, and in Worcester's *Ancient History*.

All candidates for advanced standing will be examined in the preparatory studies, and also in those previously pursued by the class they propose to enter, or in other studies equivalent to them.

Certificates of regular dismission will be required from those who have been members of other Colleges.

The regular examinations for admission to College take place on the second Saturday before Commencement, on Tuesday preceding Commencement, and on Saturday preceding the first day of the Fall Term.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The regular Course of Instruction is that commended by the leading Colleges of the country as eminently adapted to secure liberal culture and a sound classical education.

EXPENSES.

The annual expenses are about \$200. Pecuniary assistance, from the income of thirteen scholarships and various other benefactions, is rendered to those who are unable to meet their expenses otherwise.

Students contemplating the Christian ministry receive assistance every year of the course.

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.

This is a department in the College, established by vote of the corporation July 21, 1870. It occupies Nichols Hall, situated about a quarter of a mile from the College buildings, and is in charge of a special Faculty appointed by the College corporation.

Candidates for admission are required to furnish testimonials of good standing in some Christian church, and to give evidence of their duty to prepare for the gospel ministry, certified by the church of which they are members respectively, or by some ordained minister.

Those who are not graduates from College, previous to entering upon the regular course of study, must be prepared for examination in the common English branches, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Chemistry, Geology, Astronomy, Algebra, and in the Latin and Greek languages.

Tuition, room rent, and use of libraries free.

COMMENCEMENT, Thursday.....JUNE 25, 1885.

NICHOLS LATIN SCHOOL.

This Institution is located in the city of Lewiston, Maine, and is named in honor of LYMAN NICHOLS, Esq., of Boston. The special object of the school is to prepare students for the Freshman Class of Bates College, though students who do not contemplate a College course are admitted to any of the classes which they have the qualifications to enter. The School is situated near the College and Theological School, and thus affords important advantages of association with students of more advanced standing and scholarship.

The Course of Study comprises three years and as many classes; that is, the first year, or third class; the second year, or second class; the third year, or first class. The classes are so arranged that students can enter the school at any time during the year.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.

IVORY F. FRISBEE, A.M.,	PRINCIPAL	.....	Teacher of Latin and Greek.
FRANCIS L. HAYES, A.M.	.....	.....	Teacher of Greek.
EDWARD R. CHADWICK, A.B.	.....	.....	Teacher of Elocution.
ALBERT E. VERRILL	.....	.....	Teacher of Rhetoric.
ALFRED B. MORRILL	.....	.....	Teacher of Mathematics.
CHAS. A. WASHBURN	.....	.....	Teacher of Geography and History.
CHAS. HADLEY	.....	.....	Assistant in Latin.

For further particulars send for Catalogue.

I. F. FRISBEE, *Principal.*

LYNDON INSTITUTE,

LYNDON CENTRE, VT.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.

WALTER E. RANGER, A.M., PRINCIPAL—Latin and Greek. EDWIN F. NASON, A.M.—Latin and Higher Mathematics. Miss AUGUSTA PRESCOTT, PRECEPTRESS—French and German. Miss JENNIE E. WOODMAN—English Branches. Miss MABEL C. BEMIS—Instrumental Music. Miss JENNIE E. WOODMAN—Painting and Drawing. Miss MARY RAYNES—Elocution. MRS. R. H. HARVEY—Matron.

For both sexes. Young Ladies' Classical Course, College Preparatory Course, Seminary Scientific Course, Commercial and Business Course. Instruction given in Music, Painting, Drawing, Elocution.

A Reading-Room of more than thirty of the best magazines and papers and an excellent Library. The Cabinet has been recently enhanced by the acquisition of a fine collection of minerals, fossils, woods, birds, etc., at an expense of several hundred dollars. Chemical Laboratory with new apparatus fitted up for individual experiments. Philosophical Apparatus, etc. Best moral influences. Expenses moderate.

Lyndon Institute was chartered in 1867. During the year 1883 it has received a permanent endowment of \$25,000. The Institute building, which is a brick and granite building, 100x75 feet, built at a cost of \$20,000, has recently been refinished and refurnished at an expense of several thousand dollars. It is delightfully located on a gentle eminence overlooking the Passumpsic valley, which is surrounded by beautiful hills and mountains. The Ladies' Boarding Hall, in charge of the Preceptress, with a competent Matron, offers unusual advantages for a home to a limited number of young ladies. Large, well-ventilated, comfortably furnished rooms, spring water, excellent drainage, steam heat, and a healthful location.

I. W. SANBORN, Sec'y and Treas.
D. P. HALL, President.

LEBANON ACADEMY.

Pupils fitted for Business, Scientific Schools or the best Colleges.

GEORGE H. GOULD, Principal.

For further particulars, address the Principal, or ELIHU HAYES, Sec'y Trustees.

New Hampton Literary Institution, NEW HAMPTON, N. H.

Six Courses of Study—Classical, English and Classical, Regular Scientific, Musical, and Commercial College Course.

Address, REV. A. B. MESERVEY, A.M., Principal.

Green Mountain Seminary, WATERBURY CENTRE, VT.

Courses of Study—College Preparatory, Classical and English Commercial. The best Commercial Department in the State. Expenses Low.

For further particulars address the Principal, Miss LIZZIE COLLEY, at Waterbury Centre.

Maine Central Institute, PITTSFIELD, MAINE.

Thorough Courses of Study in English, Classical and Scientific Branches.
Normal Department attached.

J. H. PARSONS, A.B., Principal.

The Bates Student.

YOU WILL FIND A GOOD LINE OF

Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, & Slippers

AT C. O. MORRELL'S.

If you wish to get just what you pay for and the most you can for your money, please Call and Examine My Stock, which has been largely improved within the last year.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

Corner Main and Lisbon Sts., Lewiston, Me.

SIGN—BIG BLACK BOOT.

M. E. HARLOW,
Manufacturer of Pure Confectionery.

A LARGE FRESH STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.

CARAMELS AND CREAM GOODS A SPECIALTY.

38 Lisbon St., Lewiston, Me.

DR. D. B. STROUT,
DENTIST,

Corner Main and Lisbon Streets,
Over Abbott's Drug Store.

A BEAUTIFUL SET OF PERMANENT TEETH FOR \$10.

GEORGE B. HATWOOD,

DEALER IN

Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers

Court St., Opp. Elm House,

AUBURN, - - - - - MAINE.

All Goods Guaranteed and Prices Low as the Lowest

L. SMITH,

Dealer in All Kinds of

Coal and Wood, Fitted and Unfitted

OFFICE AND YARD NEAR ENGINE HOUSE,
Between Bates and Franklin Streets.

Terms Strictly C. O. D.

BUY YOUR
BASE-BALL * GOODS

—AT—

J. A. Tracy's Variety Store,

No. 231 Main Street, Lewiston.

WAKEFIELD BROS.

LEWISTON, ME.,

—DEALERS IN—

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,

Fancy and Toilet Articles, Sponges,
Brushes, Perfumery, etc.

JOHN N. WOOD,

DEALER IN

COAL AND WOOD.

Storage for Flour and Carriages.

No. 64 MIDDLE STREET,

Near Maine Central Upper Station,

The Bates Student.

EASTERN STEAM DYE HOUSE.



COATS, PANTS, SHAWLS, SACQUES, &c.,

Dyed, Cleansed and Repaired.

BONNETS and HATS BLEACHED and PRESSED

KID GLOVES COLORED AND CLEANSSED.

J. D. BEAL, 105 Lower Main St., Lewiston, Me.



**JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.**

THE FAVORITE NUMBERS, 303, 404, 332, 351, 170,
AND HIS OTHER STYLES

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Perkins' Orchestra.

We are prepared to furnish from one to eleven men at the shortest notice, for Wedding Parties, Exhibitions, Dramatic Entertainments, Balls, Private Parties, Assemblies, etc.

Cornet and Piano furnished if desired.

Call on or address E. Perkins, Lewiston, Me.

Office at Perkins' Cigar Store.

*Go to Perkins' Cigar
Store for all kinds of
Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes,
and Cigarettes.*

E. PERKINS.

JORDAN, FROST & CO.,

Eastern, Western, and Southern

LUMBER

Mouldings, Gutters and Brackets.

Planing Mill and Lumber Yard Foot of Cross Canal.

LEWISTON, ME.

WM. JORDAN.

A. E. FROST.

F. M. JORDAN.

H. A. OSGOOD & CO.,

Diamonds, Fine Watches, Jewelry,
Spectacles, Sterling Silver and Rogers'
Plated Ware.

No. 81 Lisbon Street, Lewiston, Maine.

HENRY A. OSGOOD,

CH. H. OSGOOD,

CH. G. CORLISS.

DR. EMERY BAILEY, DENTIST,

3 1-2 LISBON ST., LEWISTON.

Gas Administered to Extract Teeth.

The Best Assortment of

HARDWARE

Can be found at the Store of

JOSEPH H. DAY,

235 Main Street.

Bird Cages, Clothes Wringers, Skates, Fine Pocket
and Table Cutlery, Fishing Tackle, Whips, &c.

F. A. JONES & CO.,

—DEALERS IN—

BOOTS, SHOES, & RUBBERS,

No. 7 College Block,

LEWISTON, MAINE.

NOTICE!
—FOR—

Fine Shoes at Reasonable Prices

Please call at the

BOSTON SHOE STORE,

113 LISBON ST., LEWISTON. Sign, Golden Slipper.

The Bates Student.

**McINTIRE & DRESSER,
HAIR DRESSERS,**

No 60 Lisbon Street.

✂ Razors Honed.

COOPER & CROCKETT,
DEALERS OF
FLOUR, GROCERIES,
Fruit and Confectionery,
Cor. Main and Park Sts., - Lewiston, Me.

NEW  **Singer Sewing Machine. Only \$17**
Including a full set of extra Attachments, needles, oil and usual outfit of 12 pieces with each. Guaranteed Perfect. Warranted 5 years. Hand-ome and Durable. Don't pay \$40 or \$50 for machines no better. We will send them anywhere on 15 days' trial before paying. Circulars and full particulars free by addressing
E. C. HOWE & CO.,
122 North 6th St., PHILA., PA.
Lect. Box 1087.

LEVI P. YORK,
DEALER IN
New and Second-Hand Furniture !
Looking Glasses, Cutlery, Tin and Wooden Ware, Crockery and China Ware,
Also, a good assortment of Household Goods, Cook and Parlor Stoves, &c.
243 Lisbon St., opp. College Block, Lewiston, Me.

Troy Laundry
All kinds of Laundry Work done at short notice and Satisfaction Guaranteed.
JUDKINS & HASKELL,
Proprietors.
No. 12 Ash St., Lewiston, Me.

N. B.—The Bath Rooms connected with this Laundry are second to none in the State, being large and airy, heated by steam, hot and cold water, and furnished in first-class shape in every respect.

Prices for Baths: 25 cents each, or 5 tickets for \$1.00.

FINE PRINTING. LOW PRICES.

—o—
P R I N T I N G

OF ALL KINDS EXECUTED AT THE

Journal Job Office,
LEWISTON, MAINE.

—o—
We also make a specialty of

First-Class Book and College Printing

✂ All orders addressed to the

PUBLISHERS OF JOURNAL,
Lewiston, Maine.

1867. ESTABLISHED 1867.

R. DAGGETT,
CLOTHING CLEANSED, DYED,
PRESSED AND REPAIRED.
Kid Gloves Cleansed and Dyed.
No. 16 Ash St., - - - Lewiston Me.,
UNDER CLARK'S DRUG STORE.
THE LARGEST STOCK OF CHOICE

Flour, Groceries, Provisions, &c.,
In the City, can be found with
NEALEY & MILLER,


Cor. Main and Bates Sts., Lewiston.
✂ Bottom Prices always guaranteed.

The Bates Student.

RICHARDS & MERRILL, Merchant Tailors,

AND DEALERS IN

Ready-Made Clothing, Furnishing Goods, &c.

We have always on hand a very large and choice selection of Foreign and Domestic Woolens, in latest styles and novelties, which we make to order, and guarantee in Fit, Trimmings, and Workmanship, equal to any that can be had in Maine.  A full line of Fine Custom Ready-Made Suits and Overcoats always on hand. Our Motto: Quick Sales at Small Profits.

No. 1 Lyceum Hall Building, Lewiston, Maine.

W. E. LANE, APOTHECARY

Lately removed to the store formerly occupied by H. W. Barbour.

No. 263 Lisbon St., Lewiston, Me.

ESTERBROOK'S STEEL PENS



Leading Numbers: 14, 048, 130, 333, 161.

For Sale by all Stationers.

THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO.,
Works, Camden, N. J. 26 John St., New York.

ONE MILLION Copies will soon be sold—
Twenty Years of Congress—By James G. Blaine. The only history of our government from 1861 to 1881. Hon. John S. Wise, M. C. from Virginia, says: "Whoever takes it up, no matter whether he be Mr. Blaine's friend or enemy, will never put it down until he has read the whole. ~~at~~ \$200 per Month paid good responsible agents. Apply at once.

THE HENRY BILL PUB. CO., NORWICH, CONN.

T. J. MURPHY, Dealer in and Manufacturer of HATS, CAPS, & FURS,

Lisbon Street, Lewiston, Me.

Sign—BIG GOLD HAT.

THE NEW-ENGLAND Bureau of Education

1. THE NEW ENGLAND BUREAU OF EDUCATION has gained a national reputation, and is now patronized by many of the best schools, public and private, in every State in the Union.

2. Hence, School Officers have learned where to apply for the best teachers and the best teachers where to register to find advice to the best schools.

3. This Bureau is under the management of a professional educator, who has spent forty years in the school-room, and has devoted much attention to the school, and the teacher's necessary qualifications.

The business of this Bureau is rapidly increasing. The call for teachers of every grade of school and every department of instruction comes from the East, the West, the North, and the South—from every State in the Union.

Now is the time to register.

Circulars and forms of application sent free.

Address, HIRAM ORCUTT, Manager,
16 HAWLEY ST., BOSTON.

GEO. F. DUTTON, HAIR DRESSER,

232 Lisbon Street, Two Doors South of P. O.,
Up Stairs, Lewiston.

HAIR CUTTING, . . . 15 CENTS.

More than 12 years' experience in the business.

The Bates Student.

FINE DRESS SUITS AND OVERCOATS.
BLUE STORE.

Lewiston's Largest Clothing House. Young Men's Suits and Overcoats a specialty, in Black, Brown, Port Wine, Whip-Cord, Diagonals, and Basket Worsted. Also, all the nobby styles in large and small Plaids.

Blue Store, Lewiston, Me., Strictly One-Price.

C. Y. CLARK.



LIVERY, BOARD, and FEED STABLE.

Carriages Furnished for Funerals
and Private Parties.

All orders promptly attended to.

LEWISTON, MAINE.

Isaac Goddard, Dentist,

(Successor to DR. M. B. PREBLE.)

3 1-2 Phoenix Block, Auburn, Me.

EZRA H. WHITE, D.D.S.

Dental Rooms,

No. 1 Lyceum Block, Lisbon Street,

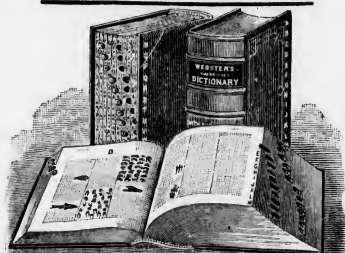
LEWISTON, ME.

**PAYING
WORK!** } **FOR
TEACHERS AND
STUDENTS**
during Holidays and vacation, taking orders for our Mammoth Illustrated Family Bibles, Handsome Albums and Popular Books. The best and cheapest publications and best terms. We make a specialty of employing teachers and students. One made \$600 in nine weeks' vacation.
**ALBUMS for GRADUATING CLASSES,
TO HOLD 30 to 500 PICTURES, MADE
TO ORDER.**

INLAND PUBLISHING HOUSE, Reading, Pa.

WEBSTER

In Sheep, Russia and Turkey Bindings.



Webster's Unabridged Dictionary is supplied, at a small additional cost, with **DENISON'S PATENT REFERENCE INDEX.** "The greatest improvement in book-making that has been made in a hundred years."

THE STANDARD.
GET Webster—it has 118,000 Words, 3000 Engravings, and a New Biographical Dictionary.
THE Standard in Gov't Printing Office. 32,000 copies in Public Schools.
BEST Sale 20 to 1 of any other series.
aid to make a Family intelligent.
Best help for **SCHOLARS, TEACHERS and SCHOOLS.**

Standard Authority with the U. S. Supreme Court. Recommended by the State Sup'ts of Schools in 36 States, & by 50 College Pres'ts. G. & C. MERRIAM & CO., Pub'rs, Springfield, Mass.

G. H. STOCKBRIDGE,

SOLICITOR OF PATENTS.

Lenox Building, Room 4, Cor. 7th & G Sts.,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Domestic and Foreign Patents secured, Interference Cases conducted, Expert Preliminary and Validity searches made, and all other business connected with patent interests transacted.

—BUY YOUR—
**DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, AND
 TOILET ARTICLES,**

Such as Hair, Tooth, Nail, and Flesh Brushes,
 Choice Perfumes, Soaps, &c., of

W. H. TEAGUE, Registered Druggist,
 No. 28 Lisbon Street.

Ice Cold Soda with Pure Fruit Syrups and Cream.
 Physicians' Prescriptions a specialty. Imported
 and Domestic Cigars.

E. H. GERRISH,
APOTHECARY.

145 Lisbon St., cor. Ash, LEWISTON, ME.

Prescriptions promptly and accurately prepared.
 Full line of Chemicals, Drugs, Perfumes, Toilet
 Articles, &c., at Reasonable Prices.

H. O. CUTLER,
CUSTOM TAILOR,

—AND DEALER IN—
FINE WOOLENS,
 No. 91 Lisbon Street, Lewiston, Me.

DANIEL ALLEN & CO.,
 Manufacturers of and Dealers in
FURNITURE, COFFINS,
 CASKETS, ROBES, ETC.

Also, CARPETINGS IN ALL GRADES.
 225 Lisbon St., Opp. P. O., Lewiston, Me.

WHITE & AMES,
 DEALERS IN
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Flour of All Grades. Canned Goods a specialty.
 Goods delivered without extra charge
 in all parts of the city.

187 Main Street, - Lewiston, Maine.

Fred H. White,
 —FASHIONABLE—
TAILOR AND DRAPER,

No. 22 Lisbon Street.
 Graduation Suits a Specialty.

GLOVER'S ORCHESTRA,
AUBURN, MAINE.

Music furnished for Concerts, Entertain-
 ments, and all occasions where Orchestra
 music is needed, at reasonable prices.

GEORGE H. GLOVER.

PRIEST BROTHERS,
 DEALERS IN
Fresh, Salt, & Smoked Fish.
 ALSO, CLAMS  AND OYSTERS
 in their season.
 Canned Goods. Goods delivered free of charge.
 254 Main Street, - Lewiston, Maine.



We are Introducing
 A new Sewing Machine
 which has peculiar
 Merit: Desiring to
 say more about it
 than space will here
 permit, we request
 your address if you
 are at all interested.

Liberal terms to dealer
 & protection in territory
 The Esley Sewing
 Machine.

FACTORY
 VT
 BRATTLEBORO

The Bates Student.

FINE DRESS SUITS AND OVERCOATS. BLUE STORE.

Lewiston's Largest Clothing House. Young Men's Suits and Overcoats a specialty, in Black, Brown, Port Wine, Whip-Cord, Diagonals, and Basket Weaved. Also, all the nobby styles in large and small Plaids.

Blue Store, Lewiston, Me. Strictly One-Price.

C. Y. CLARK.



LIVERY, BOARD, and FEED STABLE.

Carrriages Furnished for Funerals
and Private Parties.

All Orders promptly attended to.

LEWISTON, MAINE.

Isaac Goddard, Dentist.

Successor to Dr. M. B. Peck.

3 1-2 Phoenix Block, Auburn, Me.

EZRA H. WHITE, D.D.S.

DEPT. ROOMS

No. 1 Lyceum Block, Lisbon Street,
LEWISTON, ME.

PAYING | FOR
WORK! | **TEACHERS AND STUDENTS**

during Holidays and vacation, taking orders for our Mammoth Illustrated Family Bibles, Handsome Albums and Popular Books. The best and cheapest publications and best terms. We make a specialty of employing teachers and students. One made \$600 in nine weeks' vacation.

ALBUMS for GRADUATING CLASSES, TO HOLD 30 to 500 PICTURES, MADE TO ORDER.

INLAND PUBLISHING HOUSE, Reading, Pa.

WEBSTER

In Sheep, Russia and Turkey Bindings.



A Webster's Unabridged Dictionary is supplied, at a small additional cost, with **DENISON'S PATENT REFERENCE INDEX.** This greatly improved index includes reading that has been made in a lifetime of years.

THE STANDARD.

Webster's 110,000 Words, 3,000 Engravings, and a New Biographical Dictionary. Standard in Gov't Printing Office. 22,000 copies in Public Schools. Sale 20 to 1 of any other series. Addition of a Family intelligent Best help for **SCHOLARS, TEACHERS and SCHOOLS.**

Standard Authority with the U. S. Supreme Court. Recommended by the State Sup'ts of Schools (136 Schools) and 50 College Pres'ts. G. & C. MERRIAM & CO., 110 N. Springfield, Mass.

G. H. STOCKBRIDGE,

SOLICITOR OF PATENTS.

Lehigh Building, Room 1, Cor. 7th & G Sts.,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Domestic and Foreign Patents secured. Interference Cases conducted. Expert Preliminary and Validity searches made, and all other business connected with patent interests transacted.

—BUY YOUR—
**DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, AND
 TOILET ARTICLES,**

Such as Hair, Tooth, Nail, and Flesh Brushes,
 Choice Perfumes, Soaps, &c., of

W. H. TEAGUE, Registered Druggist,
 No. 28 Lisbon Street.

Ice Cold Soda with Pure Fruit Syrups and Cream.
 Physicians' Prescriptions a specialty. Imported
 and Domestic Cigars.

E. H. GERRISH,
APOTHECARY.

145 Lisbon St., cor. Ash, LEWISTON, ME.

Prescriptions promptly and accurately prepared.
 Full line of Chemicals, Drugs, Perfumes, Toilet
 Articles, &c., at Reasonable Prices.

H. O. CUTLER,
CUSTOM TAILOR,
 —AND DEALER IN—

FINE WOOLENS,
 No. 91 Lisbon Street, Lewiston, Me.

DANIEL ALLEN & CO.,
 Manufacturers of and Dealers in
FURNITURE, COFFINS,
 CASKETS, ROBES, ETC.

Also, CARPETINGS IN ALL GRADES.
 225 Lisbon St., Opp. P. O., Lewiston, Me.

WHITE & AMES,
 DEALERS IN
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Flour of All Grades. Canned Goods a specialty.
 Goods delivered without extra charge
 in all parts of the city.

187 Main Street, - Lewiston, Maine.

Fred H. White,
 —FASHIONABLE—
TAILOR AND DRAPER,

No. 22 Lisbon Street.

Graduation Suits a Specialty.

GLOVER'S ORCHESTRA,
AUBURN, MAINE.

Music furnished for Concerts, Entertain-
 ments, and all occasions where Orchestra
 music is needed, at reasonable prices.

GEORGE H. GLOVER.

PRIEST BROTHERS,
 DEALERS IN
Fresh, Salt, Smoked Fish.


ALSO, CLAMS  AND OYSTERS

in their season.
 Canned Goods. Goods delivered free of charge.

254 Main Street, - Lewiston, Maine.



We are Introducing
 A new Sewing Machine
 which has peculiar
 Merit: Desiring to
 say more about it
 than space will here
 permit, we request
 your address if you
 are at all interested.


 Liberal terms to dealer
 & protection in territory
 The Essey Sewing
 Machine.

FACTORY
 VT
 BRATTLEBORO

TEMPLE & CO.,
 Clothiers, Hatters, and Furnishers,
 LEWISTON, MAINE.

ABOVE ALL COMPETITORS

THE
LIGHT RUNNING
NEW HOME

SIMPLE

STRONG **SWIFT**



SALENT

SEWING
MACHINE

PERFECT IN EVERY PARTICULAR
HAS MORE IMPROVEMENTS THAN ALL
OTHER SEWING MACHINES COMBINED

NEW HOME
SEWING MACHINE CO.

30 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK

CHICAGO, ILL.
ORANGE, MASS.
AND ATLANTA, GA.

FOR SALE BY

SULLIVAN & HILDRETH, Lewiston.

J. M. FERNALD,
Bookseller.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND BOOKS,

On nearly every subject, at Low Prices.

Blank Books, Stationery, Newspapers and Magazines, Albums, &c. Old Books Bought, Sold, and Exchanged. Second-Hand School and College Text-Books a Specialty.

THE BLUE BOOKSTORE

120 Lisbon St., Lewiston.

GREAT BARGAINS IN
STUDENTS' FURNITURE

Large Stock of all kinds of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

Both New and Second-Hand. Call and
 Examine for yourself.

S. RECORD, Lower Main St.

W. W. Ellis
Stationer.

AND DEALER IN

BLANK BOOKS,

ALBUMS, AND

ART NOVELTIES.

College Stationery a Specialty

No. 2 Frye Block,

LEWISTON, - MAINE.

FINE GOODS.

LOW PRICES.

VOLUME XIII.

NUMBER 5.

THE

BATES STUDENT.

Animo et Labore.

✦ MAY, 1885. ✦

Published by the Class of '86,

BATES COLLEGE.

CENTRAL DRUG STORE,

Corner Lisbon and Main Sts., Lewiston, Me.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, FINE TOILET SOAPS,
BRUSHES, COMBS, ETC.

Perfumery and Fancy Toilet Articles in great variety. Physicians' Prescriptions accurately compounded.

FOR FINE PHOTOGRAPHS

— GO TO —

CURTIS & ROSS', Corner Lisbon and Ash Streets.

Only Instantaneous Plates used. Reduction Made to Class Work.

C. W. CURTIS.

H. C. ROSS.

CLOTHING!

The Largest Stock and Best Assortment of

CLOTHING!!

→ **CLOTHING** ←

In Lewiston, is to be found at

BICKNELL & NEAL'S, 86 Lisbon Street, corner Ash.

Also one of the Largest and Best Stocks of Hats, Caps, Trunks, Umbrellas, and Gents' Furnishing Goods. We manufacture large quantities of our own goods, thus enabling us to offer a First-Class Article for Less Money than any other firm in the city. And we guarantee in every case the Latest Styles and Best of Fits. ~~See~~ Graduating Suits a specialty.

BICKNELL & NEAL, 86 Lisbon Street, Lewiston.

BOSTON STORE,
OSWALD & ARMSTRONG,
97 and 99 Lisbon Street,
LEWISTON, - - - MAINE.

The most complete Dry and Fancy Goods Establishment in the State. In our mammoth Stock can be found

Black and Colored Silks and Velvets, all the latest novelties in Wool Dress Goods, Cloaks and Cloakings, Shawls, Jerseys, Ribbons, Laces, Made-up Lace Goods, Buttons, Dress Trimmings of all kinds, Gloves, Kid Gloves, Hosiery, Ladies' and Children's Under-Wear, Corsets of all kinds, Table Linen, Sheetings, Shirts, Blankets, Flannels, etc., etc.

Purchasers can always find REAL BARGAINS in every department of our establishment

· STRICTLY ONE PRICE.

OSWALD & ARMSTRONG,
97 and 99 Lisbon Street, - - - LEWISTON, MAINE.

THE BATES STUDENT.

VOL. XIII.

MAY, 1885.

No. 5.

Bates Student.

A MAGAZINE PUBLISHED EVERY MONTH DURING THE
COLLEGIATE YEAR BY THE
CLASS OF '86, BATES COLLEGE.

EDITORIAL BOARD.

W. H. HARTSHORN, F. A. MERRILL,
E. D. VARNEY, A. E. BLANCHARD,
A. E. VERRILL, CHARLES HADLEY,
J. H. WILLIAMSON, Business Manager,
J. W. GOEL, Assistant Manager.

TERMS.—\$1.00 per copy in advance; single copies—
in cent.

Any subscriber not receiving the STUDENT early will please notify the Business Manager.

Contributions and correspondence are respectfully solicited. Any information regarding the Magazine will be gladly given.

Material for publication should be addressed to the Editor of the BATES STUDENT, business letters to J. H. WILLIAMSON, Lewiston, Maine.

[Entered as Second Class Mail Matter at Lewiston Post Office.]

CONTENTS.

VOL. XIII., No. 5.—MAY, 1885.

EDITORIAL.....	105
LITERARY:	
If Allah Please.....	108
Poetry as a National Power.....	108
In Memory.....	110
The First Sabbath.....	110
The Eloquence of Silence.....	111
Wail.....	112
Limitations to Knowledge.....	112
Solve.....	111
Men are Measured by Their Heroes.....	111
Changes.....	116
COMMUNICATIONS.....	116
LOCALS.....	122
PERSONALS.....	125
EXCHANGES.....	126
AMONG THE POETS.....	127
COLLEGE WORLD.....	127
CLIPPINGS.....	128

EDITORIAL.

THE June number will contain an account of the Commencement exercises and will necessarily be delayed. It will also contain a steel portrait of President Cheney, and, to avoid injury to this, the number will be mailed in envelopes instead of wrappers, as heretofore. Those who desire extra copies will please notify the business manager at once.

In the April number of the STUDENT an invitation was extended to all the students to express their opinions regarding the introduction of secret societies at Bates. With promptness that usually attends such a general invitation, nothing has yet been received. If this reception of the proposal shows accurately the interest of the students in the matter, then we may give up all hopes of the societies at present. But we have grounds to believe that this apparent indifference is the result of carelessness and want of responsibility, since many have verbally expressed themselves in favor of the secret societies.

At present our literary societies are on the wane, and, judging from the attention and advice bestowed on them for the last few years by the STUDENT,

CENTRAL DRUG STORE,

Corner Lisbon and Main Sts., Lewiston, Me.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, FINE TOILET SOAPS,
BRUSHES, COMBS, ETC.

Perfumery and Fancy Toilet Articles in great variety. Physicians' Prescriptions accurately compounded.

FOR FINE PHOTOGRAPHS

GO TO

CURTIS & ROSS', Corner Lisbon and Ash Streets.

Only Instantaneous Plates used. Reduction Made to Class Work.

C. W. CURTIS,

H. C. ROSS.

CLOTHING!


The Largest Stock and Best Assortment of

CLOTHING!!

→ **CLOTHING** ←

In Lewiston, is to be found at

BICKNELL & NEAL'S, 86 Lisbon Street, corner Ash.

Also one of the Largest and Best Stocks of Hats, Caps, Trunks, Umbrellas, and Gents' Furnishing Goods. We manufacture large quantities of our own goods, thus enabling us to offer a First-Class Article for Less Money than any other firm in the city. And we guarantee in every case the Latest Styles and Best of Fits.  Graduating Suits a specialty.

BICKNELL & NEAL, 86 Lisbon Street, Lewiston.

BOSTON STORE,
OSWALD & ARMSTRONG,
97 and 99 Lisbon Street,
LEWISTON, - - - MAINE.

The most complete Dry and Fancy Goods Establishment in the State. In our mammoth Stock can be found

Black and Colored Silks, and Velvets, all the latest novelties in Wool Dress Goods, Cloaks and Cloakings, Shawls, Jerseys, Ribbons, Laces, Made-up Lace Goods, Buttons, Dress Trimmings of all kinds, Gloves,

Kid Gloves, Hosiery, Ladies' and Children's Under-

Wear, Corsets of all kinds, Table Linen,

Sheetings, Shirts, Blankets,

Flannels, etc., etc.

Purchasers can always find REAL BARGAINS in every department of our establishment

STRICTLY ONE PRICE.

OSWALD & ARMSTRONG.

97 and 99 Lisbon Street, - - - LEWISTON, MAINE.

THE BATES STUDENT.

VOL. XIII.

MAY, 1885.

No. 5.

Bates Student.

A MAGAZINE PUBLISHED EVERY MONTH DURING THE
COLLEGIATE YEAR BY THE

CLASS OF '86, BATES COLLEGE.

EDITORIAL BOARD.

W. H. HARTSHORN, E. A. MERRILL,
E. D. VARNEY, A. E. BLANCHARD,
A. E. VERRILL, CHARLES HADLEY.

J. H. WILLIAMSON, Business Manager.
J. W. GOFF, . . . Assistant Manager.

TERMS.—\$1.00 per year in advance; single copies 10 cents.

Any subscriber not receiving the STUDENT regularly will please notify the Business Manager.

Contributions and correspondence are respectfully solicited. Any information regarding the Alumni will be gladly received.

Matter for publication should be addressed to the "Editors of the BATES STUDENT," business letters to J. H. WILLIAMSON, Lewiston, Maine.

[Entered as Second Class Mail Matter at Lewiston Post Office.]

CONTENTS.

VOL. XIII., No. 5.—MAY, 1885.

EDITORIAL.....	105
LITERARY:	
If Allah Please.....	108
Poetry as a National Power.....	108
In Memory.....	110
The First Sabbath.....	110
The Eloquence of Silence.....	111
Wait.....	112
Limitations to Knowledge.....	112
Salve.....	114
Men are Measured by Their Heroes.....	114
Changes.....	116
COMMUNICATIONS.....	116
LOCALS.....	122
PERSONALS.....	125
EXCHANGES.....	126
AMONG THE POETS.....	127
COLLEGE WORLD.....	127
CLIPPINGS.....	128

EDITORIAL.

THE June number will contain an account of the Commencement exercises and will necessarily be delayed. It will also contain a steel portrait of President Cheney, and, to avoid injury to this, the number will be mailed in envelopes instead of wrappers, as heretofore. Those who desire extra copies will please notify the business manager at once.

In the April number of the STUDENT an invitation was extended to all the students to express their opinions regarding the introduction of secret societies at Bates. With promptness that usually attends such a general invitation, nothing has yet been received. If this reception of the proposal shows accurately the interest of the students in the matter, then we may give up all hopes of the societies at present. But we have grounds to believe that this apparent indifference is the result of carelessness and want of responsibility, since many have verbally expressed themselves in favor of the secret societies.

At present our literary societies are on the wane, and, judging from the attention and advice bestowed on them for the last few years by the STUDENT,

one would naturally think that they had always been quite weak. If anything better can be substituted in their place, then let our so-called literary societies decline; but if in the mystery of a secret society the majority of the students perceive imminent doom, then let them unite in making our present societies worthy the name of literary. If the students wish to effect anything in favor of secret societies it is necessary to act earnestly together; if they do not wish for the societies, then the matter will be dropped. Now let each student make this his business and in our next number we will be ready to publish the opinions of all who will write. Please deposite them in the STUDENT mail box as soon as June 10.

How gladly would we retain in memory innumerable things which persistently glide away. A room has only to be darkened to cause the beauties of a lovely painting upon the wall to vanish; its loveliness does not exist for us, if our vision be obscured. So let memory grow dim, and the delightful pictures of the past become enveloped in a haze. For sentiment and the enjoyment of delights that have passed, memory is often, like anticipation, far better than the reality; intensifying, as it does, the brightness of life's sunny spots, and playing with so mellow a light about the rocky, toilsome bits of pathway, that the pain, if not forgotten, is greatly softened.

But it is in the more practical relations of life, that this so important faculty proves often treacherous. How essential to the student that it be acute

and penetrating. How imperfect, oftentimes, the work performed, when some elementary principle has been forgotten. Men say it is a gift, and that one who possesses excellent memory is highly favored. The latter statement requires no comment, and to the former we but append the expression of our belief, that while in the majority of people characterized by large memory, this may be chiefly native, the same faculty in all is susceptible of a cultivation to such fineness and acumen as is seldom thought of. It is said of one of the most distinguished lawyers of our time, that in early manhood he was troubled with decided forgetfulness; and that he almost entirely *acquired* the prodigious memory for which, in later years, he was noted.

But while a poor memory may, through earnest endeavor, be displaced by a better, equally true is it that a good memory may, by carelessness, be severely impaired. Senility and weakness are not the only potent factors in producing forgetfulness. Methods practiced by the mass of students in preparing for recitation, while questionable from other considerations, are objectionable also from their injurious effect upon the memory. Habits of reading aid or mar a man's usefulness, according as they are adapted to strengthen or enfeeble this faculty. It were a precious boon to the man of ignoble purposes, if the mystic cord that binds him to the past might be forever severed; but let him, of pure heart and lofty aspirations, who would meet the best success, endeavor to keep

the chamber of his mind where Memory sits enthroned, suffused with light.

Many of the students were richly entertained by the two lectures recently given in the chapel for their benefit. The first lecture, on "Swedenborg," was well written and delivered in an interesting manner. The speaker became gradually warmed up as he proceeded, and closed with an eloquent tribute to the "one church of Christ."

The second lecture was listened to by a large audience. The orator had complete control of the audience from beginning to close, and showed what power there is in "true" oratory.

It occurred to us, perhaps the important subject of oratory is too much neglected in some of our colleges. No work is neglected by the student more than this, and none is to the average more useful. It is sometimes possible to have too much of a good thing, but the fault is generally in the opposite direction. We fear the trouble is in the opposite direction in the matter of oratory. But we have no reason to complain, for a special care is taken to have every student improve in both writing and speaking during the four years' course as much as possible; if one refuses to do his best in this work, it is no one's fault but his own.

Innumerable courses of reading have been advised; but how many have ever been followed? A course which is at all complete is so long that the young reader is discouraged at the outset. If not discouraged, one will soon tire of following directions. Here, as else-

where, the student should have some other object in view than simply to become thought "well-informed"; and that by reading so many yards of this author and so many of that one.

"But would you skip like a butterfly from flower to flower?" No, rather like the bee that goes whither he will, but seeks one kind at a time. A prescribed course of reading is too heterogeneous. A student should investigate special subjects. For example: is it better to read volume after volume of essays on various topics, or select subjects, one at a time, and read everything that can be found bearing upon them?

It may be well, when studying an author, to read his works in order of production, that we may trace the development of his mind; but in general, a student will read with much more interest if he follows a course laid out by himself, on the principle of investigation. In adopting such a method of reading, one will naturally take questions of general interest, and he will soon find that, when sounded on some question of the day (and who of us have not been, and sometimes to our chagrin), he will not be at loss to give an opinion.

We are glad to see a considerable interest manifested in field-day sports. Though the season is far advanced it is not too late to put in some effective practice. We have good material, and enough, and all we need is to develop it. An athlete of a few days' practice cannot expect to place his record beside that of one who has

exercised for months. And the benefit obtained from the exercise is worth far more than the labor and trouble expended; for a feeble body is the worst enemy of an active brain. We hope that all the students will look into this matter and try and build up a strong, robust constitution, as well as make our Field Day something to be proud of.

♦ ♦ ♦

LITERARY.

IF ALLAH PLEASE.

By I. J., '87.

"Behold," a lordly vizier cried,
"My goodly groves on either side.

"By the half sunken sun I swear
To eat their fruit, when morn comes fair."

But ere the sun appeared in state,
Ashes were orange, fig, and date.

Thus are they plunged in miseries
Who never add, "If Allah please."

♦ ♦ ♦

POETRY AS A NATIONAL POWER.

By A. H. T., '85.

A NATION'S power is the character of her people. What has this glorious land to be proud of that does not bespeak the chivalry, the invention, the culture, the patriotism, or the Christian deportment of her men and women?

We know how great men aid in moulding the national character; how the statesman guides the ship of state safely through tempests of civil discord; how the philosopher dives down into the ocean of mysteries and brings the pearls of truth up to the clear view of men. But the poet's influence is even more pervasive than theirs;

more profound, reaching the very fountains of the nation's character.

Between the poet and his countrymen exists a bond of mutual sympathy. The poet's gift belongs to the make-up of humanity, and differs from that of his countrymen not in kind but only in degree. He but sees deeper, feels more intensely, and gives to his thoughts more fitting expression. His songs, before he utters them, have a dumb existence in their souls; each poem is the exhibition of their slumbering thoughts. It is to them especially that he expresses himself. The fame he craves is their approval. His language is theirs and they alone can fully appreciate it. When he puts before them a picture of life, they, of all people are best able to confirm its truth. Its details are familiar to them, its heroes are stamped with the impress of their nationality, its scenes are a copy of their own experiences. So close his poems come to the heart of the people, what a wonder if they were not a power to mould the national character! As naturally as the school-boy hums the tunes of the street, the people echo the sentiments of the poet. They sing, read, or repeat them at their firesides. They enshrine his ideals in their hearts.

Poetry has an influence peculiarly refining and ennobling. It has been fittingly called a divine art, for only the poet has power to interpret the divine meanings in nature. Our Longfellow tells us that

"The poet, faithful and far-seeing,
Sees, alike in stars and flowers, a part
Of the self-same, universal being
Which is throbbing in his brain and heart."

He holds nature up before our eyes, points out her beauties, and tells us what they signify. He turns us away from our griefs and cares to look at nature's pictures and listen to her voices. He who sees so deeply into nature must surely bring us some ennobling message from her creator.

It is the poet's prerogative to find something of truth or beauty where it is least expected. Turning upon common relations and emotions the kaleidoscopic light of his genius, he makes of them a harmonious and pleasing picture. Thus he develops an interest in common life, fosters the love of home and all the better feelings of mankind. In sympathy with liberty and humanity, he lends his aid to every reformation. His martial strains kindle the fire of patriotism to purer flame.

How plainly does the brave contest of Whittier and Longfellow against the curse of slavery exemplify the maxim that "the pen is mightier than the sword." The warrior's work is soon accomplished, but the poet's work is ever accomplishing. The services of Gen. Grant in the late war were of inestimable value to the cause of liberty, but Whittier's "Voices of Freedom" far transcend them by inculcating in the nation's heart the principles which Grant defended by the sword. And so the poet becomes incorporated into the national character.

"His, and not his, are the lays

He sings, and their fame

Is his, and not his, and the praise,

And the pride of a name."

For they have become the expression of the universal heart of the people.

Nor is the influence of a nation's poetry restricted to the land of its birth. Poems in all languages are alike pictures of our common human life, but presented with varying perspective. Then would you become acquainted with a nation's character, go read her poetry.

By that you may test the keenness of her intellect, the breadth and delicacy of her humor, the depth of her culture, the greatness of her patriotism and the benevolence of her heart. If she be weak, immoral, or profane, it will be there revealed. Even when a nation is blotted out of existence, her poetry is still a living power. When not one shall be left on the face of the earth to keep alive the memory of the mother land, when her language shall have passed from the lips of men, the spirit of her poetry will still exert an unseen yet potent influence among surviving nations. So to-day Greece and Rome preserve among us their ennobling and uplifting power.

Already our youthful nation, boasts her own little cluster of poets, and in the storehouse of our mother over the sea, we have at our disposal the "consummate flower" of poetry. Are we getting the benefit we ought from all this treasure? Our American tourists tell us that our attention to poetry, compared with that of European nations is simply shameful neglect. Away in the North is a bleak, ice-bound isle, famous for centuries for the culture, patriotism, and purity of its people. The little Iceland child is as familiar with his national poetry as with the landscape about his father's cot. If

our great nation should become as familiar with the inspiring thoughts our poets have given us, how much better men and women we might become! How much more powerful and how much nobler a nation! God speed the day.

IN MEMORY.

By C. W. M., '77.

'Tis only some pink-tinged blossoms
I hold within my hand,
That come when the breath of spring-time
Gladdens all the land.

Blooms of the May-flower, pure and sweet,
That I picked 'mong the leaves beneath my
feet.

Only some pink-tinged blossoms,
But their fragrance, like a key
Has opened the doors of mem'ry,
And let such sad thoughts free,—

Thoughts of the spring-times, years gone by,
When we were together, she and I.

The air is full of odors,
Oh, the breath of spring is sweet!
Blue are the skies above me,

Blossoms are round my feet;
But, oh! these joyous days of spring
Can ne'er to my heart any gladness bring.

She loved these sweet May blossoms,
And hastened the first to seek;
The dainty pink of their petals

But reflected the blush on her cheek.
Ah, me! but the days are long and drear,
Now that dear face is no longer here.

I cannot wish her back here
In this world of sin and pain,
For her are joys immortal,
For me life's griefs remain;

But, oh! when the bloom and fragrance
abound,
My heart mourns over a new-made mound.

The man, whom I call deserving the name, is one whose thoughts and exertions are for others rather than himself.—*Sir Walter Scott.*

THE FIRST SABBATH.

[From the German.]

THE sixth day of creation was nearing its end. The sun had completed its course. The darkness of evening began to spread itself over the youthful earth. The first-born son of creation stood upon a height in Eden, beside him Eloah, his guardian angel and attendant.

It became ever darker and darker around the height; the dusk changed into night and covered, as a shadowy veil, the hills and the valleys. The songs of the birds and the joyous calls of the beasts grew silent. Even the sportive breezes seemed to fall asleep.

"What is that?" asked the man with gentle voice of his attendant. "Will the new creation cease and sink back into its old nothingness?"

Eloah smiled and said: "It is the repose of the earth."

Now appeared the heavenly lights; the moon arose and the army of stars walked forth in gleaming splendor.

The man looked upwards towards heaven with sweet astonishment; but the angel of the Lord looked down with delight upon the son of earth gazing upward. The night grew stiller; the nightingales sang louder and sweeter.

Eloah touched the man with his staff. He lay down upon the height and slept. The first dream came upon him. Jehovah formed for him a companion.

When now the morning twilight began, Eloah touched the slumbering one. He awoke and felt himself permeated with power and life. Out of the twilight arose the hills and valleys; the new light came down and skipped above the waves of the streams of

Eden; the sun arose and brought in the day. The man gazed upon the newly-created woman, the mother of the living. Astonishment and bliss filled his heart.

"See!" said Eloah, "out of repose the divine is born. Therefore thou shalt consecrate this day to rest and to God."—*Krummacher*.

THE ELOQUENCE OF SILENCE.

By J. W. G., '86.

ELOQUENCE is but an impression, a subtle influence made by some object or occasion, some condition of mind or matter. One may be impressed or influenced directly or through some medium, as man. Eloquence has been one of the great agencies in moulding the destiny of mankind. In holding dominion over his fellows, no more effective power exists in man. But man is not the only being that possesses this power. However grand may have been the eloquence of Demosthenes and Homer, Mt. Olympus, the Isle of Delphos, the slopes of Parnassus—these silent orators were infinitely more effective in forming Grecian character and worth. Even the great thoughts of Homer and Virgil were but the reflected impressions of Greece and Rome. The reply of our own great Webster to Hayne was a paraphrase of the book of Nature—his rural home, its babbling brooks, silent, majestic rivers, forests, and mountains; these were the teachers of his youth, and these impressions remaining were the source and inspiration of those noble thoughts that at

length found expression in the forum of his country.

What object, occasion or attribute of nature is best adapted to sway and influence the human mind; to fill it with awe; to take away the consciousness of self. Is it man, who at most can give only an imperfect version of what he has read from nature? The vastness of the universe, the dauntless courage of Leonidas at Thermopylæ, are more eloquent than orator or poet. Must not the actual contemplation of the stars in the stillness of night impress one more deeply than any description of them? Ask the poet if he ever pictured to the world a conception half as beautiful as it was stamped upon his own soul.

When man has withdrawn from the noise and bustle of the world; when he has laid aside self and contemplates the infinite, his thoughts cannot be conveyed to his fellow-man; language cannot clothe them. Conceived through the infinite, they can be felt and understood only by the Infinite.

Who has stood before that sculptured lion at Lucerne, that reminder of the heroism and death of the Swiss Guard, and not felt all that poet or orator ever felt? Who, at the guarded tomb of Napoleon Bonaparte, has not felt his own littleness swallowed up by the greatness of him who lies there? And then, thought soaring above nature, even the greatness of Bonaparte seems insignificant in comparison with his own conception of perfect greatness. He can cry with Emerson: "Give me health and a day, and I will make the pomp of emperors ridiculous."

The dust of the great men who rest in Westminster Abbey is more grandly eloquent than the loftiest utterances of human lips. Edinburgh's monument to Scott holds communion with the very souls of her citizens. Bunker Hill and the Washington monument are America's greatest orators.

The Rambler by the silent sea-shore hears a more eloquent, touching sermon than ever Beecher or Spurgeon preached.

Ask the soldier what the awful silence before the clash of charging columns means to him. His country and home appeal to him in that stillness more eloquently than man ever spake. After the solemn beat of muffled drum has foretold the execution of traitors and deserters upon the field of battle, there follow moments of silence that move the most indifferent, and burn upon the memories of all, every feature of that penalty inflicted by outraged law.

The story of the pirate on a rocky islet of southern Florida illustrates the power of silence over the soul of man. Before a hardened, blood-stained man a mirror is set up. In this he beholds himself as a child, as he is, and as he can be; how he is fallen, and yet may rise. He is alone with his Maker. The sea in silent grandeur around, the canopy of heaven above, birds, trees, and rocks keep vigil, while Nature speaks to him in solitude. His mother's prayer is heard again. The angel of mercy draws a curtain between innocence and crime, and leaves him in the presence of his childhood.

WAIT.

By C. H. S., '81.

Sow in the season of sowing,
And wait for the season of reaping,
God will take care of the growing;
The harvest is safe in His keeping.

Runners are likely to stumble;
The swiftest are often the slowest;
Honor comes sure to the humble;
Who falls from the highest, falls lowest.

Life's fondest hopes may be shattered,
And nothing sure left us but sorrow;
Wait till the storm-clouds are scattered,
'Twill be all the brighter to-morrow.

Wait, for thy Father best knoweth
When those to reward art deserving.
Wait till His wisdom bestoweth
The prize for thy waiting and serving.

—Star.

LIMITATIONS TO KNOWLEDGE.

By A. B. M., '85.

A CHILD looking forth from his mother's arms would fain grasp the moon as a plaything. Thus the idea of space and of the limitations of his physical powers, are early developed in the child's mind. In his innocence and inexperience he attempts to scale the heavens, but he soon finds that his efforts are in vain. He is hedged in, himself dependent upon all things.

These limitations, by which man is circumscribed, are a result of his nature—physical and intellectual—and of the character of the universe. The limitations of his senses and of his intellect are, however, not coincident. Man, though characterized as a worm of the earth, struggles toward the unknown. He seeks to know what is hidden, and looks farther than the

natural eye can see. What he can see, or hear, or feel is a small part of what he can know. Light-producing vibrations do not cease at the limit at which the eye can detect color. Beyond the red of the spectrum, where sight can detect nothing, the thermometer shows there are vibrations; and beyond the violet, the vibrations are detected by their chemical action.

It is the belief that there is an ever-widening field for man to explore in the pursuit of truth that has led him out and beyond the bounds of the senses. Analogy and inference have been his constant guides in extending the boundary of his knowledge. From a falling apple to a falling moon is a step requiring an exercise of faith. Yet by prediction and verification, the law of gravitation thus boldly inferred, has been, at length, established. About this one law cluster most of the truths of physical astronomy.

This crystallization of fact into inference—a process of inductive reasoning—has been the most prolific source of man's knowledge. It gives efficiency to all scientific inquiry. The chemist does not stop with the wondrous revelations of the most powerful microscope. To explain the phenomena of matter, he needs what he cannot find with the microscope. By an exercise of faith he enters the unknown, and supposes the atom to be the limit of divisibility of matter. These atoms, he says, are not at rest even in the most solid substances. By attraction, or repulsion, they are marshaled, in constant ratios, into groups, and thus are explained the dif-

ferences in the composition of matter. This theory which explains so much,—the key which the chemist used to enter the unknown realm of his science,—depends upon what is inconceivable, yet it has been reached naturally, and demonstrated as probable. The revelation of the microscope led to it. And so every increase in the power of the microscope and telescope, every increase in facilities for investigation, and every improvement on the results of other men's work, makes available knowledge hitherto beyond the reach of man.

The inferences in Chemistry and Astronomy, in fact, in all science, accepted to-day as satisfactorily demonstrated, by a former age would have been called poetical or fanciful. Such changes in the views of men remind us of great advancements in knowledge.

But that which is known, and that which is unknown sustain the relation of the finite to the infinite. Man will be limited then, in his pursuit of knowledge not because his attainments include all there is to be known, but because the finite cannot comprehend the infinite.

The most the scientist can hope to do is to find the elements and laws of his science. When the chemist has established his atomic theory, there remains that which cannot be explained. If all the elements of the universe, and all the laws of their composition were known, there would still remain the great question,—which a most profound study of the atoms themselves would not answer,—why

do they seek these forms and adaptations?

But the attempt to answer this question would lead far beyond the bounds of the present discussion, which must be limited to a consideration of the physical sciences.

In whatever line of study man directs his efforts, he must confess an ignorance incident to his finite nature. There is dimness and obscurity on one hand; on the other an excess of light. The sun forbids man to look upon its face, by reason of its splendor. The crystal vault of the heavens extends infinitely above man. It is not a brazen vault which beats back man's questioning arrows, giving no answer to his challenge; it is rather a firmament so high that the strength of man's puny arm is insufficient to send the arrows to their mark. They fall at his feet, having spent their force, reminders at once of the infinitude of the universe and the limitations of man's powers.

SALVE.

By N., '77.

Hail, lovely May, fairest of spring-time's daughters!

Not March's bleak tones, nor April's sudden tears

Dismayed thy heart, or filled with timid fears,
Or hushed the tinkling of thy silvery waters.

Lo! at thy voice spring forth the woodland creatures,

Sweet May-flower, with her rose-tint face aglow,

Wind-flower pale, and violet shy,—they show
Their dainty heads and well-remembered features.

The birds, their joy in sweetest accents telling,

Sing gleefully that May is come again,
That, spite of winter snows and chilling rain,
The grass will grow, while leafy buds are swelling.

Hast thou alone, my heart, no welcome greeting,

No message for the gentle, blithesome May,
While bird and blossom and all things are gay,
And join to celebrate this happy meeting?

Courage, faint heart! take up thy nearest duty,

And thou shalt find a comfort past all thought,
A gladness more than thou hast even sought,
And join in nature's hymn to love and beauty.

MEN ARE MEASURED BY THEIR HEROES.

By —, '87.

HEROES have lived in all ages of the world. Every page of recorded history tells of their deeds, and mythology sings of their glory. All that comes to us of the people that lived before history began to be written is concerning heroes and their deeds. In all historic ages, heroes and heroism, more than anything else, command our attention and interest.

It is natural, then, to believe in heroes. And since the history of a past race is scarcely more than a history of its heroes, the whole race shares in the honors its heroes enjoy.

The long-buried Troy comes to our minds, and we associate its inhabitants with the story of its heroic siege and defense. The valor of Hector clings to all his race, and the weakness of Paris brings reproach upon all the Trojan youth. One Ulysses establishes for a whole army a reputation for strategy. One Achilles gains superiority for a whole race. Homer is

the medium through which his contemporaries speak to posterity. It is through him they live and by him their manners, customs, and social condition are kept fresh through so many centuries.

We often hear it said that the Greeks were superior to the Romans; that their literature is better, that they had more brains and a higher tone of character. Doubtless this is true. But take away Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Alexander, Herodotus, and Demosthenes, and give them to the Romans, and which would be regarded as the greater people? Such as these are the men that give Greece her reputation, and well it is for her reputation that she produced such men.

The fact that in a town is an eminent statesman, a celebrated orator, or a telegraph inventor, raises the credit of all its citizens. The whole populace partakes of the honor, though for the most part they be like hills of ants and and nests of caterpillars—the more the worse. We make inquiries about a certain place, wishing to know something of the character of its citizens, its desirableness or undesirableness for a residence or for spending a vacation, or some such thing. If we are told that it is the home of some senator or the birthplace of some author, or contains a prominent clergyman, that is enough; that is a satisfactory explanation. It is an excellent place, and altogether desirable for residence, visiting, or anything else. But let it be said that a horrible murder was committed there last year and that it is the home of some well-known scoundrel,

and what is the effect? A feeling of horror and dread is mingled with every thought of it; everything about the place is repulsive.

President Pepper of Colby University, in speaking of Aroostook County, said at one time: "They send some splendid boys down here. They must be good people up there, worth noticing." He seemed highly gratified with Aroostook County, though he never had been within its borders, and was resolved to use the first opportunity of visiting it. The credit of a few good boys was shared by the whole county. The town that has produced a Garfield or a Lincoln is held as a venerable spot, rich in the memories of the great and good, and as the resting place of a martyred hero. States vie with one another as to which will furnish the Presidents, one after another. And what man is there that would not be glad to have the executive chair filled from his town, his county, or his state? The very name gives a dignity to the whole population.

It is said "Napoleon was France and France almost Napoleon." So America is her Washingtons, her Jeffersons, her Henrys, her Sumners, her Lincolns, her Longfellowes, her Websters. And it is good to have heroes and good to enjoy the fruit of their labors. Every good thing in the world bears their impress. Every good government has had its heroes to establish and maintain it. Every good institution has had its heroism to nourish it. America's reputation has been founded by her heroes and nourished by their blood. And happy are her sons to be

measured by such heroes as they. The heart of the whole continent goes out in gratitude to Washington and the other revolutionary heroes. Who is not glad to have Sumner pointed out as an example of American patriotism? Who is not glad to have Phillips and Beecher taken as specimens of American orators? Emerson, Longfellow, Whittier, and Hawthorne as samples of American authors? Heroes are, indeed, one of earth's choicest blessings. The country that stands foremost in the eyes of the world is the one which is foremost in the number and size of its heroes.

◆◆◆

CHANGES.

By A. L. M., '76.

The road is crooked, better far by day
Than when the night of sorrow and of grief
Rolls down the mountain brow; when lost
the way

'Mid bowlders, rocks, and streams of unbelief.
Anon o'er lofty peaks, well clad in snow,
Or down in valleys deep and dark and drear,
Again, where fairy forms the path will strew
With beauty, trends our way from year to year.

Sometimes a smiling child beside the road,
Glad, buoyant Spring points out the way,
Sweet Summer's maid, or Autumn with his
load,

Or hoary Winter shouts in wild dismay.
Mark well the guide-boards, stop and read, nor
stay

Wherein the multitude doth onward run.
There is a narrow, yet a better way,
Whose end is glory, whose reward "Well
done!"

◆◆◆

Books are the negative pictures of thought, and the more sensitive the mind that receives their images, the more nicely the finest lines are produced.—*Holmes.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 16, 1885.

To the Editors of the Student :

In response to your request for a communication from Worcester, we give the following outline of what has here been accomplished since the forest was first invaded, more than two centuries ago.

In the year 1668, a committee was appointed by the court to examine, with a view to settlement, some land near Quinsigamond ponds. This committee reported that it was "a tract of very good chestnut-tree land, and that there may be enough meadow land for a small town of about thirty families, and if certain grants of farms were annexed, it may supply sixty families." This plantation was first settled in 1674, but during the Indian wars it was several times abandoned, and was not *permanently* re-settled until 1713. Previous to 1684, it was called Quinsigamond, but October 15th of that year, it was named Worcester. The city now dates her foundation as a settlement from the day of her naming. Last October, the seventy thousand inhabitants of Worcester celebrated the bi-centennial of the place, which the planters judged would support thirty, or possibly, sixty families.

For such a population to thrive, new industries must have sprung up that were foreign to the imaginations of the early settlers. The annual manufactured products of Worcester amount to \$22,000,000. The largest establishment of the city is engaged in the manufacture of wire. The immensity

of this can be realized after one has traveled for hours within its walls, and is then informed that there are other departments to visit. This is the largest wire manufactory in the world. It covers several acres of land, employs four thousand workmen, and produces annually eight million dollars worth of wire. The other manufactured products are boots and shoes, woolen goods, machinery and tools, musical wares, envelopes, and fire-arms.

Perhaps the most noted author whom Worcester has produced is George Baneroff, the historian. He was born in 1800. While he may be the only writer worthy of mention whose native place is Worcester, yet the people have not been indifferent respecting their educational interests. There is a free Public Library of sixty thousand volumes, with free reading-rooms, where may be found newspapers and periodicals from different parts of the world. The American Antiquarian Society has a library containing sixty thousand volumes of ancient books and pamphlets, some of them printed as early as 1475. The Natural History Association has several thousand instructive specimens. Besides the excellent system of public schools, several celebrated institutions are located in the city. These are: Normal School, a State institution; Worcester Academy, with an endowment of \$95,000; Institute of Technology, free to all students of Worcester County; Holy Cross College, a Catholic Institution; Military Academy, with cadets from all parts of the

country. The last-named institution is now in its twenty-ninth year. It was founded by C. B. Metcalf, its present Superintendent. Six teachers are employed at this school. Three of these have a military education; the others are college graduates. One teacher was educated at this institution; one has been Colonel in the United States army; one has been Captain in the English army; and Yale, Brown, and Bates have each one representative on the Faculty.

The various religious denominations are well represented in Worcester. There are about thirty-five churches in the city. One of these is Free Baptist, and its pastor is the Rev. H. Lockhart, a graduate of Bates Theological School. This church has been organized but a few years, and no church edifice has yet been erected. Some additions have recently been made to the church membership, and the society, although not large, seems to be prospering.

Like Lewiston, Worcester has two of her citizens in Congress. These are Representative Rice, and Senator Hoar. America's greatest living Statesman, a man whose presence has honored Bates, said in an address, while in Worcester:

"We are in the habit in our own minds, without looking closely at the figures, to think of some rich section of Europe as far more populous than any section we have in this country; but in the great united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland there is not as dense a population as inhabits Massachusetts from this point to the sea. There is not in the crowded kingdom of Belgium, nor in that hive of industry, Holland, so dense a population as you on this ground represent to-day. And when you come to compare the comfort, the thrift, the general prosperity of the entire

people, there is not, perhaps, on this circling globe a community that can stand the comparison."

The natives of each of the states, Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, who are residing in Worcester, hold annual State reunions. The membership of the Maine Association has already reached seven hundred, and it is estimated that there are a thousand of the sons and daughters of Maine in the city.

The sheet of water whose shores interested the early settlers, is now called Lake Quinsigamond. The Intercollegiate Rowing Association has decided upon it as the scene of the regatta of 1885. July 4th is the date fixed for the contest. University of Pennsylvania, Cornell, Columbia, Bowdoin, Brown, and Wesleyan will be represented by crews. The students of Bates have never given their attention to boating, and we venture to say that this is no source of regret to those interested in the college.

C. S. F., '84.

OXFORD, BUTLER CO., OHIO, }
May 10, 1885. }

To the Editors of the Student :

There are several features about Oxford that might make interesting subjects for letters to the *STUDENT*.

It is situated in the southwestern corner of the State on the Indiana line, about an hour's ride northwest of Cincinnati. The place has long been known as an educational center, there being located here three schools quite famous in the West: the Western Female Seminary, very similar in plan

and work to Mount Holyoke Seminary; the Oxford Female College, a more liberal institution than the Seminary, having fewer rules, and at present, fewer students; and Miami University, a State institution, the gift of the general government, and for many years one of the leading colleges of the West. It has been closed for several years, and its buildings and grounds occupied by a private boarding school. Next September the college will be re-opened, and strive to regain its lost position.

But a feature of Oxford, that is of especial interest to a person from Maine, is its geology.

New England with its masses of granite, its rich tourmalines, mica, feldspar, and crystals, is a fertile field for study, but we feel that there is one essential wanting. There are comparatively no fossils. Intense heat has destroyed the remains of prehistoric life.

Somehow, the idea that a New England student gets of the fossiliferous beds of rock is very peculiar. He imagines that fossil remains are found only by continued searching with hammer and wedge, and that he who finds himself the possessor of a goodly number of fossils may consider himself quite a martyr to science.

Imagine the surprise of such a one upon his arrival in a town like Oxford. He starts for a walk through the town and finds himself walking, not upon wood sidewalks or brick pavements, but upon a walk made of large flat rocks so full of fossils that it is impossible to step without covering many forms with the foot.

The first impression is that the walk was made for a curiosity, then that the stones might have been put in a better place than under foot to be stumbled over.

He tries another and another street, and finds them all and even the cross-ways paved in the same irregular, rough way. These fossils are mostly shells, mollusks of the Silurian age.

He is at once anxious to investigate further, and upon inquiry is told that what he has seen is not worth looking at, that if he cares for such things he can go up the "creek" where the clay beds are.

The bed of the creek is a wonder in itself. Among the deposits may be found corals and mollusks in infinite numbers, sometimes lying about loose and sometimes so imbedded in the clayey rock that the rock itself seems to be entirely composed of them, piled one upon another.

Rocks that from their composition tell the story of their long journey from the North, are found side by side with the once living forms of the Silurian age, reminders of the mighty progress that must have taken place since the creation.

Following up the stream, precipitous banks rise on either side, in the soil of which are projecting roots and trunks of cedars, so far beneath the surface of the ground that they are pronounced by geologists to be one hundred and fifty thousand years old, and still the wood is perfectly preserved.

A little further on and we come to beds of blue clay, the final resting place of the trilobite.

Here is the place to search. The trilobite is found imbedded in this blue clay, and must actually be dug out, scraped, and washed, before he is presentable or even recognizable. His family seems not to have been so numerous as that of the mollusk, and when a member is found it is considered worth keeping.

"To go trilobiting" is the phrase employed to mean geologizing in general, and on a warm spring-day it means a delightful tramp through the fields, and a few hours of healthful exercise by the clay bank.

One of the most perfect trilobites known, was found in this vicinity by a farmer in his yard. It was recognized by mere chance as a valuable specimen. Casts of this trilobite have been taken and can be found in nearly all large cabinets.

This section is also noted for the variety of the Indian relics found. Formerly it was a part of the hunting grounds of the Miami Tribe, and the arrow heads, spear points, and tomahawks, turned up by the plow, bear evidence to the abundance of game that preceded the civilization of the white man. They remind us, too, of the fierce conflict between the races that devastated the Northwest Territory a hundred years ago, and any one of these flinty rocks may be the nameless headstone of some venturous settler or unfortunate soldier.

Here, too, are remains of that ancient people, whose history no one may read, but whose tombs and fortifications will outlast Egyptian granite or Grecian marble.

Upon the whole, Oxford with its pleasant walks and shady groves, its public and private schools, its reminders of the past and promises for the future, is an agreeable place in which to live.

MRS. I. B. F. MURCH, '82.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4, 1885.
To the Editors of the Student :

President Cleveland was inaugurated just two months ago to-day, under the most favorable auspices. The day was superb, the crowd large, and the enthusiasm immense. All parties united to make this crowning result of the November election a success, and if there was any remnant of campaign or party animosity lurking anywhere, it was not apparent to the closest observer.

It is possible that a feeling nearly akin to envy may have entered, for an instant, some breast of the many veteran patriots present, when they saw the crowd wild and hoarse in applauding Fitz Hugh Lee, and other representatives of the "lost cause," and not a throat opened in honor of those who wore the blue in the day of the nation's peril. But such thoughts were not harbored. On the whole, good-will and hopefulness abounded. The will of the people had been lawfully declared, and neither by armed force nor by carping criticism would the Republican party resist the people's will. The President-elect, too, was supposed to represent Republican ideas better than any man that could have been chosen from his party. Indeed, he had owed his election to the fact

that quite a large number of Republicans believed him to be a better Republican than the Republican party itself. He professed great veneration for civil service reform; he was outspoken in favor of honest money, and was supposed to favor a moderate protection of American labor,—all of which are Republican dogmas,—so that on the whole, the Republicans in this part of the country, at least, acquiesced in his election with a better grace than the Democrats themselves.

The Democrats more or less openly confessed that they had an elephant on their hands, and they felt very uncertain whether his reputed stubbornness would yield to reason,—while the Republicans congratulated themselves that the country would have, on the whole, an honest and successful administration.

When Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet was announced, it was thought strange by some that but one pronounced Union man was found in it, but upon reflection it was seen that a President, like other people, must use the material he has to work with, and upon the whole, he had succeeded well in choosing representative men.

But this confidence that prevailed two months ago, and these first favorable impressions have not continued with the same force that they then existed. For some reason, after the lapse of but two short months, much unfavorable criticism is now heard where formerly nothing but commendation was expressed. Whether a sufficient change in the tendency of the administration has taken place to war-

rant the changed tone of public remark, I will leave it to you to decide.

People are wondering by what sort of mental legerdemain Mr. Cleveland can call his appointments and attitude towards the public officers of the government, evidences of civil service reform. When they think of Higgins and McLane, and Lawton and Keily, and Troup, and your own Pillsbury and Chase in this connection, they smile "uproariously." And when he turns out as offensive partisans, Republicans who have faithfully and efficiently performed their duties, and puts in their place such immaculate sons of Belial, the amusement increases.

It may be all right from a party standpoint, and I am inclined to think it is,—to place unreconstructed rebels and striped copperheads in the chief seats of the synagogue, for without them Democracy is nothing. The success of the last campaign and of all future campaigns depends largely upon them, but then it is a new idea to me to call such party tactics, civil service reform. If such be civil service reform, it would give off the same unmistakable odor with some other name.

It has been shrewdly given out that few changes are being made or contemplated, but this is not true. Changes have been made so rapidly that many have already been unmade, since a very slight scrutiny showed the appointees to be entirely unworthy. Six hundred postmasters a month, or four every office hour since the administration came into power. Chiefs of division, which were never made political offices by the Republicans, are

made so now, and the present indications are that before many months, every office, not explicitly covered and protected by the civil service law, will be filled by a Democrat. And already ways of evading the law in respect to the small number of officials apparently protected by the civil service bill, have been discovered, to wit: the incumbent is discharged as an offensive partisan, and to fill the place, four names must be sent to the appointing officer, by the civil service commission, as having passed the required examination, and become eligible, and as Eugene Higgins significantly said the other day—"it would be strange if there wasn't one Democrat among the four names."

I am not criticising the course of the administration from a Republican standpoint, or from a Democratic standpoint,—in fact from the last-named standpoint, I think it shrewd and likely to succeed, and give the party a lasting lease of power, if anything they are likely to do could accomplish such a result; but if such a course can be called civil service reform, then Gen. Jackson was the prince of civil service reformers.

W. S. S., '67.

The talent of success is nothing more than doing what you can do well, and doing well whatever you do without a thought of fame.—*Longfellow*.

The elevation of the mind ought to be the principal end of all our studies; which, if they do not in some measure effect, they will prove of very little service to us.—*Burke*.

LOCALS.

"You *can* not open your eyes."

B—— wants to know if any one has seen his hat.

It is about time that a date was fixed for Field Day.

The Sophomore and Freshman reserve nines promise——

Great praise is due the Lewiston city fathers for the new plank walk on College Street.

Lemonade was furnished for the nines at the first game of the league by President Cheney.

Prof. (in Chemistry)—"Oxygen is an invisible gas, some of which you see in this bottle."

The address before the Literary Societies is to be delivered by Rev. H. Butterworth of the *Youth's Companion*.

It is reported that a Theologue has purchased the secret of mesmerism. Don't cheat him when he gives exhibitions.

One of the Freshmen accidentally received quite a severe cut on the hand a few days since while squabbling with a classmate.

Same old story. There was a fire in a Lisbon Street clothing store a few nights ago. Next day H—— appeared in a new suit.

The new hats of the Sophs and Freshies are so near alike that it is hard to tell which is the black sheep and which the white.

Two of the boys, who are worthy members of "Ye Jollie Club" of this

city, lately added new laurels to their fame in a mock trial at the club.

Prof.—"What use is made of beetles?" Student—"Fish bait." Prof.—"Perhaps that is what they are used for; women wear them on their hats."

Student (describing the metamorphosis of the mosquito)—"He passes his first stage of growth in the water, next he crawls out to dry, and then flies away."

The Seniors recently rejoiced in a cut; and it is said that by the time the Prof. arrived, some of them were in the seclusion of their rooms rejoicing in "fine cut."

Two Freshmen cut recitations one day, not long since, and with their "bended pins and twine" started out for recreation. They obtained it and returned with two small minnows.

Prof. (explaining the discovery of the grasshopper's ears)—"For a long time they looked for his ears around his head where other people's ears are, but at last found them in his legs."

In Zoölogy. Prof. (to student who makes it a rule to give *some* kind of an answer)—"How would it be if your eyes were on the sides of your head?" Student—"It would be different."

The custom of observing Class Day, which has been neglected at Bates for the past three years, will be renewed this year. The exercises will occur at Hathorn Hall, Tuesday afternoon, June 23d.

Teacher (to Johnnie who waits for another pupil to whisper the answer, then repeats)—"What was that noise?"

Johnnie—"That was an echo." Teacher—"Well, see if *you* can raise an echo."

Tennis is fast becoming the most popular game at Bates. Nearly all the suitable space on the campus is now employed, and several Juniors are vainly seeking a place in which to cast their net.

Considerable excitement was lately manifested at the appearance on the campus of two drunken men who had wandered from "down town" and who labored under the hallucination that they were well acquainted with us all.

Two Sophs lately agreed that each should deposit a cent in the missionary box every time he said a "naughty word." Before a week had passed, they mutually broke the agreement declaring that the luxury was too expensive.

The story is told of a small boy in a country school who forgot his name the first day of the term and failed to respond at roll-call, who, when the teacher spoke to him about it, replied: "Why my dear woman, I'm just a learnin'."

Student (to his chum)—"One of the Profs fell asleep at the lecture the other night. Some one ought to have thrown peas at him." H. C.—"They would have been justified in doing it." Student—"I would just 'ave fired 'em if I'd had 'em."

[The Juniors have appeared in "shiny black beaver" and look just immense.]-*Lewiston Journal*.

Four Juniors were walking down town with new silk hats on, when a

yagger hailed them with "Look at the five-dollar hats on the five-cent heads."

Mr. E. Sprague Swift of Farmington has presented to Bates College the library of his deceased father, Rev. J. S. Swift. This library, the result of many years' collections by that veteran editor and clergyman, is one of the largest private libraries in the State.

Prof. Sherman lately exhibited his wonderful powers in mesmerism to a small number of the students. It is reported that several were slightly influenced and one or two were completely lost in the "psychological state." It is to be regretted that he had such a small attendance.

The students recently had the pleasure of listening to two excellent lectures in the college chapel. The first was on Swedenborg, by Rev. Julian K. Smith, a clergyman of the Swedenborgian Church in Roxbury, Mass. The second was on Oratory, by Prof. Emerson of the Munroe Conservatory of Oratory.

The appointments for the Junior Prize Declamations are as follows: A. E. Blanchard, S. G. Bonney, H. M. Cheney, J. W. Flanders, C. Hadley, C. E. B. Libby, H. C. Lowden, F. H. Nickerson, C. E. Stevens, E. D. Varney, A. E. Verrill, and J. H. Williamson. Of those remaining, J. W. Goff received the prize for best written essay.

The Theologues turned out *en masse* some time since, and cleared all the underbrush from the pine grove at the

foot of the mountain, making that side look so well beside the rest that it seemed to give a broad hint to the college boys to complete the work. A large force would find it but the work of a few minutes, and certainly the improvement would repay them for the exercise.

The Seniors are busy preparing for Commencement exercises. Their concert promises to be a musical feast. The following talent has been secured: Miss Emma Howe, soprano soloist; Temple Quartette, consisting of W. R. Bateman, 1st tenor, E. F. Webber, 2d tenor, H. A. Cook, baritone, and A. C. Ryder, basso; Germania Quartette, consisting of E. M. Bagley, 1st cornet, B. Bowron, 2d cornet. E. Strasser, clarinet and saxophone, and G. W. Stewart, baritone and trombone. The date of the concert has been changed from the usual time to June 25th. Certificates for tickets are now for sale. Alumni and others can secure these, thus insuring good seats, by addressing the concert committee.

The members of one of the clubs were requested to be on hand at seven o'clock one morning in order that the house might be repaired. Considerable anxiety was felt by two young men, who usually first see the light when the hour hand is nearly ten spaces farther on, about being able to gratify the request of their boarding mistress. It is not certainly known that they took turns at hours of watch through the night, but certain it is that a pair of eyes, unused to being focused in the early morning light, mistook the hour. The owner roused his chum and hurried down the street, ar-

riving just at six o'clock. He skulked back, and found a man angrily pacing the gravel walk in front of Parker Hall. [All rights reserved. A true story.]

The outlook for the base-ball nine is not very bright, although it might be considerably worse. The boys deserve much credit for the courage they have shown in playing under so many adverse circumstances. The first game of the league was played with the Colby nine at Lewiston, May 9th. The following is the score:

COLBY.

	A.B.	R.	1B.	T.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Putnam, c. f.....	6	2	2	2	1	1	0
F. Goodwin, p.....	5	2	3	4	1	9	0
Webber, 1b.....	5	4	1	1	12	0	2
Larrabee, s. s.....	5	2	3	4	1	2	4
Boyl, 3b.....	5	0	0	0	1	1	2
W. Goodwin, 2b.....	5	1	2	2	6	1	0
Pulsifer, c.....	5	0	2	2	3	3	0
Gibbs, l. f.....	4	1	1	1	2	1	0
Mathews, r. f.....	5	3	2	2	0	0	2
Totals.....	45	15	16	18	27	18	10

BATES.

	A.B.	R.	1B.	T.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Cushman, 3b.....	5	2	2	2	2	1	3
Nickerson, s. s.....	4	1	2	2	0	3	0
Walker, 2b.....	5	1	2	2	3	4	0
Thiker, l. f.....	5	2	2	5	1	0	0
Woodman, p.....	5	1	0	0	0	6	0
Hadley, c. f.....	5	0	0	0	2	0	1
Attwood, 1b.....	5	0	2	2	11	0	2
Wentworth, r. f.....	4	1	0	0	0	0	1
Sprague, c.....	4	1	0	0	5	1	0
Totals.....	42	9	10	13	24	15	7

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Colby.....	1	0	5	4	1	0	4	0	-15
Bates.....	0	0	0	2	1	0	5	1	0-9

Two-base hits—Goodwin, Larrabee, Thiker. Three-base hit—Thiker. First base on balls—Colby 2, Bates 2. Balls called—on Goodwin 83, on Woodman 72. Struck out—Woodman 5, Goodwin 5. Wild pitch—Goodwin. Passed balls—Pulsifer 2, Sprague 3. Umpire—M. Pingree, Lewiston. Time of game—2 hours 36 minutes.

Following is the score of the second game:

BOWDOIN.

	A.B.	R.	1B.	T.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Dearth, 2b.....	7	3	2	2	0	1	0
Cook, s. s. & p.....	7	5	6	6	2	4	0
Moulton, c.....	7	3	3	3	3	0	0
Pushor, 1b.....	7	2	3	3	14	0	0
Talbot, l. f.....	6	3	2	2	0	0	0
Larrabee, c. f.....	6	3	2	2	3	0	0
Bartlett, 3b.....	6	2	1	1	2	3	1

Wardwell, r. f.....	5	2	1	1	1	0	0
Davis, p. & s. s.....	5	2	1	1	2	5	1
Totals.....	56	26	21	21	27	13	2

BATES.

	A.B.	R.	1B.	T.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Cushman, 3b.....	5	0	1	1	1	3	1
Nickerson, s. s.....	4	0	0	0	0	3	2
Walker, 2b.....	4	0	0	0	3	2	4
Cutts, c. f.....	4	1	1	1	0	0	1
Woodman, p.....	4	1	1	1	1	9	0
Hadley, 1b.....	4	0	1	1	0	0	0
Attwood, 1b.....	4	0	1	1	14	0	1
Wentworth, r. f.....	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Sprague, c.....	4	0	1	1	7	0	0
Totals.....	37	4	7	7	27	17	9

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bowdoin.....	7	6	1	0	0	2	2	7	1-26
Bates.....	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0-4

Earned runs—Bowdoin 8, Bates 3. First base on balls—Bates 2. Struck out—Bates 2, Bowdoin 5. Home run—Cook. Two-base hits—Bowdoin 4, Bates 2. Passed balls—Sprague 11. Wild pitches—Woodman 2. Time of game—2 hours 5 minutes. Umpire—Potter (Bowdoin), '78.

The game between the Maine State College nine, and the Bates resulted in a victory for the latter. Both nines played well, although a slight rain was falling during half the game. Following is the score:

BATES.

	A.B.	R.	1B.	T.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Cushman, 3b.....	5	1	1	1	3	0	2
Nickerson, s. s.....	5	2	2	3	3	2	1
Walker, 2b.....	5	2	1	1	1	3	0
Tinker, 1. f.....	5	2	3	4	1	0	0
Woodman, p.....	5	1	0	0	0	11	1
Hadley, c. f.....	4	1	1	1	0	0	1
Attwood, 1b.....	4	0	0	0	10	0	1
Cutts, r. f.....	4	0	1	1	0	0	0
Sprague, c.....	4	0	0	0	9	1	8
Totals.....	41	9	9	11	27	17	14

MAINE STATE COLLEGE.

	A.B.	R.	1B.	T.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Ray, s. s.....	5	2	3	3	2	2	0
Ruth, p.....	5	1	1	2	1	13	1
Hull, c.....	5	3	2	4	7	0	3
Burleigh, 1. f.....	5	1	2	0	0	0	0
Rogers, 2b.....	5	2	1	2	4	4	2
McNally, c. f.....	5	0	0	0	0	0	1
Vose, 3b.....	4	0	1	1	1	0	4
Mason, 1b.....	4	0	0	0	12	0	1
Fernald, r. f.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals.....	52	8	10	14	27	19	12

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bates.....	2	0	4	0	0	0	3	0	0-9
State College.....	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	1-8

Game begun at 11 and finished at 12.45. Struck out—by Woodman 7, Ruth 7. Strikes called—Woodman 10, Ruth 9. Balls called—Bates 78, M. S. C. 49. Two-base hits—Nickerson, Tinker, Ruth, Hull (2), Rogers. Passed balls—Sprague 7, Hull 2. Umpire—John F. Merrill, Lewiston.

PERSONALS.

ALUMNI.

'75.—A. M. Spear will deliver the Memorial Day Oration at Hallowell.

'77.—P. R. Clason was elected, at the organization of the Gardiner city government, President of the Common Council, and also City Physician.

'77.—A. W. Potter was elected Supervisor of the town of Lisbon at their last election.

'78.—F. D. George arrived in Calcutta after a pleasant voyage.

'81.—G. L. Record has been appointed a member of the Board of Education in Jersey City.

'82.—S. A. Lowell and E. J. Hatch ('83), were admitted to the bar at the last term of court.

'84.—A. Beede is principal of the high school at Athens, Me.; he also supplies the pulpit at the same place.

'84.—Kate A. McVay is teaching in the Lewiston Grammar School.

'84.—R. E. Donnell has just finished a very successful year of school at Foxcroft Academy. He intends to study medicine during the summer vacation.

STUDENTS.

'85.—E. B. Stiles preached at the Congregational Church at North Pownal recently.

'85.—A. F. Gilbert is teaching the high school at Clinton, Me.

'85.—F. S. Forbes has just closed a successful term of school at South Newburgh, and will return in a few days.

'85.—M. N. Drew, ex-'85, was recently admitted to the Androscoggin Bar.

'86.—C. E. B. Libby is teaching the Lisbon High School.

'86.—S. S. Wright has just closed a successful term of school at New Sharon.

'86.—F. E. Parlin is principal of the Greely Institute, at Cumberland.

'86.—F. W. Sandford and W. H. Hartshorn are meeting with good success in their school at Oakland, and will not return before the last week of the term.

'86.—I. H. Storer has gone home for a few days.

'87.—Roscoe Nelson will spend his vacation in Boston.

'87.—Miss Clara R. Blaisdell has left Bates, and will enter Wellesley College in the fall.

'87.—Miss N. B. Little is recovering from a slow fever.

'88.—B. W. Tinker has been confined to his room from a short illness.

'88.—F. W. Oakes will act as head waiter at Forest Hills House.

'88.—J. H. Mansur will not return this term.

THEOLOGICAL.

'81.—Rev. L. W. Gowen has closed his labors in Nova Scotia, and has engaged to supply the pulpit of the Evansville (Wis.) F. B. Church.

'87.—H. F. Young has been delivering a series of illustrated lectures at his church at Lisbon Falls.

Among the prospective missionaries to China are the captains of the Cambridge university crew and foot-ball team. They will go immediately after graduation.

EXCHANGES.

Our long-expected visitor, the *Williams Literary Monthly* has at last arrived in our sanctum and gives ample assurance that it will meet our expectations. Its aim is evidently higher than that of most college journals, and seems to be more elevated subjects, and a higher style. Its first article, "The Greek Question from the Student's Standpoint," presents many arguments against the study of Greek as now pursued. The opinion of the writer is that students learn nothing of consequence concerning Greek literature, politics, or customs, except what they learn from books written in the English language. "Father or Son" is a pleasant sketch which excites our curiosity and then leaves us to appease it as best we may. "A Ramble through the 'Quartier Latin'" gives us brief glimpses of Paris. The first number of the *Monthly* impresses us very favorably and we trust it will be a powerful agent in advancing college journalism.

But still another stranger craves admittance; one closely related to the *Monthly*, no other than the *Williams Fortnight*. We gladly welcome him and proceed to examine his credentials. There is a merry twinkle in his eye and a general appearance of good humor about him. He abounds in witticisms, short sketches, and those lively, vivacious poems for which the *Williams* publications are noted. We wish the *Fortnight* success.

The *William Jewell Student* presents a good April number. "Improvement of the Memory" is a good article on an important subject. "A Recompense of Loss" is very fine. It is somewhat fanciful, but contains some poetical thoughts. The other articles of the *Student*, though not inferior, cannot here be mentioned.

AMONG THE POETS.

ARBUTUS.

Though covered long by lingering snows,
As soon as e'er the winter goes,
You peep from out your bright green clothes,
Announcing spring is here.

Soon from your hiding you'll be chased,
And then in dainty box encased
You'll go to grace my lady's waist,
Proclaiming her my dear.

A dainty note I'll then await
In anxious doubting for my fate,
And wondering if, at any rate,
Her blessed heart you're near.

—Fortnight.

THE VANISHED DAYS.

The vanished days: how faint they lie,
Like soft clouds in a summer sky;
The shadows dark which they enfold,
The pleasures which long since are cold,
Like phantoms of the past flit by.

The night winds thro' the branches sigh,
What does their moaning weird imply?
Are they by spirits grimly tolled—
The vanished days?

What tho' my life doth swiftly fly,
And Death's black stream is deep and nigh;
Far greater joys for me unfold
Than all this barren world can hold;
The future comes; it will outvie
The vanished days.

—Fortnight.

COLLEGE WORLD.

The Amherst College Senate arraigns the '86 *Olio* board on the charge of publishing articles particularly forbidden by the Faculty.

The Amherst Glee Club has been on a Western tour, occupying twenty-three days. They gave seventeen concerts with great success.

The *Princetonian* has been changed into a bi-daily. The Faculty censured the last issue by the old board, and

indefinitely suspended two senior editors from college. Once before this year the paper has been censured.

Theodore Thomas has invited the Yale and Amherst Glee Clubs to accompany him through Europe. Amherst has already accepted.

Forty men at Yale are trying for the Freshman nine.

Yale has now sixty-nine base-balls won from different clubs.

Lyon, of Yale, in the Dartmouth game, made a clean hit of 450 feet, one of the longest ever made in New Haven.

Harvard is discussing a new literary monthly.

At Harvard, eleven nines have been formed to compete for nine cups offered by the *Crimson*. All who have played on the 'Varsity nine, or any class nine, are ineligible.

The Boston Latin School is the oldest educational institution in America. It observed its 250th anniversary on April 23d.

At Cornell, among the students pursuing the military course of instruction, is one lady.

The Garfield memorial window at Williams has been finished at a cost of \$3,645.

Union College has been for some time without a president. Ex-President Arthur was suggested for the position. Recently Stewart L. Woodford is proposed.

Bowdoin will expend \$90,000 on her gymnasium, and the University of Pennsylvania \$7,000 on her new athletic field.

Prof. Wentworth of Phillips Exeter Academy, has been appointed one of the board of examiners at the Naval Academy, Annapolis.

William H. Vanderbilt has donated \$500,000 to the College of Physicians

and Surgeons in New York, for the erection of a building.

A judgment of about \$350,000 has been secured against the Chicago University. The entire property of the institution is valued at only \$400,000. It is feared that its doors will have to be closed.

The present members of the Inter-collegiate Cricket Association are Columbia, Harvard, Haverford, and the University of Pennsylvania. The championship cup has just been handed over to Haverford, last season's victor.

Matthew Arnold has declined to accept the Mereton professorship of English Literature at Oxford, with a salary of \$4,500 a year, on account of his determination to devote himself to literary occupation.

DIAMOND SCORES.

April 11, . . .	Harvard, 11; Technology, 4.
" 11, . . .	Yale, 5; Waterbury, 5.
" 14, . . .	Waterbury, 17; Amherst, 4.
" 14, . . .	Boston Union, 6; Brown, 4.
" 15, . . .	Yale, 2; Bridgeport, 1.
" 18, . . .	Brooklyn, 12; Yale, 0.
" 18, . . .	Princeton, 2; Trenton, 1.
" 20, . . .	Amherst, 10; Boston Union, 5.
" 21, . . .	Technology, 5; Brown, 1.
" 22, . . .	Yale, 5; Hartford, 4.
" 23, . . .	Boston, 12; Princeton, 4.
" 30, . . .	Dartmouth, 9; Amherst, 1.
May 4, . . .	Brown, 9; Amherst, 1.
7, . . .	Harvard, 13; Amherst, 4.

CLIPPINGS.

WHIST.

'T was in their cozy parlor,
We oft would play at whist.
I thought her lips the fairest
E'er college man had kissed.

I had to bring my chum along,
As partner for her mother,
Tho' oft the place of chum was
filled
By her angelic brother.

I do not know that I am sad,
For what I've been bereft.
My chum got *her*, and as for me,
I got—well I got *left*. —*Orient*.

The girdle of Venus—a coat sleeve.
—*Ex*.

An ordinary woman's waist is thirty inches around. An ordinary man's arm is about thirty inches long. "How admirable are thy works, O nature!"
—*Ex*.

First Freshman—"Saw you at the museum last night." Second Ditto—"Did you? I didn't see you. What cage were you in?"—*Ex*.

"Angels call thee little darling"—so do the young men.—*Ex*.

"I've been longing to speak," he said softly,
And the maiden drew close to his side,
While in vision already she pictured
Herself a collegian's bride.

"I've been longing to speak," he repeated,
And, as the maiden nestled her head
On his bosom so strong and so manly,
"For the temperance party," he said.—*Ex*.

The prize boarding-house steak has been discovered. It was so tough that the intended victim could not stick his fork in the gravy.—*Ex*.

Into the glowing grate he gazed
In silent meditation,
Until her eyes the maiden raised
And said, "What's osculation?"

The lover slowly bent his head,
And with some trepidation
He kissed her on the lips and said,
"Sweet love, that's osculation."

Then while her heart went pit-a-pat,
Till she could almost hear it,
She said: "*I thought it must be that,*
Or something pretty near it."

Professor in Chemistry—"Now, the question is: Why is this called the red oxide, and that the black oxide?" The class, after fifteen minutes profound reflection, give it up. Prof.—"Because this is red and that is black." Class tumble.—*Ex*.

The Bates Student.

Allen & Ginter

Richmond, Va.

*Manufacturers of the finer grades of cigarettes
and smoking tobaccos Our popular brand of*

Richmond Straight Cut No. 1 Cigarettes.

*are made from a rare and costly tobacco,
the quality of which is not equaled by any other
cigarette. Beware of Imitations.*

JOHNSTON & HATCH

Keep the Best 5 and 10c. Cigars in the City.

No. 64 LISBON STREET, LEWISTON, ME.

REG. SIGN—BIG INDIAN.—REG.

Mussey

(Successor to Stanley.)

CRAYON ARTIST

—AND—

PHOTOGRAPHER.

SPECIAL RATES TO STUDENTS.

We have all negatives taken by Mr. Stanley from which duplicates can be furnished at any time.

Paul's Block, 172 Lisbon St., Lewiston, Me.

The Old MAIN STREET CANDY MANUFACTORY

Is the place for you to buy your CONFECTIONERY, made fresh every day.

FOREIGN GREEN FRUIT A SPECIALTY.

S. A. CUMMINGS, No. 223 Main Street, Lewiston.

SAVE COPIES

OF ALL IMPORTANT LETTERS.

The best and lowest price Copy Book in the market is

The "Hano Manifold Letter-Book."

Writes and copies letters at the same time. No Water! No Press! No Special Ink! No Trouble! Send for price list or call and see them at

No. 30 LOWER MAIN STREET, LEWISTON.

WOOD, ROBINSON & CO.,

Wholesale Paper Dealers, Gen'l Agts. for Maine.

Buy Shirts, Collars, Cuffs,

—AND ALL—

FURNISHING GOODS

—AT—

ROBIE'S SHIRT STORE.

BATES COLLEGE.

FACULTY OF INSTRUCTION AND GOVERNMENT.

REV. OREN B. CHENEY, D.D.,
President.

REV. JOHN FULLONTON, D.D.,
Prof. of Ecclesiastical History and Pastoral Theology.

JONATHAN Y. STANTON, A.M.,
Professor of Greek and Latin Languages.

REV. BENJAMIN F. HAYES, D.D.,
Professor of Psychology and Exegetical Theology.

RICHARD C. STANLEY, A.M.,
Professor of Chemistry and Geology.

REV. THOMAS HILL, D.D.,
Lecturer on Ethics

REV. W. H. BOWEN, D.D.,
Lecturer on Natural Theology.

THOMAS L. ANGELL, A.M.,
Professor of Modern Languages.

REV. JAMES ALBERT HOWE, D.D.,
Professor of Systematic Theology and Homiletics.

GEORGE C. CHASE, A.M.,
Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature.

THOMAS HILL RICH, A.M.,
Professor of Hebrew.

JOHN H. RAND, A.M.,
Professor of Mathematics.

REV. G. S. DICKERMAN,
Lecturer on English History.

CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission to the Freshman Class are examined as follows:—
LATIN: In six books of Virgil's *Aeneid*; six orations of Cicero; the *Catiline* of Sallust; twenty exercises of Arnold's Latin Prose Composition, and in Harkness' Latin Grammar. GREEK: In three books of Xenophon's *Anabasis*; two books of Homer's *Iliad*, and in Hadley's Greek Grammar. MATHEMATICS: In Loomis' or Greenleaf's Arithmetic, in the first twelve chapters of Loomis' Algebra, and in two books of Geometry. ENGLISH: In Mitchell's Ancient Geography, and in Worcester's Ancient History.

All candidates for advanced standing will be examined in the preparatory studies, and also in those previously pursued by the class they propose to enter, or in other studies equivalent to them.

Certificates of regular dismission will be required from those who have been members of other Colleges.

The regular examinations for admission to College take place on the second Saturday before Commencement, on Tuesday preceding Commencement, and on Saturday preceding the first day of the Fall Term.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The regular Course of Instruction is that commended by the leading Colleges of the country as eminently adapted to secure liberal culture and a sound classical education.

EXPENSES.

The annual expenses are about \$200. Pecuniary assistance, from the income of thirteen scholarships and various other benefactions, is rendered to those who are unable to meet their expenses otherwise.

Students contemplating the Christian ministry receive assistance every year of the course.

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.

This is a department in the College, established by vote of the corporation July 21, 1870. It occupies Nichols Hall, situated about a quarter of a mile from the College buildings, and is in charge of a special Faculty appointed by the College corporation.

Candidates for admission are required to furnish testimonials of good standing in some Christian church, and to give evidence of their duty to prepare for the gospel ministry, certified by the church of which they are members respectively, or by some ordained minister.

Those who are not graduates from College, previous to entering upon the regular course of study, must be prepared for examination in the common English branches, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Chemistry, Geology, Astronomy, Algebra, and in the Latin and Greek languages.

Tuition, room rent, and use of libraries free.

COMMENCEMENT, Thursday.....JUNE 25, 1885.

NICHOLS LATIN SCHOOL.

This Institution is located in the city of Lewiston, Maine, and is named in honor of LYMAN NICHOLS, Esq., of Boston. The special object of the school is to prepare students for the Freshman Class of Bates College, though students who do not contemplate a College course are admitted to any of the classes which they have the qualifications to enter. The School is situated near the College and Theological School, and thus affords important advantages of association with students of more advanced standing and scholarship.

The Course of Study comprises three years and as many classes; that is, the first year, or third class; the second year, or second class; the third year, or first class. The classes are so arranged that students can enter the school at any time during the year.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.

IVORY F. FRISBEE, A.M., PRINCIPAL	Teacher of Latin and Greek.
FRANCIS L. HAYES, A.M.	Teacher of Greek.
EDWARD R. CHADWICK, A.B.	Teacher of Elocution.
ALBERT E. VERRILL	Teacher of Rhetoric.
ALFRED B. MORRILL	Teacher of Mathematics.
CHAS. A. WASHBURN	Teacher of Geography and History.
CHAS. HADLEY	Assistant in Latin.

For further particulars send for Catalogue.

I. F. FRISBEE, *Principal.*

LYNDON INSTITUTE,

LYNDON CENTRE, VT.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.

WALTER E. RANGER, A.M., PRINCIPAL—Latin and Greek. EDWIN F. NASON, A.M.—Latin and Higher Mathematics. Miss AUGUSTA PRESCOTT, PRECEPTRESS—French and German. Miss JENNIE E. WOODMAN—English Branches. Miss MABEL C. BEMIS—Instrumental Music. Miss JENNIE E. WOODMAN—Painting and Drawing. Miss MARY RAYNES—Elocution. Mrs. R. H. HARVEY—Matron.

For both sexes. Young Ladies' Classical Course, College Preparatory Course, Seminary Scientific Course, Commercial and Business Course. Instruction given in Music, Painting, Drawing, Elocution.

A Reading-Room of more than thirty of the best magazines and papers and an excellent Library. The Cabinet has been recently enhanced by the acquisition of a fine collection of minerals, fossils, woods, birds, etc., at an expense of several hundred dollars. Chemical Laboratory with new apparatus fitted up for individual experiments. Philosophical Apparatus, etc. Best moral Influences. Expenses moderate.

Lyndon Institute was chartered in 1867. During the year 1883 it has received a permanent endowment of \$25,000. The Institute building, which is a brick and granite building, 100x75 feet, built at a cost of \$20,000, has recently been refurnished and refurnished at an expense of several thousand dollars. It is delightfully located on a gentle eminence overlooking the Passumpsic valley, which is surrounded by beautiful hills and mountains. The Ladies' Boarding Hall, in charge of the Preceptress, with a competent Matron, offers unusual advantages for a home to a limited number of young ladies. Large, well-ventilated, comfortably furnished rooms, spring water, excellent drainage, steam heat, and a healthful location.

I. W. SANBORN, Sec'y and Treas.
D. P. HALL, President.

LEBANON ACADEMY.

Pupils fitted for Business, Scientific Schools or the best Colleges.

GEORGE H. GOULD, Principal.
For further particulars, address the Principal, or ELIHU HAYES, Sec'y Trustees.

New Hampton Literary Institution, NEW HAMPTON, N. H.

Six Courses of Study—Classical, English and Classical, Regular Scientific, Musical, and Commercial College Course.

Address, REV. A. B. MESERVEY, A.M., Principal.

Green Mountain Seminary, WATERBURY CENTRE, VT.

Courses of Study—College Preparatory, Classical and English Commercial. The best Commercial Department in the State. Expenses Low.

For further particulars address the Principal, Miss LIZZIE COLLEY, at Waterbury Centre.

Maine Central Institute, PITTSFIELD, MAINE.

Thorough Courses of Study in English, Classical and Scientific Branches.
Normal Department attached.

J. H. PARSONS, A.B., Principal.

The Bates Student.

YOU WILL FIND A GOOD LINE OF
Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, & Slippers
AT C. O. MORRELL'S.

If you wish to get just what you pay for and the most you can for your money, please Call and Examine My Stock, which has been largely improved within the last year.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,
Corner Main and Lisbon Sts., Lewiston, Me.
SIGN—BIG BLACK BOOT.

M. E. HARLOW,
Manufacturer of Pure Confectionery.

A LARGE FRESH STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.
CARAMELS AND CREAM GOODS A SPECIALTY.

38 Lisbon St., Lewiston, Me.

DR. D. B. STROUT,
DENTIST,

Corner Main and Lisbon Streets,
Over Abbott's Drug Store.

A BEAUTIFUL SET OF PERMANENT TEETH FOR \$10.

GEORGE B. ATTWOOD,
DEALER IN
Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers

Court St., Opp. Elm House,
AUBURN, - - - - - MAINE.
All Goods Guaranteed and Prices Low as the Lowest

L. SMITH,
Dealer in All Kinds of
Coal and Wood, Fitted and Unfitted
OFFICE AND YARD NEAR ENGINE HOUSE,
Between Bates and Franklin Streets.
Terms Strictly C. O. D.

BUY YOUR
BASE-BALL * GOODS

—AT—
J. A. Tracy's Variety Store,

No. 231 Main Street, Lewiston.

WAKEFIELD BROS.
LEWISTON, ME.,
—DEALERS IN—

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,
Fancy and Toilet Articles, Sponges,
Brushes, Perfumery, etc.

JOHN N. WOOD,
DEALER IN
COAL AND WOOD.
Storage for Flour and Carriages.
No. 64 MIDDLE STREET,
Near Maine Central Upper Station.

The Bates Student.

RICHARDS & MERRILL, Merchant Tailors,

AND DEALERS IN

Ready-Made Clothing, Furnishing Goods, &c.

We have always on hand a very large and choice selection of Foreign and Domestic Woolens, in latest styles and novelties, which we make to order, and guarantee in Fit, Trimmings, and Workmanship, equal to any that can be had in Maine. ☐ A full line of Fine Custom Ready-Made Suits and Overcoats always on hand. Our Motto: Quick Sales at Small Profits.

No. 1 Lyceum Hall Building, Lewiston, Maine.

W. E. LANE, APOTHECARY

Lately removed to the store formerly occupied by H. W. Barbour.

No. 263 Lisbon St., Lewiston, Me.

ESTERBROOK'S STEEL PENS



Leading Numbers: 14, 048, 130, 333, 161.

For Sale by all Stationers.

THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO.,
Works, Camden, N. J. 26 John St., New York.

ONE MILLION Copies will soon be sold—**Twenty Years of Congress**—By James G. Blaine. The only history of our government from 1861 to 1881. Hon. John S. Wise, M. C. from Virginia, says: "Whoever takes it up, no matter whether he be Mr. Blaine's friend or enemy, will never put it down until he has read the whole. ~~\$2~~ \$200 per Month paid good responsible agents. Apply at once.

THE HENRY BILL PUB. CO., NORWICH, COVN.

T. J. MURPHY,

Dealer in and Manufacturer of

HATS, CAPS, & FURS,

Lisbon Street, Lewiston, Me.

Sign—**BIG GOLD HAT.**

THE NEW-ENGLAND Bureau of Education

1. THE NEW ENGLAND BUREAU OF EDUCATION has gained a national reputation, and is now patronized by many of the best schools, public and private, in every State in the Union.

2. Hence, School Officers have learned where to apply for the best teachers, and the best teachers where to register to find access to the best schools.

3. This Bureau is under the management of a professional educator, who has spent forty years in the school-room, and has devoted much attention to the school, and the teacher's necessary qualifications.

The business of this Bureau is rapidly increasing. The call for teachers of every grade of school and every department of instruction comes from the East, the West, the North, and the South—from every State in the Union.

Now is the time to register.

Circulars and forms of application sent free.

Address, HIRAM ORCUTT, Manager,
16 HAWLEY ST., BOSTON.

GEO. F. DUTTON, HAIR DRESSER,

232 Lisbon Street, Two Doors South of P. O.,
Up Stairs, Lewiston.

HAIR CUTTING, . . . 15 CENTS.

More than 12 years' experience in the business.

The Bates Student.

FINE DRESS SUITS AND OVERCOATS.
BLUE STORE.

Lewiston's Largest Clothing House. Young Men's Suits and Overcoats a specialty, in Black, Brown, Port Wine, Whip-Cord, Diagonals, and Basket Worsteds. Also, all the nobby styles in large and small Plaids.

Blue Store, Lewiston, Me., Strictly One-Price.

C. Y. CLARK,



LIVERY, BOARD, and FEED STABLE.

Carriages Furnished for Funerals
and Private Parties.

All orders promptly attended to.

LEWISTON, MAINE.

Isaac Goddard, Dentist,

(Successor to DR. M. B. PREBLE.)

3 1-2 Phoenix Block, Auburn, Me.

EZRA H. WHITE, D.D.S.

Dental Rooms,

No. 1 Lyceum Block, Lisbon Street,

LEWISTON, ME.

PAYING } **FOR**
WORK! } **TEACHERS AND**
STUDENTS

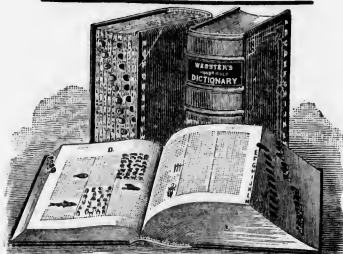
during Holidays and vacation, taking orders for our Mammoth Illustrated Family Bibles, Handsome Albums and Popular Books. The best and cheapest publications and best terms. We make a specialty of employing teachers and students. One made \$600 in nine weeks' vacation.

**ALBUMS for GRADUATING CLASSES,
TO HOLD 30 to 500 PICTURES, MADE
TO ORDER.**

INLAND PUBLISHING HOUSE, Reading, Pa.

WEBSTER

In Sheep, Russia and Turkey Bindings.



Webster's Unabridged Dictionary is supplied, at a small additional cost, with **DENISON'S PATENT REFERENCE INDEX.**

"The greatest improvement in book-making that has been made in a hundred years."

THE STANDARD.

GET Webster—it has 118,000 Words,
THE 3000 Engravings, and a New
BEST Biographical Dictionary.
Standard in Gov't Printing Office.
32,000 copies in Public Schools.
Sale 20 to 1 of any other series.
aid to make a Family intelligent.
Best help for **SCHOLARS,**
TEACHERS and SCHOOLS.

Standard Authority with the **U. S. Supreme Court.** Recommended by the **State Sup'ts of Schools** in 36 States, & by 50 College Pres'ts.
G. & C. MERRIAM & CO., Pub'rs, Springfield, Mass.

G. H. STOCKBRIDGE,

SOLICITOR OF PATENTS.

Lenox Building, Room 4, Cor. 7th & G Sts.,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Domestic and Foreign Patents secured, Interference Cases conducted, Expert Preliminary and Validity searches made, and all other business connected with patent interests transacted.

The Bates Student.

EASTERN STEAM DYE HOUSE.

COATS, PANTS, SHAWLS, SACQUES, &c.,

Dyed, Cleansed and Repaired.

BONNETS and HATS BLEACHED and PRESSED

KID GLOVES COLORED AND CLEANSSED.

J. D. BEAL, 105 Lower Main St., Lewiston, Me.



**JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.**
THE FAVORITE NUMBERS, 303, 404, 332, 351, 170,
AND HIS OTHER STYLES
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.



Perkins' Orchestra

We are prepared to furnish from one to eleven men at the shortest notice, for Wedding Parties, Exhibitions, Dramatic Entertainments, Balls, Private Parties, Assemblies, etc.

Cornet and Piano furnished if desired.
Call on or address E. Perkins, Lewiston, Me.
Office at Perkins' Cigar Store.

*Go to Perkins' Cigar
Store for all kinds of
Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes,
and Cigarettes.*

E. PERKINS.

JORDAN, FROST & CO.,

Eastern, Western, and Southern

LUMBER

Mouldings, Gutters and Brackets.

Planing Mill and Lumber Yard Foot of Cross Canal.

LEWISTON, ME.

WM. JORDAN.

A. E. FROST.

F. M. JORDAN.

H. A. OSGOOD & CO.,

*Diamonds, Fine Watches, Jewelry,
Spectacles, Sterling Silver and Rogers'
Plated Ware.*

No. 81 Lisbon Street, Lewiston, Maine.

HENRY A. OSGOOD, CH. H. OSGOOD, CH. G. CORLISS.

**DR. EMERY BAILEY,
DENTIST,**

3 1-2 LISBON ST., LEWISTON.

Gas Administered to Extract Teeth.

The Best Assortment of

HARDWARE

Can be found at the Store of

JOSEPH H. DAY,

235 Main Street.

Bird Cages, Clothes Wringers, Skates, Fine Pocket
and Table Cutlery, Fishing Tackle, Whips, &c.

F. A. JONES & CO.,

—DEALERS IN—

BOOTS, SHOES, & RUBBERS,

No. 7 College Block,

LEWISTON, MAINE.

NOTICE!
—FOR—

Fine Shoes at Reasonable Prices

Please call at the

BOSTON SHOE STORE,

113 LISBON ST., LEWISTON. Sign, Golden Slipper.

**McINTIRE & DRESSER,
HAIR DRESSERS,**

No 60 Lisbon Street.

 Razors Honed.

COOPER & CROCKETT,

DEALERS OF

FLOUR, GROCERIES,

Fruit and Confectionery,

Cor. Main and Park Sts., - Lewiston, Me.

NEW  **Singer Sewing Machine** \$17
Including a full set of extra
Attachments, needles,
oil and usual outfit of 12 pieces with
each. Guaranteed Perfect. Warranted 5
years. Handsome and Durable. Don't
pay \$40 or \$50 for machines no better.
We will send them anywhere on 15 days'
trial before paying. Circulars and full
particulars free by addressing
E. C. HEAVE & CO., PHILA., PA.
132 North 6th St.,
Post. Box 1087.

LEVI P. YORK,

DEALER IN

New and Second-Hand Furniture!

Looking Glasses, Cutlery, Tin and Wooden
Ware, Crockery and China Ware,

Also, a good assortment of Household Goods,
Cook and Parlor Stoves, &c.

243 Lisbon St., opp. College Block, Lewiston, Me.

Troy Laundry

All kinds of Laundry Work done at
short notice and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

JUDKINS & HASKELL,

Proprietors.

No. 12 Ash St., Lewiston, Me.

N. B.—The Bath Rooms connected with this
Laundry are second to none in the State, being
large and airy, heated by steam, hot and cold
water, and furnished in first-class shape in
every respect.

Prices for Baths: 25 cents each, or 5 tickets
for \$1.00.

FINE PRINTING. LOW PRICES.

PRINTING


OF ALL KINDS EXECUTED AT THE

Journal Job Office,

LEWISTON, MAINE.

We also make a specialty of

First-Class Book and College Printing

 All orders addressed to the

PUBLISHERS OF JOURNAL,

Lewiston, Maine.

1867.

ESTABLISHED

1867.

R. DAGGETT,

**CLOTHING CLEANSED, DYED,
PRESSED AND REPAIRED.**

Kid Gloves Cleansed and Dyed.

**No. 16 Ash St., - - - Lewiston Me.,
UNDER CLARK'S DRUG STORE.**


THE LARGEST STOCK OF CHOICE

Flour, Groceries, Provisions, &c.,

In the City, can be found with

NEALEY & MILLER,

Cor. Main and Bates Sts., Lewiston.

 Bottom Prices always guaranteed.

—BUY YOUR—
**DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, AND
 TOILET ARTICLES.**

Such as Hair, Tooth, Nail, and Flesh Brushes,
 Choice Perfumes, Soaps, &c., of

W. H. TEAGUE, Registered Druggist,
 No. 28 Lisbon Street.

Ice Cold Soda with Pure Fruit Syrups and Cream.
 Physicians' Prescriptions a specialty. Imported
 and Domestic Cigars.

E. H. GERRISH,
APOTHECARY.

145 Lisbon St., cor. Ash, **LEWISTON, ME.**

Prescriptions promptly and accurately prepared.
 Full line of Chemicals, Drugs, Perfumes, Toilet
 Articles, &c., at Reasonable Prices.

H. O. CUTLER,
CUSTOM TAILOR,

—AND DEALER IN—

FINE WOOLENS,

No. 91 Lisbon Street, Lewiston, Me.

DANIEL ALLEN & CO.,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

FURNITURE, COFFINS,

CASKETS, ROBES, ETC.

Also, CARPETINGS IN ALL GRADES.

225 Lisbon St., Opp. P. O., Lewiston, Me.

WHITE & AMES,

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Flour of All Grades. Canned Goods a specialty.
 Goods delivered without extra charge
 in all parts of the city.

187 Main Street, - Lewiston, Maine.

Fred H. White,

—FASHIONABLE—

TAILOR AND DRAPER,

No. 22 Lisbon Street.

Graduation Suits a Specialty.

GLOVER'S ORCHESTRA,

AUBURN, MAINE.

Music furnished for Concerts, Entertain-
 ments, and all occasions where Orchestra
 music is needed, at reasonable prices.

GEORGE H. GLOVER.

PRIEST BROTHERS,

DEALERS IN

Fresh, Salt, & Smoked Fish.

ALSO, CLAMS  AND OYSTERS

in their season.

Canned Goods. Goods delivered free of charge.

254 Main Street, - Lewiston, Maine.



We are Introducing
 A new Sewing Machine
 which has peculiar
 Merit: Desiring to
 say more about it
 than space will here
 permit, we request
 your address if you
 are at all interested.

Liberal terms to dealers
 & protection in territory
 The Estey Sewing
 Machine.

FACTORY
 VT
 BRATTLEBORO

The Bates Student.

**McINTIRE & DRESSER,
HAIR DRESSERS,**

No 60 Lisbon Street.

Best Razors Honed.

**COOPER & CROCKETT,
DEALERS OF
FLOUR, GROCERIES,**

Fruit and Confectionery,
Cor. Main and Park Sts., - Lewiston, Me.

NEW  **Singer** Sewing Machine, Only \$17. Including a full set of extra Attachments, needles, and an unusual amount of 12 pieces with each. Guaranteed Perfect. Warranted 5 years. Handsome and Durable. Don't say \$10 or \$20 for machines no better. We will send them anywhere on 15 days trial for 60 cents. Circulars and full particulars sent free. **Wm. A. Bates & Co.,** 115 North 6th St., PHILA., PA. Est. 1837.

LEVI P. YORK,

DEALER IN

New and Second-Hand Furniture!

Looking Glasses, Cutlery, Tin and Wooden Ware, Crockery and China Ware,

Also, a good assortment of Household Goods, Cook and Parlor Stoves, &c.

213 Lisbon St., opp. College Block, Lewiston, Me.

Troy Laundry

All kinds of Laundry Work done at short notice and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

JUDKINS & HASKELL,

Proprietors.

No. 12 Ash St., Lewiston, Me.

N. B.—The Bath Rooms connected with this Laundry are second to none in the State, being large and airy, heated by steam, hot and cold water, and furnished in first-class shape in every respect.

Prices for Baths: 25 cents each, or 5 tickets for \$1.00.

FINE PRINTING. LOW PRICES.

PRINTING

OF ALL KINDS EXECUTED AT THE

Journal Job Office,

LEWISTON, MAINE.

We also make a specialty of

First-Class Book and College Printing

All orders addressed to the

PUBLISHERS OF JOURNAL,

Lewiston, Maine.

1867.

ESTABLISHED

1867.

R. DAGGETT,

**CLOTHING CLEANSED, DYED,
PRESSED AND REPAIRED.**

Kid Gloves Cleansed and Dyed.

No. 16 Ash St., - - - Lewiston Me.,

UNDER CLARK'S DRUG STORE.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF CHOICE

Flour, Groceries, Provisions, &c.,

In the City, can be found with

NEALEY & MILLER,

Cor. Main and Bates Sts., Lewiston.

Bottom Prices always guaranteed.

—BUY YOUR—
**DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, AND
 TOILET ARTICLES,**

Such as Hair, Tooth, Nail, and Flesh Brushes,
 Choice Perfumes, Soaps, &c., of

W. H. TEAGUE, Registered Druggist,
 No. 28 Lisbon Street.

Ice Cold Soda with Pure Fruit Syrups and Cream.
 Physicians' Prescriptions a specialty. Imported
 and Domestic Cigars.

E. H. GERRISH,
APOTHECARY.

145 Lisbon St., cor. Ash, LEWISTON, ME.

Prescriptions promptly and accurately prepared.
 Full line of Chemicals, Drugs, Perfumes, Toilet
 Articles, &c., at Reasonable Prices.

H. O. CUTLER,
CUSTOM TAILOR,

—AND DEALER IN—

FINE WOOLENS,

No. 91 Lisbon Street, Lewiston, Me.

DANIEL ALLEN & CO.,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

FURNITURE, COFFINS,

CASKETS, ROBES, ETC.

Also, CARPETINGS IN ALL GRADES.

225 Lisbon St., Opp. P. O., Lewiston, Me.

WHITE & AMES,

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Flour of All Grades. Canned Goods a specialty.
 Goods delivered without extra charge
 in all parts of the city.

187 Main Street, - Lewiston, Maine.

Fred H. White,

—FASHIONABLE—

TAILOR AND DRAPER,

No. 22 Lisbon Street.

Graduation Suits a Specialty.

GLOVER'S ORCHESTRA,

AUBURN, MAINE.

Music furnished for Concerts, Entertain-
 ments, and all occasions where Orchestra
 music is needed, at reasonable prices.

GEORGE H. GLOVER.

PRIEST BROTHERS,

DEALERS IN

Fresh, Salt, & Smoked Fish.

ALSO, CLAMS  AND OYSTERS

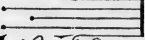
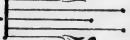
in their season.

Canned Goods. Goods delivered free of charge.

254 Main Street, - Lewiston, Maine.



We are Introducing
 A new Sewing Machine
 which has peculiar
 Merit: Desiring to
 say more about it
 than space will here
 permit, we request
 your address if you
 are at all interested.

 
 Liberal terms to dealer
 & protection in territory
 The Estey Sewing
 Machine.

FACTORY
 VT
 BRATTLEBORO

TEMPLE & CO.,
 Clothiers, Hatters, and Furnishers,
 LEWISTON, MAINE.

ABOVE ALL COMPETITORS

THE
LIGHT RUNNING
NEW HOME

STRONG **SWIFT**

SIMPLE



SILENT

SEWING MACHINE

PERFECT IN EVERY PARTICULAR
HAS MORE IMPROVEMENTS THAN ALL
OTHER SEWING MACHINES COMBINED

NEW HOME
SEWING MACHINE CO.

30 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK

CHICAGO, ILL.
ORANGE, MASS.
AND ATLANTA, GA.

FOR SALE BY

SULLIVAN & HILDRETH, Lewiston.

J. M. FERNALD,
Bookseller.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND BOOKS,

On nearly every subject, at Low Prices.

Blank Books, Stationery, Newspapers and Magazines, Albums, &c. Old Books Bought, Sold, and Exchanged. Second-Hand School and College Text-Books a Specialty.

THE BLUE BOOKSTORE

120 Lisbon St., Lewiston.

GREAT BARGAINS IN
STUDENTS' FURNITURE

Large Stock of all kinds of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

Both New and Second-Hand. Call and Examine for yourself.

S. RECORD, Lower Main St.

W. W. Ellis
Stationer.

AND DEALER IN

BLANK BOOKS,
ALBUMS, AND
ART NOVELTIES.

College Stationery a Specialty

No. 2 Frye Block,
LEWISTON, - MAINE.

FINE GOODS.

LOW PRICES.

VOLUME XIII.

NUMBER 6.

THE

BATES STUDENT.

Animo et Labore.

✦ Commencement ✦ Number. ✦

⇒ ✦ JUNE, 1883. ✦ ⇐

Published by the Class of '86,

BATES COLLEGE.

CENTRAL DRUG STORE,

Corner Lisbon and Main Sts., Lewiston, Me.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, FINE TOILET SOAPS,
BRUSHES, COMBS, ETC.

Perfumery and Fancy Toilet Articles in great variety. Physicians' Prescriptions accurately compounded.

FOR FINE PHOTOGRAPHS

— GO TO —

CURTIS & ROSS', Corner Lisbon and Ash Streets.

Only Instantaneous Plates used. Reduction Made to Class Work.

C. W. CURTIS.

H. C. ROSS.

CLOTHING!

The Largest Stock and Best Assortment of

CLOTHING!!

—* CLOTHING *—

In Lewiston, is to be found at

BICKNELL & NEAL'S, 86 Lisbon Street, corner Ash.

Also one of the Largest and Best Stocks of Hats, Caps, Trunks, Umbrellas, and Gents' Furnishing Goods. We manufacture large quantities of our own goods, thus enabling us to offer a First-Class Article for Less Money than any other firm in the city. And we guarantee in every case the Latest Styles and Best of Fits. — Graduating Suits a specialty.

BICKNELL & NEAL, 86 Lisbon Street, Lewiston.

BOSTON STORE,
OSWALD & ARMSTRONG,
97 and 99 Lisbon Street,
LEWISTON, - - - MAINE.

The most complete Dry and Fancy Goods Establishment in the State. In our mammoth Stock can be found

Black and Colored Silks and Velvets, all the latest novelties in Wool Dress Goods, Cloaks and Cloakings, Shawls, Jerseys, Ribbons, Laces, Made-up Lace Goods, Buttons, Dress Trimmings of all kinds, Gloves,

Kid Gloves, Hosiery, Ladies' and Children's Under-Wear, Corsets of all kinds, Table Linen,

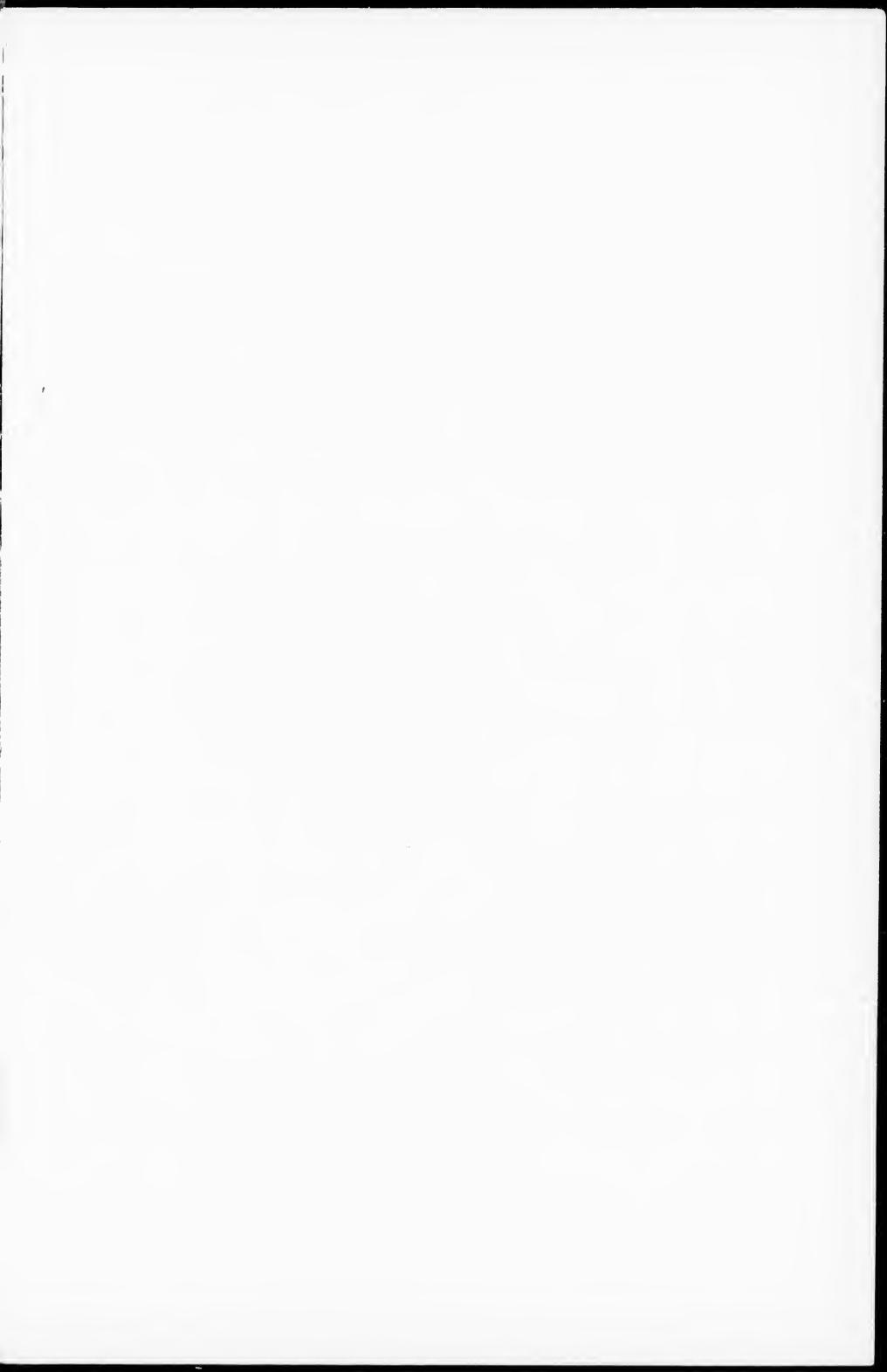
Sheetings, Shirtings, Blankets,

Flannels, etc., etc.

Purchasers can always find REAL BARGAINS in every department of our establishment

STRICTLY ONE PRICE.

OSWALD & ARMSTRONG,
97 and 99 Lisbon Street, - - - LEWISTON, MAINE.



08-25-1917

Received of Mr. J. H. ...
the sum of ...
for ...
J. H. ...

...
...

...

...

THE

BATES STUDENT.

VOL. XIII.

JUNE, 1885.

No. 6.

Bates Student.

A MAGAZINE PUBLISHED EVERY MONTH DURING THE
COLLEGIATE YEAR BY THE

CLASS OF '86, BATES COLLEGE.

EDITORIAL BOARD.

W. H. HARTSHORN, E. A. MERRILL,
E. D. VARNEY, A. E. BLANCHARD,
A. E. VERRILL, CHARLES HADLEY.
J. H. WILLIAMSON, Business Manager.
J. W. GOFF, . . Assistant Manager.

TERMS.—\$1.00 per year in advance; single copies
10 cents.

Any subscriber not receiving the STUDENT regu-
larly will please notify the Business Manager.

Contributions and correspondence are respect-
fully solicited. Any information regarding the
Album will be gladly received.

Matter for publication should be addressed to the
"Editors of the BATES STUDENT," business letters
to J. H. WILLIAMSON, Lewiston, Maine.

[Entered as Second Class Mail Matter at Lewiston
Post Office.]

CONTENTS.

VOL. XIII., No. 6.—JUNE, 1885.

EDITORIAL.....	129
LITERARY:	
The Song of the Soul.....	133
The Influence of Poetry in Education.....	133
Pictures.....	135
The Live Scholar.....	135
If We Could Know.....	136
President Cheney's Baccalaureate.....	137
COMMUNICATIONS.....	142
LOCALS.....	145
COMMENCEMENT NOTES.....	148
PERSONALS.....	152
EXCHANGES.....	155
AMONG THE POETS.....	155
COLLEGE PRESS OPINIONS.....	156
COLLEGE WORLD.....	156
CLIPPINGS.....	158

EDITORIAL.

THERE is evidently an evil tend-
ency prevailing to quite an extent
among the students, the progress of
which must be opposed. We refer to
the spirit of laxity and indifference,
which we have seen so generally ex-
hibited during the past year. We
have seen this spirit especially mani-
fested in the course which has been
taken in reference to Field-Day sports.

In our last issue, we expressed the
hope that Field Day would be even
more interesting this year than usual.
Appearances warranted such an asser-
tion. But something seemed to
dampen the ardor of the boys, and
consequently Field Day was not ob-
served at all. Now the observance of
Field Day is too good a custom to be
neglected. It is universal and bene-
ficial in all its tendencies. This same
spirit seems to pervade somewhat the
interest in base-ball matters. At any
rate we know that base-ball does not
receive that hearty support which is so
essential to success. To this partly
must be attributed our failure on the
ball field this year.

This same indifferent spirit has been
the primary cause of the decline of
our literary societies. They have

fallen from active organizations to mere names. Their influence in the past has been very beneficial, and the opportunities for work which they afford are more necessary than any of the regular studies of our course. This spring, an effort has been made to secure the introduction of a secret society into our college, but the students have not shown that unanimity of purpose necessary for its successful accomplishment.

The evil effects of these tendencies are apparent, and it is the duty of each of us to do all in his power to avoid them. In whatever is undertaken, each one must feel a personal responsibility, and remember that upon him devolves the duty of securing its accomplishment. With the awakening of such a spirit, we believe our student-life will exhibit more vitality, and that we shall see an increase of interest in base-ball, and more vigorous society work.

Nothing so plainly marks the cultured man as pronunciation. A man may be learned in a particular direction, and yet in some branches of knowledge be deficient. That may be excusable, for it would be impossible for one man to be encyclopedic; but there are a few points of culture which form a part of a true education, notwithstanding that they are almost wholly ignored by many learned men. Among these are voice culture, or the avoidance of peculiar tones, twangs, and inflections; the every-day use of good, grammatical language; and, quite as important, care in pronuncia-

tion. Of these, it is the last, perhaps, that educated men are generally most careless about. As a proof of this, let us call to mind a few examples:

Some educated persons are sure to say of-ten and ev-un, while every dictionary gives of-fn and e-vn; we hear the words resource' and ally' called re'source and a'l-ly; isolate is called īsolate, by no less eminent a person than an ex-president of Harvard College; less excusable is it for an educated man to pronounce none with a long o, italics, civilization, or organization with a long i—blunders for which there is not a shadow of authority; again, some say 'leven, mulpieation, and neural-er-gy, through carelessness, solely. This list might easily be lengthened to several columns, but the examples given serve to emphasize the fact, that many educated persons are too careless or too indolent to be correct.

If the mispronunciation of a certain word is wide-spread, it seems to us that the evil is all the greater, unless it be enough so as to establish that pronunciation by usage. For the student is then in doubt whether to follow the dictionaries, or persons who ought to be almost as good authority. The writer is forcibly reminded of this in the case of the words direct, directly, and direction. He has often heard them pronounced with long i by preachers, lecturers, lawyers, and professors, and has searched many dictionaries in vain for any authority for such a pronunciation.

The student of history can easily see that it is by such carelessness that

nearly all the corruptions have crept into our language. A responsibility therefore, is laid upon every educated man, a duty which he should not forget—that of keeping pure his mother tongue.

That which is properly a local, lengthened out at both ends and styled an editorial, is scarcely pleasant for writer or reader,—still less so when it savors of fault-finding or “suggestion.” But whenever reform in any respect has seemed to us necessary in our college, we have held it our duty to urge this in the columns of the *STUDENT*. And, indeed, the present writing may be the more excusable, if it be true that the evil to which we refer is not purely local, but widely prevalent throughout the colleges, viz., the very poor ventilation of class-rooms. But whatever may be the extent of the evil, it is one that we feel cries out for speedy correction at Bates, and as such we earnestly press it upon the notice of our college government.

Three hours, the time regularly passed each day in the recitation-room, is indeed not a large portion of the twenty-four, but it is sufficiently long, when continued for several years, to transfer the germs of disease from the vitiated atmosphere into the system.

It may seem out of season to present such a matter, when doors and windows may be thrown wide open, and air that contains its normal amount of oxygen may have constant circulation. But this may be done with impunity during only a small part of the collegiate year. Indeed, for the

greater portion of the year, the injury attending the opening of these—our present only method of ventilation—would certainly overbalance the derived benefit. For draughts of cold air, while not less certain, are speedier in their detriment than an impure atmosphere.

It were much better than at present, if care were only taken to have the air in the rooms pure, when the classes enter them, but the doors are more often closed than left open, after the morning recitation, and day after day have we passed into the rooms to experience a feeling akin to suffocation, from an atmosphere heavily laden with carbonic acid. It enervates even for the hour, and renders the mind far less grasping and acute, than it might be with a better supply of oxygen. May not such measures be taken before the cool days of another year come again, as shall ensure an abundance of the life-bestowing element? Certainly this should claim the attention of all who recognize a healthy body as essential to the best intellectual progress.

Sometimes students are apt to neglect the common philanthropies and small courtesies of college life, because they are either wholly absorbed in the regular work, or buried in selfishness.

Nothing has a better influence over a young man than the habit of looking beyond himself, to study the ways and needs of others—the trifles and little things that are commonly made light of, or entirely overlooked. And any-

thing that keeps him from establishing this habit is not as it should be, and ought to be remedied.

While the different studies in the course should be completely mastered, there is time for every student to begin to form a habit which, if constantly adhered to, will cause him to reap the golden fruit of true success, the habit of kind and sympathetic action, the habit that brings every one into right relations, and proves every one to be the true friend of humanity.

When a young man in college forgets everything but books, he loses the most valuable lessons of his life, lessons that pure and healthy college associations alone can teach. In colleges nearly all societies and associations must be supported by students. Many of these associations are for the good of the institution, and ought to interest every one connected with it. Some of them are supported by student charity, as Field Day and Base-Ball Associations.

Now when a member of college, a young man enjoying the highest and best privileges this educational land affords, allows himself to betray such "significant" littleness, as to refuse to cast in his mite,—and thus do his part in supporting the various associations, the exercises of which he enjoys,—he demonstrates to his college companions, who wish to be his friends, that giant selfishness controls the intellectual faculties of his mind. We believe the germ of generosity is possessed by all, and we hope that every one will not forget to develop—in some degree—this germ, while in college.

One of the most common and serious misfortunes peculiar to students is weakness of the eyes; but if we consider the carelessness of the majority of students regarding this subject we can readily see the cause of the complaint.

Although the student's work is essentially a task of the eyes, yet by strictly observing a few simple rules in the manner of reading one may easily favor them. A large part of near-sightedness is due to the very common practice of reading while lying down, although every one knows well its bad results. Reading without a light after sunset and facing a bright light are faults too evident to deserve mention, yet how many there are who become so interested in their work that they continue to strain their eyes until far beyond the right time for study. We do not need to be cautioned against startling and extraordinary accidents since we are usually guarded against them, but in our carelessness we often fail to attach due importance to seemingly trivial affairs. It is by slow but gradual degrees that the eyes, if not properly tended, lose their keen sight. Many a student has found in the midst of his course that, as a result of his own negligence, he is doomed to behold the beauty of this world reflected through the medium of a pair of glasses. With only a common degree of care the majority of students might graduate from college with even stronger eyes than they possessed at the beginning of the course.

◆◆◆

The most difficult duty to practice is thorough truthfulness.

LITERARY.**THE SONG OF THE SOUL.**

By W. P. F., '81.

When the wind was out on the sea alone,
 The sky was dark, but the white waves shone,
 A voice in the tumult arose and cried
 To my soul, and my soul replied:

"I am stronger than land or sea,
 The world and the stars were made for me,
 The sea that tosses its storm-vexed breast
 But foams and tosses that I may rest.

"I am older than wind or tide,
 I stood in the dark by the great God's side
 Ere the suns and moons by his hand were
 wrought,
 I shall still be young when these are naught."

The voice in the tempest died at last,
 And cloud and cloud-rocks drifted past
 Down the long white waste of turbulent sea,
 But the voice in my soul sings eternally.

**THE INFLUENCE OF POETRY
IN EDUCATION.**

By A. S. T., '86.

OF all the words of human language this word poetry is, perhaps, the most suggestive and the hardest to define. And yet a good definition of this much-defined word, or rather a clear statement of the generally accepted ideas involved in it, will go far towards establishing the proposition that I bring forward: that the study of poetry exerts an influence indispensable in any system of education that aims at the highest and broadest and most harmonious development of that wonderful combination of mysteries known as man.

The poet, using that word in its highest significance, is a favored child of Nature, who not only discerns an unusual amount of the beauty and

mystery that enfold us, but who is also endowed with the power to give a lofty expression to the exalted thoughts and feelings which the unveiled beauties inspire.

Poetry, then, from what has been said of the poet, may be defined as the impassioned expression of heaven-born thought and feeling. It is emotion clothed in the dress of tropical language—language that charms the ear with its melody and rhythm, that captivates the fancy with its glowing word paintings, and enwraps the soul with the loftiness of its conceptions.

Poetry does not indeed confine itself to expression in verse, for if it be, as has been intimated, the highest, most impassioned thought expressed in a perfectly melodious flow of language, then there is much that is not embodied in verse that may yet be ranked as the highest poetry. Some of Longfellow's sweetest poetry is to be found in the unrhymed yet musical flow of the emotion-awakening language of "Hyperion."

Poetry then, in its broadest sense, must be sought not in form but in spirit.

Popularly speaking, however, we may say that it is embodied in rhythmical form; and with this popular meaning in mind I claim for poetry an important rank among the studies of every system of liberal education.

Poetry, then, needs to be considered in respect both to spirit and to form, to thought and dress. Both of these are important and need attention, while we try to estimate the influence of this study in education.

Poetry confines itself to no particular class of ideas or line of truths, but ranges in freedom over every field of human thought, and through every avenue of human emotion. Not a feeling of pain, not a thrill of joy, not an emotion of the soul, to which poetry has not given a divinely inspired expression. Happiness and regret, hope and despair, love and anger, with all the attendant shades of feeling that float across the bosom of the soul, are mirrored in the silvery flow of the poet's song. But poetry is not confined to the subjective. It gives itself equally to the objective, and to the objective as the inspirer of the subjective. Poetry aims to paint the beauty that lies behind and above the material. It endeavors to unfold the majesty that surrounds us. It tries to catch the harmony and melody that lie beneath the seeming discord. The poet is he who takes the broadest survey of things and events. He views Nature with the eye of a lover—seeing the beauty and overlooking the defects. In his gaze upon the landscape's varied charms, he looks not upon the deformities near at hand, but, taking a broader view, he dwells upon the harmoniously-blended colors and beautiful proportions of Nature as a whole. He looks out upon the distant, slumbering landscape, upon the hills with their changing lights and shadows, and upon the far-off mountains in their robes of purple and wreaths of mist. And of current events, he takes an equally comprehensive view. He looks at the progress of the ages, and he sees that through them "one eternal

purpose runs." He is not overcome by the injustice and cruelty and sorrow that he sees in the world about him, for he reads, with his deeper insight into historic events, the workings of a power that will overcome all injustice, that will right all wrongs, and wipe away all tears. Thus the poet becomes the highest interpreter of that Infinite Mystery—the soul of all that is. Briefly, poetry is the "natural ally of all truth." It is equally at home in the fields of science and history, of philosophy and religion. Hence its value in education.

But we should not forget to mention the value to be derived from studying the language of poetry. The vehicle in which thought is conveyed rivals in importance the thought itself. He who impresses with thought is he who pleases in expression. Language at its best is but the imperfect expression of ideas. The best part of thought and emotion is lost in the attempt to bring it within the province of language. Who that has ever been aroused by glimpses of great truths, or stirred by great emotions, has not felt how beggarly, how almost powerless was human speech to give expression to what the soul vainly strives to utter. Poetry offers a study of the most exalted ideas and emotions, expressed in the most exalted form. Its language is bold, brilliant, sparkling, musical. It is the soul's sublimest utterance of soulful emotions; and he who would cultivate the art of expression, must study it in its sublimest and most beautiful forms,—in short,

he must study the poets and make them his masters.

PICTURES.

By A. C. T., '88.

In each human heart, hid from mortal vision,
There's a chamber hung roundabout with pictures,

Some of them all bright, with a light Elysian,—
Memory's pictures.

Some that bring remorse,—Memory's warning
mission,

These we fain would turn to the wall forever,
Wishing they would fade, past our recognition,
—

Warning pictures.

Some we look upon with a tearful sadness;
But 'tis sacred grief, we would not forget them,
For they speak of days, full of joy and glad-
ness,—

Sacred pictures.

Faces we have loved, and of those that love us,
Drawn by Memory's hand, by her pencil
painted,

Seem like angels bright, bending low above us,—
Cherished pictures.

Who has not withdrawn, leaving care behind
him,

Holding with the past, still and sweet com-
munion,

Living it again, letting Memory bind him,—
By her pictures.

THE LIVE SCHOLAR.

By G. E. P., '86.

WHATEVER of good, whatever of use, whatever of stability there is, is designed for him who will perceive it and avail himself of its help. Therefore, to discern the force and intensity of existence, to apply ways and means of solving problems of practical bearing, to use energy and self-reliance in continual progress, to conform in life to the strictest and highest

morality, is the office, the duty, and the pleasure of the live scholar.

The survival of the fittest is the involuntary action of the dualism that biseects nature. To disregard the law of gravitation is folly; to disobey the laws of nature shortens life; to break the laws of society has its penalties; to deny the existence of good because we see much evil is pessimistic. Everything has its opposite; sun and moon, solid and fluid, positive and negative, courage and cowardice, love and hate. Thus, little by little, day by day, is one great entity evolved, so that if a single act of conscious wrong is committed, the whole tone of moral character is vitiated. Is a man wanting in moral courage? His deeds and words evince it; in each inflection and tone of voice, in every look, in every gesture, in walk, eyes, mouth, and carriage are written, as with a pen of iron, his thoughts, his motives, his intentions, his designs, his purposes. There is nothing hid that shall not be made manifest; nothing secret that shall not be made known. The great soul will shine forth through its deeds.

Therefore, the scholar of to-day is free and independent in action.

What steam is to the engine, courage is to life. Well did the luminous-eyed goddess Athene say to the brave Ulysses: "A courageous man is better in all his deeds." To undertake a bold and arduous work requires courage; to carry it through, persistence. Courage is the pre-requisite. Courage is not bravery and not valor; it is that high and indomitable spirit which surmounts all obstacles and

crushes all opposition. "Better like Hector on the field to die, than like a perfumed Paris turn and fly." Things harder and more difficult, ever increasing in weight and measure, circumscribed by neither opinion nor judgment, courage attempts with the surety of success. "Believe you can do a thing and you can," contains more of truth than the critical and the captious will admit.

Courage inspires self-sacrifice and self-surrender. The scholar's life is not one of ease and luxury. Frugality and temperance mark his course. "To scorn delights and live laborious days is his commission." Firm to endure, ready to encourage and to assist, by the living example of self-denial and rectitude, he shadows forth the nobility and grandeur of soul.

The feelings, the thoughts, the reason, the intelligence of all men bear witness that thoroughness in every department is respected; that to be completely alive to the needs and requirements of the present condition is the sure foundation of manhood. Ingenuity in devising methods, skill in executing them, and unfailing knowledge in comprehending the whole, is the beginning of utility. Concentration, steadiness, and moderation lead to permanence. In the scales of Time solidity only is counted of value. Sooner or later worth rises and show collapses in its own littleness. Brass is not gold. In the furnace fire of observation, in the white heat of truth the dross is purged away, and only what partakes of the Divine remains. Compare these lines of Whittier:

"Better to stem with heart and hand
The roaring tide of life,
Than lie unmindful on its flowery strand
Of God's occasions drifting by.
Better with naked nerve to bear
The needles of this goading air,
Than in the lap of sensual ease
Forego the godlike power to do,
The godlike aim to know."

Therefore, the true scholar is to emphasize the importance and the validity of character. Beauty and truth are his aids. Through the light of the years that bring experience and wisdom, courage and calmness, the beatific sisters of justice shine forth as the stars in heaven. Before him time and space disclose their rarest treasures. The vision of the days fleets by him. Wild harmonies, the music of sky and stars, the gentle zephyr, and the waving deeps of ocean throw around him the veil of enchantment. Life is clothed with the beauteous imagery of thought.

IF WE COULD KNOW.

By C. W. M., '77.

Dear friend of mine, if we could know
Which one of us the first would go,—
Would leave behind this earthly strand,
And journey to the better land!

If it were you who first must go
Leaving my heart to mourn you so!
Could I one moment lose from view
Your loving face, so good and true?

If it were I must leave behind
All earthly ties that hold and bind!
Would you more often love express
With earnest words of tenderness?

Beyond to-day that we should know
It is not best,—God wills it so;
But whether it be you or me
Who first must cross that unknown sea,

God grant the time but short shall be
That separates you, dear, from me,—
Between the parting on this side,
And the sweet meeting 'cross the tide.

PRESIDENT CHENEY'S BACCA-
LAUREATE.

Sunday A.M., June 21, 1885.

Lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven.

Matt. vi. : 20.

THERE must be a heaven. Cicero's soul cried out for immortality. Paul was of all men most miserable, if in this life only he had hope. In conversing with William Lloyd Garrison, a few months before his death, I asked him if he was troubled by the questions raised by certain modern scientists, touching a future life. He said he was not. I asked him if he doubted the immortality of the soul. He answered no; and spoke on, expressing to me his strong faith in a blessed and never-ending existence on the other side of the grave. Again I asked him how death seemed to him, and his quick reply was: "The nearer I get to it, the less there is of it."

But as yesterday the solution of the question of human life was with some scientists development without God. To-day it is with them development with God—a difference as wide as infinity itself. An evolutionist has recently thus spoken: "It seems to me both scientific and logical to hold fast to the conclusion that this progression, of which we are a part, means some grand outcome, which shall justify it all." I am glad of this announcement. It is an admission that settles the question between Atheism and Deism. We may call our progression what we will,—a "grand outcome," or what the Bible calls it, "eternal life,"—there need be no quar-

rel over the use of terms. Yes, there must be a heaven.

I know death is before us all. It is, as we say, a river to be crossed; and the question is, shall we be able to go down one shore, through the deep waters, and up the shore on the other side. I believe we shall be able. It is as we say, a valley to be walked through, and the question is shall we be able, from the places where we are now standing, to descend into the shadowy lowlands before us, safely tread them, and reach the opposite heights? I believe we shall be able. "Why is it judged incredible with you if God doth raise the dead." "There shall be a resurrection both of the just and unjust." "For as the Father hath life in himself, even so gave he to the Son also to have life in himself. Marvel not at this, for the hour cometh in which all that are in the tombs shall hear his voice, and shall come forth; they that have done good unto the resurrection of life; and they that have done ill unto the resurrection of judgment."

How we are to come into possession of this heaven is with us the all-important question. Our own choices set aside, it cannot come to us through any divine decree of salvation to ourselves and damnation to others. This would make God a monster. Nor, though of grace it be, are we sure of it without effort on our part. Then would the text be without meaning. After all that has been done for us by the Father, by the Son, by the Spirit, by angels, and by men, heaven must be gained, if gained at all, by

something done for ourselves, by ourselves. Lay up for *yourselves* treasures in heaven.

Just fifty years ago I left New Hampton Institution to enter college. Martha Hazeltine was lady principal. She was a great woman intellectually. She was a humble Christian. And it is saying nothing against the gentlemen teachers to say that hers was the *lasting* influence for good, not only upon the young women but upon the young men of that school. This woman has been dead many years; and yet I hear her saying, "If there were but one thing I were permitted to enjoin upon you, as a last legacy of an affectionate teacher, it should be that you make the law of Christ absolute and ultimate over all your resources, and in all the details of life." In other words, this woman would say—and loving her memory, I choose, my friends, to let her tell you how to lay up treasures in heaven, rather than tell you myself—this woman would say that keeping the law of Christ is the way to lay up treasures in heaven.

In the few words I speak on this occasion, I speak for the special ear of those who are now going out of our schools of learning to take upon themselves new responsibilities and duties. They are young. They do not see life as we who are older see it. They cannot see it as we see it, and perhaps it is better on the whole that they cannot. But it is the duty of us who are older to give them good advice, and it is their duty to receive this advice in the spirit in which it is given.

To lay up treasures in heaven is to

get to heaven. That is, if heaven be a place—either this earth made new or some other planet—to lay up treasures in that "holy, happy place," whatever or wherever it may be, is to get there. Or if heaven be simply a holy and happy condition of the soul, to be enjoyed anywhere in the realms of space, then to lay up treasures in heaven is to come into possession of this enjoyment. Two things may here be said: One is, that it is of small consequence where we may enjoy the blessing of holiness and happiness, provided we enjoy it. The other is, that whichever of the two ideas of heaven spoken of we adopt, it is ours to be partakers of the blessing of it in this life; and so the sooner we receive the enjoyment of this blessing, the more there will be for us to enjoy.

Christ's word is law. It is love, and yet it is *law*. Under the new, as well as under the old dispensation, we are *commanded* to do some things, and not to do others. The text is law. Lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven. The context is law. Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth.

It cannot be meant by this prohibition that it is wrong to earn money, or make money, or use money, or hold money. For it is a law of that religion which Christ founded that we must work. Now if we render obedience to this law, we must necessarily earn something—and that which we earn we ought to possess. It is ours by the highest right. If we are diligent in business, whether working with our hands or with our brains, we shall, in larger or smaller sums, accumulate property.

Certainly we need money, and having it we must spend it. Money is but our labor—that which we part with in exchange for the food we eat, the clothes we wear, the homes we live in, the books we read, and the other things necessary to satisfy the proper demands of our bodies and our souls.

It is true there is danger in holding money. There is danger in being rich. Yes, and there is danger also in being poor. Every condition and calling in life has its temptations. There are special promises for the poor; and yet poverty in and of itself does not entitle one to salvation. Salvation is not a question of dollars and cents. We are not to be rich in heaven because we may have been poor on earth.

The Bible tells us of one who desired neither poverty nor riches—not riches, lest he should be full, deny God, and say who is the Lord?—not poverty, lest he should steal and take the name of God in vain.

Medicine is a high calling. Physicians are privileged persons. They are part of our families. We commit to them our secrets. We welcome them to our bedsides. And yet in instances not a few, dishonor has been brought upon this profession by members of it.

The law is a high calling, but not all lawyers are laying up treasures in heaven!

The Christian ministry is a high and holy calling. But there have been ministers who have been but hirelings. There may be such now.

Rich men, like all other men, have their temptations. They may have

more than some other men. They may have less. It is hard for rich men to enter into the kingdom of God. But with God all things are possible.

Saint James speaks of the rich men of his day in this wise: "Go to now ye rich men, weep and howl for your miseries that shall come upon you. Your riches are corrupted, and your garments are moth eaten. Your gold and silver is rusted, and the rust of them shall be a witness against you, and shall eat your flesh as it were fire. You have heaped treasure together for the last days. Behold the hire of those who have reaped down your fields which is of you kept back by fraud crieth, and the cries of them who have reaped have entered into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth. Ye have lived in pleasure on the earth and been wanton. Ye have nourished your hearts as in a day of slaughter. Ye have condemned and killed the just and he doth not resist you."

This is a terrible record of fraud and lust, and murder. But these crimes do not necessarily grow out of the possession of an abundance of the good things of this life. They come from trusting in riches, abusing riches, loving riches, and taking wrong measures to secure them. This was the sin of rich men two thousand years ago. This is the sin of many rich men of this age.

But this sin need not be. Our divine Lord himself was rich, and yet for our sakes he became poor—so poor that though the foxes had holes, and the birds of the air nests, yet he had not where to lay his head.

We owe it largely to rich men that the world is as good as it is. It is the rich men who give us millions of dollars with which to found our colleges. It is the rich men who endow professorships in these colleges, provide for them libraries, build for them observatories, and supply many of their other wants. It is the rich men who make our blind to see, our deaf to hear, our dumb to speak, our lame to walk, our sick whole, by preparing asylums for them. Not that rich men do all that is done to bless the world in this direction. But they are doing so much that, without their efforts, the world would be much more wicked than it is. How soon this earth would be like heaven if all men—men of large means and men of smaller means—would make that disposition of their property which God desires they should make of it, and which many are making of it.

Treasure in heaven is not a creed, a dogma, an opinion, a sentiment, an enthusiasm, a profession, a sacrament, a prayer, an exhortation, or a song. But it is believing in God, being born of the spirit of God, loving God, loving man, whether he be friend or enemy, and using this world which God in love gives us as not abusing it. In a word, it is as I have already said—quoting the words of the noble woman, whose name I have once spoken—it is keeping the law of Christ. This is the teaching I received in early life. And how dearly I love those who thus taught me, the dead and the living, I have not the words to tell—and this is the teaching I desire to leave for others.

Thus taught, and receiving into honest hearts that which they are taught, the rich man may rejoice in that he is made poor, the poor man in that he is made rich, and all men that one is their Master even Christ, and all they are brethren.

There is one man upon whom the eyes of the world are now fastened. It is something to see such a man, and I have seen him. It is something to hear such a man, and I have heard him by the hour upon the floor of the House of Commons. Mr. John Adams-Acton has carved, in Carrara marble, a statue of this man, in his robes as Chancellor of the Exchequer; but the sculptor is not born, who will be worthy to carve a statue of Gladstone, in his robes as Premier of England and peacemaker of the world.

What is the secret of the power of this man, do you ask, my friends? For though parties may change, such a man is always in power. He is always the world's example. What is the secret of his power? It is that by keeping the law of Christ, he is seeking to lay up treasures in heaven.

In walking over the field of Waterloo, I not only thought of Napoleon, Blucher, and the Duke of Wellington, but of Victor Hugo. And I speak of him here because of his dying testimony, which we have just read. Faith in God, ten thousand dollars given to the poor, and two hundred thousand dollars given to found an insane asylum is that testimony. If Infidelity claims this man as hers, she is now at liberty to give the reasons for her claim.

Bishop Taylor, with his little band

of missionaries, has just gone up the Congo, to apply his self-supporting principles in conducting foreign missions. He may succeed; he may fail. In either event he is laying up treasures in heaven. And why not men seek to lay up treasures in heaven in this way? Why not go to foreign lands, as they sometimes go to cities and sections of our own country, to preach the gospel? The trip has become a pleasant one, and it costs but little to go. And, then, if one has mistaken his calling, and the door does not open for him to do the work of a missionary, he is at liberty to come as he went.

Twenty-five years ago we were but a confederacy of slave-holders. To-day we are a nation of freemen. We are not all freemen, I regret to say. For there is a large class of our countrymen who have no voice in choosing our rulers. But this is not always to be. The time is coming when we shall be a nation of freemen in fact, as well as in name. This was the meaning of Grant at Appomatox. And with this meaning how great he was there! But not so great there was he, as he is now upon his sick bed, with his eyes turned heavenward, in the faith of Him who says, "I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth in me though he die, yet shall he live."

Thirty-one years ago this year, God in his providence made known that another school of learning was needed to help men lay up treasures in heaven. For it has pleased God, in this way, to help men lay up treasures in heaven. So this school was born. It is no sin to be born. It is no sin to be young.

All colleges are born. The oldest colleges were once young. This college is young. But it is healthy and vigorous in its youth; and it only needs the completion of its endowment and the erection of all the buildings contemplated in the day of its coming into life, to enable it to put on the full dress of manhood. Let the rich and the poor, then, unite to do for the college that which needs to be done, and come and follow Christ, and they shall have treasures in heaven.

My young friends of the graduating class: The one thought I desire to leave with you, as you go from these halls of learning is that you must do something to be good. It is a great mystery; it is a problem which no living man has ever solved, and which no living man ever will solve, as to why it is so—and yet it is true that the tendencies of our nature are to evil. And so to be good we must wage a great warfare against these tendencies. In the future life, even, we expect to find our highest happiness in doing something. Harriet Martineau said, "I have had a noble share of life, I do not ask for any more." Great woman to be pitied! What darkness is this to live in! Oh what darkness to die in! Martha Hazeltine said when dying: "The Lord is precious. Read to me: 'In my Father's house are many mansions.'" The belief of one of these women was no life, the belief of the other was more life after death. Now I know, my young friends, there must be times, when this prayer goes out of the hearts of each one of you, up to

something greater and higher than yourself. Such a time is even now. Give me, both dying and living, the faith of the Christian woman. Give me the faith of Miss Parlin, my class-mate, who is not here to-day, for God has taken her. Give me "more life," a life longer than this, measured only by "the eternal years of God." Give me "more life," a life with no evil, and so with no mystery of evil in it. Give me "more life,"—a life in which to do something more and better than I have done in this life.

Two weeks ago to-day I sat with one of you in the house of mourning; and the years coming and going so swiftly, how soon all of you will be fatherless. What need, then, of a heaven, and of a Father in that heaven, to care for you. For no man is able to take care of himself. This Father, then, I bring you in the "old, old story" of the gospel of his Son. He is both Lord and Saviour, and Spirit, and Teacher, and Friend. Hear his voice: "Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon the earth, where moth and rust doth consume, and where thieves break through and steal: but lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth consume, and where thieves do not break through nor steal; for where thy treasure is, there will thy heart be also."

♦♦♦

COMMUNICATIONS.

MIDNAPÖRE, INDIA, Mar. 28, 1885.

To the Editors of the Student:

Since mailing my letter to you at Liverpool last November, we have

safely arrived in India and already had three months' residence in this land noted for its idolatry. The weather hitherto has been delightful, just comfortable without any fires, while at dear old Bates I can see you hovering over your stoves, and awaking many a morning with a rather strong expression on your lips at the fire that went out during the night. The principal thing we have had to remind us of your winter were some good-sized hail stones during a thunder-storm the other day. Now the hot winds are beginning to blow, and we work during the middle of the day with closed doors and punkhas going so the thermometer stands about 85 in the house, and 95 to over 100 out of doors. At night cool winds blow from the Bay of Bengal, forty miles distant, so we manage to keep comfortable. But I will write more of our life in Midnapore some other time.

I promised a few words concerning our visit to London; though it will be impossible for me to do justice to telling all our experiences there, as it was impossible for us to fairly see the city in a week. Only a few of the most important objects were visited. London simply amazes one by its magnitude. You can ride for miles and find buildings everywhere, with a park scattered here and there, and the Thames with its muddy water, very much as the Tiber is described to us in Roman history, rushing on to the sea. A ride upon this river, in one of the passenger boats, from Westminster bridge to the famous London bridge, was recommended to us, and the two miles cer-

tainly repaid us for our trouble. For over half the distance the river on the north side is lined with a strong embankment of solid masonry, which is much preferable to the muddy banks elsewhere found at low tide. A portion of the way this side is laid out in flower gardens, between the river and the houses. Midway of this embankment, about half a mile from Parliament Houses, stands the famous Cleopatra's Needle, brought from Egypt in 1878. This was formerly erected at Alexandria by Thothures III., who is supposed by some to be the Pharaoh in whose reign Joseph died. The Needle is sixty-eight feet high, about seven feet six inches square at the base, and the four sides are covered with hieroglyphics. Two bronze sphinxes are reposing quietly on either side, and the whole is very suggestive of Egypt. The obelisk is not very unlike the one in Central Park, New York.

Egypt and the ancient East were still more forcibly presented to us by the many pieces of statuary brought from those countries and now to be seen in the British and South Kensington Museums. Here was statuary from all those countries we studied about in college. It was certainly a privilege to see these relics of the East thus collected together, but it almost seems like vandalism that they should thus be brought from their own countries to satisfy the thirst of this age for collecting antiquities. They would possess much greater charm if seen by the traveler on their native soil.

To speak of the many other things in these museums would be nearly an

endless task. Not the least interesting sight were the library rooms in the British Museum. Here is expected to be sent a copy of every book that is published. The room containing a curious collection of manuscripts, autographs, and early printed books was most interesting of all. Among the autographs we found Washington's and Franklin's. Books of Wycliffe and John Knox were here seen. The books printed in the youthful days of the art were a rare sight.

The National Picture Gallery was one of the most interesting places visited, though our time there was short.

One day, having occasion to call upon a Mr. Stanton, a commission agent, I was much pleased to find an American, and a man who was a cousin of Prof. S., of Bates, reminding me of him in appearance, and having the same nervous smartness. He was very kind and lent us tickets to the Doré Gallery, where we saw some of that noted French artist's best paintings, especially "Ecce Deus," "Ecce Homo," "Christ Leaving the Praetorium," "Moses Before Pharaoh," and his last design, finished after his death, "The Vale of Tears"—all large pictures, fifteen by twenty feet and more. It was the best sight we had in London. The gallery was small, but the arrangement for lighting was perfect, and people walked and talked as though they were on holy ground.

I dare not attempt a description of Westminster Abbey. The statuary, tablets, monuments, and tombs of kings and queens and others of note, had something awful in them. One

listening to a sermon in that transept must be hearing a thousand sermons coming from the different parts of that great Abbey, impressing upon his mind the lessons taught by the lives of the world's noted personages, many of whose bones lie under the marble on all sides. In the poet's corner we found a tablet to our own Longfellow, fitly deserving of remembrance with the illustrious ones around him.

Our walk through the Parliament Houses is forcibly recalled to mind by the recent dynamite explosions occurring there. It is a great pity such miscreants cannot be apprehended and suffer the full penalty of the law. The buildings are said not to very much excel our own Capitol at Washington.

Another interesting day was spent visiting the Tower of London, where also the dynamite fiends have exercised themselves. At that visit we found a portion of the White Tower closed to visitors, for fear of the work of dynamiters, so we could not see the famous dungeons, where William Wallace, the Bruces, and others were confined. The place where stood the platform upon which Lady Jane Grey and others were beheaded, was pointed out, and made one think of the blood that has reddened England's history. The crown jewels in a separate tower, well guarded, were strong reminders of a royal splendor not seen under a republican form of government.

I might continue, but space forbids. St. Paul's Cathedral, London Bridge and other things received some attention, and after a week's tiresome sight-seeing we took the cars for Liver-

pool, where our steamer for Calcutta awaited us.

Yours of '78,

F. D. GEORGE.

RIDGEVILLE COLLEGE, IND., 1885.

To the Editors of the Student:

The Androscoggin gave us Lewiston and its facilities for manufacture and study. The Mississinewa brought Ridgeville into notice. Rising in southwest Ohio it flows north-west through Indiana's fertile fields, and reaches the Wabash to the east of Logansport. The first thing one notices, coming here from the East, is the level extent of land in every direction; the next, its richness of soil, the smallness of ordinary dwellings, and the apparent littleness of the trees. On approaching the latter, one finds the usual growth of the East. The lack of evergreen trees, want of hills, and openness of forests has deceived him. Soon he finds the valleys are rich and fertile. Such are the Wabash and Mississinewa valleys.

In earlier times settlers in these valleys hauled their merchandise and supplies of fruit, potatoes, flour, etc., to the Mississinewa at Ridgeville, built or bought a flat boat, and guided the awkward, unwieldy thing down the current to the settlements below. So the rising ground about here came to be occupied by a "boat-buildery," then a mill, until by slow and tedious growth it came into being. The "Pan Handle R. R." helped it some, but the Grand Rapids R. R. crossing the former at this point caused a permanent growth.

In 1867 the F. W. Baptists founded a college here. Rev. J. L. Collier was its first President; Rev. S. D. Bates,

who instructed Garfield the winter after he was on the Ohio canal, is now President. The lamented Garfield stated that this was the turning point in his life, and that he was more indebted to Mr. Bates than all other men.

Not only Garfield but the college is indebted to him. From an endowment of \$1,000 he has carried it up to \$30,000, besides raising several thousands for the completion of the building, increase of library, etc. I understand the town gave \$20,000. The building is three story, 108 by 80 feet, with eleven commodious rooms, besides cellar and chapel, and halls on the second, third, and fourth floors; standing on an elevated campus of about five acres, planted with shade trees. Four courses of instruction are presented: Classical, Scientific, English, and Normal. Its graduates have taken a high standing, one of them serving in the present faculty.

Ridgeville is nearly Auburn's size, a thriving, quiet, moral village, and we know of no place save our *Alma Mater*, whom we still cherish fondly, where one can pursue a course of study so well as here. Our students are all of pure American stock; earnest, intelligent, studious. Young men predominate in the West; strong, vigorous, powerful, healthy, able, and willing to dare and do. Fired by Lincoln's, Garfield's, and Grant's purpose, energy and perseverance, many of them will yet be heard from as among the leaders of men.

The abundant fertility of soil, ease of cultivation (there being no stones, hills, or obstructions to agriculture),

railroad connection, timber growth, and educational advantages derived from an enormous school fund, place Indiana among the rapidly growing states of central place and power. Presidentially, Ohio, with her daughters, Indiana and Illinois, recently has spoken and in the near future may be heard again. With other duties pressing, these lines are imperfectly written, and indulgence sought by

A. L. M., '76.

♦♦♦ LOCALS.

Two gallant Seniors went on a spree

To Auburn Lake's pellucid waters;

Each rode, that he might tony be,

With one of Lewiston's charming daughters.

A happy eve was far prolonged;

Up from the east the dawn was peeping,

When they recalled where they belonged,

And o'er the paternal lawn were creeping.

The wakeful sire was at the door,

Waiting with silent, stern demeanor,

"Where have you been," they heard him roar,

And lo! in sight there wasn't a Senior.

"Give it up."

"I was just—just getting ready to sl—lug him."

Good-bye and good luck to '85.

The historian of '85 gives its average age as 23 years 4 months and 25 days.

In order to keep small boys, tramps, etc., out of the buildings Prof. Rand has ordered all the outer doors locked.

Prof. (in Botany)—"What is the difference between cordate and oboecordate?" Student—"Just the other end to."

Senior wit: W. (on meeting a class-

mate, with his graduating suit in a two by four feet box under his arm)—“Say, Charlie, got a new pair of shoes?”

A number of the Bates boys went to Portland, during the National Encampment, to wait in Frost's mammoth restaurant.

Although the concert talent was quite expensive this year, and the prices were reduced, the Seniors did not lose money by the concert, as has sometimes been the case.

The base-ball nine, together with the manager and scorer, have been taken in a group by Curtis & Ross. The pictures are quite satisfactory, and can be obtained at a reasonable price of the Manager.

Some students were rusticationing for the day at Lake Grove. One of them was accosted by a classmate with, “Let us climb Mt. Gile.” “No, thank you,” was the reply, “I was brought up in innocence.”

Soph.—“Did you feel that earthquake?” Fresh.—“No, did you?” Soph. (turning his head as he passed a window, in which was quite a display of glass ware)—“There is quite a jar.” There is some doubt about the Freshman's recovery.

Twelve of the graduating class, with ladies, went to Lake Auburn, one evening, recently. The lake was crossed and a banquet partaken of at the Lake Auburn House. After toasts and responses, jokes and songs, the party returned at a late hour.

Prize declamations were held by the Senior Class of Nichols Latin School,

Friday evening, June 19th. The committee—H. M. Cheney, A. W. Anthony, and W. H. Newell—awarded the first prize to J. G. Quimby, the second to E. Edgecomb.

At the annual meeting of the corporation President Cheney submitted with his report the plan of the proposed observatory. The building is to be eighty feet in length and forty in height. The site, on Mount David, is one of the best in the State.

Prizes to members of the Botany Class were awarded as follows: For best Herbarium, to Sylvester Wright, who presented 104 plants in very fine condition; second prize to C. E. Stevens. For plants analyzed and described, first prize to Sylvester Wright; second prize to W. Bartlett.

Sixteen of the class of '82 held a reunion under their ivy vine on the college campus, Thursday afternoon of Commencement week. A silver cake basket was presented to Mr. Norcross, the first married; and to the child of Mr. Eaton a silver cup. It was voted to meet again in three years with appropriate exercises and a supper.

The Juniors, with ladies, were tendered a reception, near the end of the term, by Prof. and Mrs. Angell. All passed a very pleasant evening, even those who from necessity or inclination went alone. The class left with the Professor, as a token of esteem, a set of Hawthorne's works. The Sophomore Class was also entertained by Prof. Stanton and wife.

It is a lonesome spot about the college since the close of the term, yet

the few denizens of Parker Hall were startled one evening lately by fearful noises in one of the upper stories—as if it might be peopled with something not earthly. On examination one reports that he found only a tramp who had broken into a room and taken possession of the bed. Further investigation, however, proved the tramp only an alumnus.

'85 has held its first meeting as alumni, and has chosen officers for the coming year, as follows: President, R. E. Attwood; Vice-President, W. W. Jenness; Secretary, Miss M. A. Emerson; Treasurer, F. A. Morey; Executive Committee, B. G. W. Cushman, F. S. Forbes, C. W. Harlow; Orator, C. A. Washburn; Historian, C. T. Walter; Poet, D. C. Washburn; Prophet, M. P. Tobey; Odist, E. B. Stiles; Curator, W. B. Small; Chaplain, A. B. Morrill.

The third game between the Bates and the M. S. C. was played at Waterville, June 13th. Considerable interest was manifested, as this game was to decide which was to have the third place in the league. Below is the score:

BATES.							
A.B.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.		
Cushman, 3b.....	4	0	0	1	0	0	
Nickerson, s. s.....	4	0	0	2	2	0	
Walker, 2b.....	4	0	0	3	0	1	
Tinker, l. f.....	4	1	0	1	0	0	
Woodman, p.....	4	0	2	0	11	2	
Hadley, c. f.....	4	1	0	2	0	0	
Attwood, 1b.....	3	0	0	8	0	1	
Thayer, r. f.....	3	0	0	2	0	1	
Sandford, c.....	3	0	1	8	1	0	
Totals.....	33	2	3	27	14	5	

MAINE STATE COLLEGE.							
A.B.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.		
Ray, s. s.....	4	1	0	2	1	0	
Ruth, p.....	4	0	0	0	9	0	
Hull, c.....	4	0	0	9	3	4	
Burleigh, c. f.....	4	0	1	1	0	1	
Rogers, 2b.....	4	0	0	4	2	2	

McNally, r. f.....	4	0	1	1	0	2		
Coffin, 3b.....	3	0	0	0	0	1		
Mason, 1b.....	3	0	0	9	0	1		
Vose, l. f.....	3	0	1	0	0	0		
Totals.....	33	1	3	26	15	11		

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Bates.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—	2
State College.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	— 1

One of the most imposing and tearful ceremonies ever performed under the auspices of the Sophomore Class, was the burning of Anna Lytics at the top of Mt. David on the night of June 19th. The grief of the bereaved class knew no bounds and with true magnanimity they invited the other classes to join them in their lamentation. At midnight the funeral procession, lead by the College Band, started from the gymnasium. All were clad in sheets and black masks. Sobs and spasmodic bursts of anguish rent the air as the pall-bearers slowly raised the bier on high. When the procession reached the college chapel a eulogy was spoken over the departed, dirges were played by the band, and a hymn was sung by the mourners. Afterward the procession passed down College and Sabatis Streets, up Main and Mountain Avenue to the top of Mt. David. Here, by the glare of torches amidst the groans of the mourners, the funeral oration, was delivered. Finally, after all had taken the last look at the departed, a libation of kerosene was poured over the casket and the funeral pile was fired. As the flames leaped high into the air, the assembled multitude gave expression to their sorrow in another song. At last one by one the sad mourners departed and only yaggers were left to keep tender vigil over the smouldering ashes. The wails of lamentation were quickly followed

by the noise of the awaking city.
 "Night's candles were burned out and
 rosy-fingered dawn stood tip-toe on the
 misty mountain tops" of Greene.
 Following is the programme:

Humatio Annae Lyticae in Collegio Batesini, in
 tertio decimo die ante Calandas Quintiles,
 MDCCCLXXXV., ab '87 celebrabitur.

ORDO EXERCITATIONUM.

DIRGE.

Eulogia. Carolus S. Pendleton.

Elegia. Musica a Musicis Batesinis.

Israelus Jordan.

CARMEN.

That slow consumption, ah! it made
 In this sweet month of June,
 Our Anna Lytics, fair, to fade,
 And perish all too soon.
 "Can this be sleep? or is it death?"
 Say, is she still alive?"
 The cribbers cry; and hold their breath
 For fear she may revive.

CHORUS:

Oh, let us wail and weep,
 As now we climb the steep!
 Yea, groaning up Mount David's top,
 Let the procession sweep!

If Anna from this death-like trance
 Had yesterday awoke,
 There's not a Soph that would not prance
 And cry, "A fearful joke!"
 O, Anna dear! we've traced it thro'
 From crib to funeral pile;
 With spheres of tears we make ado,
 With matches and with *ile*.

CHORUS.

ORDO PROCESSIONIS.

Imperator.

Lictores.

Caterva Musicorum.

Crenatores Rogi.

Vespillo.

Vespillo.

Vespillo.



Pontifex Maximus.
 Princeps Lugens.

Vespillo.

Vespillo.

Vespillo.

Feror Fekiris.
 Clateri Ploratores.
 Novi Homines.
 Yaggers et Alii.

Postquam ad pyram ventum erit, corpore in
 aram posito et ununcto, panegyricus offeretur
 a Lenardo G. Roberts.

CANTUS.

For you, our Anna, we bawl and bawl;
 Good-bye, bann'd Anna, good-bye!
 You're giving a lengthy cut to us all;
 Good-bye, bann'd Anna, good-bye!

CHORUS:

By Anna by O!

By Anna by O!

By Anna by O!

Good-bye, bann'd Anna, good-bye!

We all have passed over the final test;
 Good-bye, bann'd Anna, good-bye!
 You've given us trouble, now give us a rest:
 Good-bye, bann'd Anna, good-bye!

CHORUS.

COMMENCEMENT NOTES.

BACCALAUREATE SUNDAY.

By the time the usual hour of morning service had arrived, on Sunday, June 21st, a large audience had gathered in the Main Street Church to listen to President Cheney's baccalaureate sermon.

The graduating class were ushered in by two Juniors, and the exercises began with a voluntary by the choir. The following was the order of exercises: Invocation by Prof. Hayes; Hymn by the congregation; Scripture Reading by Prof. Stanley; Prayer by Prof. Howe; Hymn, solo by Frank S. Pierce; Baccalaureate Sermon by President Cheney; Class Ode, sung by the Choir; Benediction by Prof. Ful-lonton.

President Cheney's text was: "Lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven."

The sermon was marked throughout by sound reason and depth of feeling.

The Class Ode, written by C. T. Walter, is as follows :

O Father, as we come to ask
Thy blessing on this hour,
We thank Thee for Thy tenderness,
Thy pard'ning love and power.

We praise the name of Thy dear Son,
He is our hope and light.
From him comes all our happiness;
In him our hearts unite.

O heavenly spirit, ever guide
Our hearts and make them true,
And unto Thee, blest Three in One,
Will all the praise be due.

And now, once more before we part,
We humbly plead Thy grace;
Be merciful to us, we pray;
Hide not Thy holy face.

At last, when duties here are done,
When toil and pain is o'er,
May this united, happy band
Meet on the other shore.

At 2.30 p.m. Rev. Waldo Messaros, of Philadelphia, delivered before the college a sermon, from the text: "What think ye of Christ?" That any foreigner should acquire such a mastery of the English tongue as Mr. Messaros exhibited is marvelous. A very large audience were listeners, and none could fail to intensely enjoy such oratory as but few of the students had ever before enjoyed. The sermon was remarkable for its imagery, while the speaker was intensely earnest as he presented "The endurance, the love, and the divinity of Christ." Certainly the title often given him—The Greek Orator—is no misnomer.

In the evening, the sermon before the Theological School was delivered by Rev. M. B. Thompson of New York.

SOPHOMORE CHAMPION DEBATE.

At 2.30 p.m., Monday, occurred the Champion Debate. The following is the programme :

Debate—Question: "Has the condition of the laboring classes of the United States been improved during the last fifty years?"

Aff., E. G. Hayes, F. W. Chase, H. E. Cushman, G. M. Goding, J. Bailey.

Neg., J. H. Duncan, A. S. Littlefield,

*F. Whitney, R. Nelson.

*Excused.

The Committee of Award was: H. W. Oakes, Esq., E. M. Briggs, Esq., W. H. Judkins, Esq. The decision, as announced on Commencement Day, is given in another column. The debaters are to be congratulated upon having an unusually large audience. The debates were good—some of them excellent. Among the best were those of Cushman, Nelson, and Hayes.

JUNIOR EXHIBITION.

Twelve members previously selected from the Junior Class, took part in the Original Declamations, at the Main Street F. B. Church, Monday evening, June 22d. Below is the programme :

MUSIC.—PRAYER.—MUSIC.

Elements of Modern Progress Attributable to Christianity. E. D. Varney.

The Live Scholar. G. E. Paine.

The Effects of Machinery upon Manual Labor. C. Hadley.

MUSIC.

The Obligation of Citizenship. H. M. Cheney.

Success and Its Conditions. C. E. B. Libby.

Statesmanship of Hamilton and Jefferson. A. E. Blanchard.

MUSIC.

Apathy as a Defect of Character. C. E. Stevens.

Decline of Monarchical Power. J. W. Flanders.

Self-Control is True Freedom. S. G. Bonney.

MUSIC.

Sources of Corruption in Civil Offices.

F. H. Nickerson.

The Monitor and the Merrimac.

A. E. Verrill.

Moral Earnestness in Character.

H. C. Lowden.

Two of the committee of award—O. B. Clason, Esq., and W. E. Ranger, A.M.—being absent, H. W. Oakes, Esq., and E. M. Briggs, Esq., were appointed to serve with the other member of the committee—A. M. Garcelon, M.D.

The audience was large, and good music was furnished by Glover's Orchestra.

CLASS DAY.

Music—The Bird and Maiden.—Dudley.

Prayer.

W. V. Whitmore.

Music—The Star of Love.—Buck.

Oration.

A. F. Gilbert.

History.

J. M. Nichols.

Poem.

D. C. Washburn.

Music—Little Jack Horner.—Caldicott.

Prophecy.

C. A. Scott.

Music—The Letter.—Hatton.

Parting Address.

E. B. Stiles.

Class Ode.

Sung by the Class.

Pipe of Peace.

Smoked by the Class.

The Class Ode, written by C. T. Walter, was as follows :

To-day we come to bid farewell,
Dear college home, to thee;
Henceforth, these halls and trees must live
In loving memory.
The joyous days of college life
At last are at an end;
These years have made us of one heart,
Made each a firmer friend.

May future years new blessings bring
To strengthen friendship's tie,
And if it be God's holy will,
We'll meet here bye and bye.
And then with genial voices raised,
Sweet mem'ries to revive,
We'll sing of happy college days,
And good old "Eighty-Five."

ALUMNI MEETINGS AND EXERCISES.

The Bates Alumni held their annual meeting for the election of officers on Tuesday, at 5 p.m., at the college chapel. The following officers were elected: President, T. H. Stacy, '75; Vice-President, O. B. Clason, '77; Secretary and Treasurer, Henry W. Oakes, '77; Orator, G. E. Gay, '72; Substitute, T. E. Evans, '75; Poet, J. H. Heald, '80; Substitute, C. S. Strout, '81; Executive Committee, G. C. Chase, '68, E. M. Briggs, '79, and W. H. Judkins, '80.

In the evening the annual literary exercises of the alumni were held at the Main Street Church. Perkins Orchestra furnished music. Prayer was offered by Rev. T. G. Wilder, '72. President Wendell being absent, G. A. Stuart, '77, presided. The oration was delivered by A. M. Spear, '75, the poem by W. E. Ranger, '79.

At a meeting held after the exercises, A. M. Spear, '75, I. F. Frisbee, '80, and H. B. Nevens, '81, were appointed to draw up appropriate resolutions upon the deaths of James Nash, '75, Oscar Davis, '81, and E. D. Rowell, '81.

ORATION BEFORE THE LITERARY SOCIETIES.

On Tuesday evening Prof. Hezekiah Butterworth, editor of the *Youth's Companion*, delivered the address before the Literary Societies. His subject was "The Value of Early Inspirations," and was handled with a skill in poetic imagery and illustration rarely excelled. He said: "We need inspired young men in everything. Heed

the face in the young dream. Have faith; be pure. To the truly inspired all things are possible."

COMMENCEMENT.

The Commencement exercises were held in the Main Street Church, Thursday forenoon. The following was the order of exercises :

MUSIC.—PRAYER.—MUSIC.

Salutatory. William Bryant Small, Lewiston.
Our Danger from Plutocracy.

William Vincent Whitmore, Bowdoinham.
(Psychology—Second Honor.)

The Love of Fame.

Clara Louise Ham, Sandwich, N. H.
(Modern Languages—Second Honor.)

Unsolved Problems of Science.

Benjamin Glazier Willey Cushman, Sumner.
(Mathematics—First Honor.)

MUSIC.

The Study of History Essential to National Progress.

William Whitten Jenness, Barnstead, N. H.
(Mathematics—Second Honor.)

Music as the Servant of Religion.

Mary Ann Emerson, Lewiston.
(Class Honor.)

Carlyle's Conception of Heroism.

Carl Atherton Scott, Georgetown.
(Natural Sciences—Second Honor.)

The Future Statesman of America.

Arthur Forester Gilbert, Lewiston.
(Class Honor.)

MUSIC.

Moral Tendency of the Physical Sciences.

Frank Andrew Morey, Keeseville, N. Y.
(Modern Languages—First Honor.)

The Responsibility of the Journalist.

Charles True Walter, Lyndon, Vt.
(Rhetoric and English Literature—
Second Honor.)

Is Our Age Skeptical ?

Edwin Byron Stiles, Lowell, Mass.
(Ancient Languages—Second Honor.)

The Rewards of Literary Labor.

Dexter Carleton Washburn, Lewiston.
(Natural Sciences—First Honor.)

MUSIC.

The Culture Required in America.

Ada Henrietta Tucker, Norway.

(Ancient Languages—First Honor.)

The Sanctity of Justice.

Charles Addison Washburn, Greene.
(Psychology—First Honor.)

Literature an Index to National Character.

Alfred Brown Morrill, Palmyra.

(Rhetoric and English Literature—
First Honor.)

Valedictory—The Value of the Ideal.

John Manson Nichols, Greene.
MUSIC.

ORATION FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS.

The Ideal in Education.

Ben Wilton Murch, Carmel.

CONFERRING OF DEGREES.

BENEDICTION.

Mr. Murch was excused. After the conferring of degrees, the President announced that the committees awarded the following prizes: Sophomore Debate—Prize awarded to H. E. Cushman; Junior Exhibition—First prize to J. W. Flanders, second to H. M. Cheney.

At the close of the exercises the graduates, visitors, and friends attended the Commencement dinner at Gymnasium Hall. Speeches were made by ex-Gov. Dingley, Judge Savage, Rev. Mr. Fowler, editor of the *Christian Union*, Prof. Mowry, editor of the *Journal of Education*, Prof. Anderson, of Whitman College, and others. The exercises closed at four o'clock with the singing of the doxology.

COMMENCEMENT CONCERT.

The concert, in Music Hall, Thursday evening, was one of unusual interest. The talent consisted of the Temple Quartette, W. R. Bateman, 1st tenor, E. F. Webber, 2d tenor, H. A. Cook, baritone, A. C. Ryder, basso; the Germania Quartette—E. M. Bag-

ley, 1st cornet, B. Bowron, 2d cornet, E. Strasser, clarinet and saxophone, G. W. Stewart, baritone and trombone; Miss Emma Howe, soprano; and Leon Keach, accompanist. The following was the programme:

Two Movements from Quartette in B flat.
(Adagio Scherzo.)

Germania Quartette.

March of the Storm King.—Cowles.

Temple Quartette.

Ah! non credea. } Sonnanbula.—Bellini.

Ah! non giunge. }
Miss Emma Howe.
Clarinet Solo—Fantasie Brillante.—Brep-
sant. Herr E. Strasser.

Part Song—Star of Love.—Buck.

Temple Quartette.

Grand Operatic Melange (introducing gems of the popular operas of the day).—Stewart.

Germania Quartette and Mr. Keach.
Song—Only Once More.—Moir.

Mr. Webber.

Duo for Cornets.—Popp.

Messrs. Bagley and Bowron.

- { a. Memories in Spring-time.—Warren.
- { b. Merry Postillion.—Abt.
- { c. Lullaby.—Pease.

Miss Emma Howe.

Extravaganza—Carnival of Venice.—Genec.

Temple Quartette.

Baritone Solo—Air Varie.—Ernst.

Mr. Stewart.

Quintette—Hie Thee, Shallop.—Kucken.

Miss Howe and Temple Quartette.

THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION.

The Senior Class, with ladies, passed Friday evening very pleasantly at President Cheney's house. This closed the long series of Commencement exercises, all of which reflect much credit upon the students and upon the college.

PERSONALS.

ALUMNI.

'72.—Rev. Theodore Wilder was in attendance upon Commencement exercises.

'72.—G. E. Gay will deliver the oration before the alumni, at the next Commencement.

'76.—R. J. Everett has been re-elected principal of the high school at South Paris.

'76.—Dr. H. Woodbury has a lucrative practice at South Paris.

'77.—J. W. Smith, of Philadelphia, was in town during Commencement.

'77.—H. W. Oakes was married, June 24th, to Miss Thalie Toothaker of Phillips, Me.

'77.—L. H. Moulton, the popular principal of Lee Normal Academy contemplates taking a course at the Bowdoin Summer School of Science.

'80.—A. L. Woods was married, June 24th, at South Harwich, Mass., to Miss Clara Small.

'81.—J. F. Shattuck, who recently graduated from the Chicago Medical School, has located at Well River, Vt.

'81.—C. L. McCleery, of the *Boston Journal*, was in town recently.

'84.—A. Beede, Jr., is continuing his law studies in the office of W. W. Bolster. He intends to enter the Harvard Theological School in the fall.

'84.—R. E. Donnell is studying medicine during the vacation with Dr. Horr of this city.

'85.—A. F. Gilbert will teach a private school during the summer at Clinton, Me.

'85.—M. P. Tobey, at the last meeting of the Rockingham District Free Baptists, was granted a license to preach.

CLASS OF '85.

R. E. Attwood: Intended profession, business; religious belief, Universalist; politics, Democrat; height, 5 feet 10

inches ; weight, 160 ; size of hat, 7 ; age, 21.

E. H. Brackett: Intended profession, teaching ; politics, Republican ; height, 5 feet 8 inches ; weight, 150 ; size of hat, 7 1-4 ; age, 25 ; expenses, \$800.

B. G. W. Cushman: Intended profession, teaching ; religious belief, Congregationalist ; politics, Republican ; height, 5 feet 11 1-2 inches ; weight, 160 ; size of hat, 7 3-8 ; age, 22.

Miss M. A. Emerson: Intended profession, teaching ; religious belief, Baptist ; politics, Republican ; height, 5 feet 5 inches ; weight, 135 ; age, 22 ; expenses, \$900.

F. S. Forbes: Intended profession, theology ; religious belief, Free Baptist ; politics, Republican ; height, 5 feet 7 inches ; weight, 135 ; size of hat, 6 7-8 ; age, 25 ; expenses, \$1000.

A. F. Gilbert: Intended profession, undecided ; politics, Republican ; height, 5 feet 6 inches ; weight, 147 ; size of hat, 7 1-8 ; age, 22.

G. A. Goodwin: Intended profession, business ; religious belief, Free Baptist ; politics, Republican ; height, 5 feet 11 inches ; weight, 160 ; size of hat, 7 1-8 ; age, 22.

Miss C. L. Ham: Intended profession, teaching ; religious belief, Free Baptist ; politics, Republican ; height, 5 feet 6 inches ; weight, 127 ; age, 24.

C. W. Harlow: Intended profession, medicine ; politics, Democrat ; height, 6 feet 1 1-2 inches ; weight, 150 ; size of hat, 7 1-4 ; age, 20.

W. W. Jenness: Religious belief, Golden Rule ; politics, Democrat ; height, 5 feet 5 inches ; weight, 138 ; size of hat, 6 7-8 ; age, 23.

F. A. Morey: Religious belief, Methodist ; politics, Democrat ; height, 5 feet 5 inches ; weight, 140 ; size of hat 6 7-8 ; age, 23.

A. B. Morrill: Intended profession, teaching ; religious belief, Free Baptist ; politics, Republican ; height, 5 feet 10 inches ; weight, 150 ; size of hat, 7 1-8 ; age, 27 ; expenses, \$1200.

J. M. Nichols: Intended profession, teaching ; religious belief, Free Baptist ; politics, no preference ; height, 5 feet 7 1-2 inches ; weight, 135 ; size of hat, 7 1-8 ; age, 20 ; expenses, \$1200.

C. A. Scott: Intended profession, law ; religious belief, Congregationalist ; politics, Republican ; height, 5 feet 6 inches ; weight, 125 ; size of hat, 7 ; age, 21 ; expenses, \$900.

W. B. Small: Intended profession, medicine ; religious belief, Free Baptist ; politics, Republican ; height, 6 feet 4 inches ; weight, 200 ; size of hat, 7 1-4 ; age, 21.

E. B. Stiles: Intended profession, theology ; religious belief, Free Baptist ; height, 5 feet 7 1-2 inches ; weight, 136 ; size of hat, 7 1-2 ; age, 25 ; expenses, \$1100.

M. P. Tobey: Intended profession, theology ; religious belief, Free Baptist ; politics, Republican ; height, 6 feet 2 inches ; weight, 165 ; size of hat, 7 1-8 ; age, 28.

Miss A. H. Tucker: Intended profession, teaching ; religious preference, Free Baptist ; politics, Republican ; height, 5 feet 5 inches ; weight, 130 ; age, 23.

C. T. Walter: Intended profession, journalism ; religious belief, Free Baptist ; politics, Republican ; height, 5

feet 6 inches; weight, 139; size of hat, 7 1-4; age, 22.

C. A. Washburn: Intended profession, teaching; politics, Democrat; height, 5 feet 10 inches; weight, 150; size of hat, 7 3-8; age, 24.

D. C. Washburn: Intended profession, medicine; religious belief, Episcopal; politics, Democrat; height, 5 feet 8 inches; weight, 135; size of hat, 6 7-8; age, 25.

W. V. Whitmore: Intended profession, medicine; religious belief, Free Baptist; politics, Republican; height, 5 feet 10 inches; weight, 135; size of hat, 6 7-8; age, 23.

STUDENTS.

'86.—C. E. B. Libby has just closed a very successful term at the Lisbon High School.

'86.—W. A. Morton retains his old position at Saratoga.

'86.—I. H. Storer is head waiter at the Fiske House, Old Orchard.

'86.—H. C. Lowden is employed by the Lewiston & Auburn Horse Railroad.

'86.—E. D. Varney is waiter at the Bay View House, Old Orchard.

'86.—We clip the following from the *Lewiston Journal*:

The spring term of the Oakland High School has been under the instruction of Mr. F. W. Sandford and Mr. W. H. Hartsorn. On Thursday, June 25th, occurred the public examination of the school. Thirty-six of the prominent citizens, besides the examining committee, were present. It is estimated that twelve hundred questions were asked during the day, not one of which the class reciting failed to answer. A remarkable instance of rapidity in questions and answers was seen in the Physical Geography class. Over one hundred and forty test questions, extending throughout the entire book,

were asked and answered in fourteen minutes, or at the rate of six seconds for a question and its answer. In the written examination on the entire term's work, for admission to higher classes (each examination occupying one half-day), the English Literature class without an exception, took 100 per cent. Saturday evening occurred the public prize declamations. The speakers held the close attention of the audience throughout the evening. . . . This has been one of the pleasantest schools ever taught in Oakland. Pupils and teachers have worked together to raise the standard of the school, and make it a success in the broadest sense of the word. It is not necessary to state, at least to the people of Oakland, that their efforts have succeeded.

'87.—H. E. Cushman is head waiter at Poland Spring House.

'87.—A. S. Woodman is waiter at the Glen House.

'87.—P. R. Howe is head waiter at the Bay View House, Old Orchard.

'87.—I. W. Jordan is waiter at the Bay View House, Old Orchard.

'88.—A. E. Thomas is waiter at the Fiske House, Old Orchard.

'88.—A. C. Townsend is waiter at Crescent Beach, Mass.

THEOLOGICAL.

'81.—Rev. R. D. Frost has closed a very successful four years' pastorate with the Free Baptist Church, at Farnumsville, Mass., and accepted the call of the Free Baptist Church and Society at Springvale.

'85.—A. W. Anthony has accepted the call of the Free Baptist Church at Bangor.

'85.—A. E. Cox has received a call to a church in Pennsylvania.

'85.—C. E. Mason has accepted a call to the church at Milton, N. H.



A paradox: When a man is out of temper he is in temper.—*Ex.*

EXCHANGES.

The Commencement number of the *Colby Echo* comes to us laden with good things. The best article is the "'85 Class Poem." Having received many Commencement numbers we have had ample opportunity to compare the various class poems, and we must give this one the preference over any yet received. We admire the way in which the *Echo* turns the tables on a contemporary in regard to base-ball poetry.

One of our neatest exchanges is our yearly visitor, the *Nichols Echo*. Published by the students of Nichols Latin School, it exemplifies in a striking manner what students who have not yet entered college halls can do in the field of journalism. "The Hero Gordon," in an easy and flowing style, and with well-selected matter, gives us a vivid and interesting picture of this wonderful man. "Every Man is the Architect of His Own Fortune" presents many truths that will bear meditation. The other prose articles, though not inferior, cannot be mentioned. The poem, "Portsmouth Bells," is a gem of its kind. We can truthfully say that this number of the *Echo* is far superior to many of the college exchanges. We congratulate the students of Nichols on their success and hope that in the future they may awaken more *Echoes*.

AMONG THE POETS.

REFLECTION.

Slowly the flickering flame dies out,
And all is still,

Softly the rays of the moon creep in
Across the sill,
Sweetly the thoughts of my inmost soul
Speed far away,
Sadly they turn to that tender scene,
That sweet, sad day.

Low sank the sun and sinking low
Passed out of sight.
Brightly the rays of the moon shone, as
They shine to-night,
Gently the touch of a maiden's hand
Made warm my own.
Sweetly our lips kissed a sad farewell,
And I was gone.

Many a sun with golden light
Has filled its ray.
Many a moon with silver light,
Since that sad day.
Many a maid have I bid farewell,
Yet not my own,
For the sun of life has sunken low
And she is gone.

—Yale Record.

HER REFUSAL.

"Just one, before I go," I plead,
"Just one before I go."
But still she shook her pretty head,
And still she answered, "No."

"It is not much I ask of you,
One kiss—you will forget—
I go to-night." Her eyes of blue
Were dim, her lashes wet.

And lower drooped the golden head,
"You need not longer sue,
I will not give you one," she said,
"But I will—give you two."

—Fortnight.

A FAIR EXCHANGE.

Only a rose! but if you could have seen
The smile that lit up her dark-brown eyes,
And the roguish glance that wandered between
The rose and my face, then drooped maiden-wise.

Only a rose! was I wrong to have thought
Some slight return—you know how it goes—
Did I know but she, too, was thinking I
ought?

So bending—but no! that was under the rose.

—Advocate.

NELLIE.

Pretty Nellie, laughing Nellie,
With her wealth of flowing hair,
Bounding gladly from the nursery,
Lightly dancing up the stair,

Come a tripping 'cross the hallway,
Knocks upon my study door,
Bursts with laughter in upon me,
As I pore o'er ancient lore.

Away with Greek, away with Latin,
Cast dry books upon the shelf
What are roots and musty nomena
To this romping joyous elf?

Happy Nellie, laughing Nellie,
Had I half thy buoyant mirth,
Roots and verbs might go a-begging,
There would be a heaven on earth.
—Colbiensis.

COLLEGE PRESS OPINIONS

It has been a noticeable fact in the past that the underclassmen, as soon as examinations are over, take the first train for home. Now, we do not wish to say anything against this desire to get home; we simply wish to raise the question to the underclassmen, whether it would not be just as well if they would curb their impatience, and remain in the city until the Commencement exercises are over. It would take but a few days from their vacation home, and would, we think, add materially to the pleasure of their college life. Commencement time is certainly the most animated and enjoyable part of the college year. This is true, not only to the Senior with his "mingled feelings," but to all who are connected with the college. But not alone because of the additional pleasure thus gained, would we urge them to remain to Commencement. If they

remain and observe the manner of conducting the exercises, they will be the better able, when their turn comes, to finish their college career in a manner creditable to themselves and to their *Alma Mater*. We ask that the underclassmen give this matter a little thought, feeling confident that if they do so, the number remaining to the final exercises will be considerably increased, compared with that of a year ago. —*Concordiensis*.

COLLEGE WORLD.

AMHERST:

A chapter of the Theta Delta Chi fraternity has been organized.

Prof. Tyler and a party of Seniors will devote part of the summer to zoological work at Mt. Desert.

President Seelye says in regard to "compulsory chapel" that "it has done incalculable good for Amherst, and its omission would prove an irreparable loss."

BROWN:

Spanish and Italian will be added to the Senior electives next year.

This is Brown's one hundred and seventeenth commencement.

BOWDOIN:

Rev. William DeWitt Hyde, Harvard, '79, has been elected President of Bowdoin College and Professor of Mental Philosophy.

The trustees have instructed Prof. Young to make a contract for erecting the new gymnasium.

In a game of ball between the college nine and the alumni nine, the col-

lege nine was defeated by a score of 10 to 9.

HARVARD:

Next year is the 250th anniversary of the founding of the college.

The lacrosse team, in the tournament held on Decoration Day, secured the college championship, and the Oelrich's cup for the championship of the United States.

The Harvard elective system embraces nearly *three hundred* courses.

Athletics will be governed in future by a committee of five, composed of the director of the gymnasium, a resident physician, a graduate, and two undergraduates.

A Chair of Journalism has been recently established, and is to be filled by Mr. Joseph B. McCullough, editor of the St. Louis *Times-Democrat*. He will receive \$4,000 for delivering ten lectures.

YALE:

The students are now alarmed at the discovery that a man in New Haven has organized a Detective Bureau for the benefit of parents and guardians.

The graduating class numbers 122. The average age is 22 years 9 months 11 days. The oldest is 39. The valedictorian is the youngest, being only 19 years 7 months old.

W. H. Bishop, the novelist, is spoken off for the Chair of English Literature.

MISCELLANEOUS:

It is proposed to enlarge Girard College. It is said that the income will warrant the admission of 200 more students. There are at present 1,130 in the institution.

The intercollegiate games resulted as follows: Harvard, four first prizes, five second; Yale, four first,; University of Pennsylvania, two first, one second; Lafayette, two first; Columbia, one first, six second; University of Michigan, and Princeton, each, one first.

There are forty men in the graduating class at West Point this year.

Baltimore, under the influence of Johns Hopkins University, is beginning to assume the atmosphere of a university town, and bids fair to shortly rival Boston as a center of culture.

The trustees of Vassar College have accepted the resignation of President Caldwell. The financial report shows a deficiency of \$13,800 for the year.

J. Rendel Harris, Professor of New Testament Greek at the Johns Hopkins University, has resigned his chair because of a vote of censure received from the trustees of that institution. The censure vote was called forth by a criticism of Prof. Harris' on the work of M. Pasteur, on vivisection.

Mr. Ruskin has resigned his Oxford professorship. He states that he did so "solely in consequence of the vote endowing vivisection in the University."

Prof. Wolcott Gibbs, of Harvard, is the first American to be honored with an election to the German Chemical Society, at Berlin.

It is stated that of the Yale Freshman class, more than fifty per cent. use tobacco.

Education begins the gentleman, but reading, good company, and reflection must finish him.—*Bacon*,

CLIPPINGS.

Oh give me a seat on a sofa soft,
 With a maiden young and fair,
 Who has never been pressed by an arm before,
 But just for this time doesn't care.
 And give me a ma who will kindly connive
 At whatever we chance to do,
 Who remembers that she was a maiden once,
 And a pa who remembers it too.

—*Ex.*

It was night. They sat at intervals
 upon the stile. She (softly)—“I
 hope, Charlie, that no darkness will
 ever come between us.” He took the
 hint.—*Ex.*

A professor of systematic divinity
 being unwell and unable to hear his
 classes, the following notice was given :
 “The professor, being ill, requests me
 to say the Seniors can keep on through
 Purgatory, and the Middle Class can
 continue the descent into Hell, until
 further notice from the professor.—*Ex.*

“The June bug has a pretty wing,
 The lightning bug has fame ;
 The bed-bug has no wing at all,
 But he gets there all the same.”

—*Ex.*

“I want to be a Senior,
 And with the Seniors stand ;
 With cheek upon my countenance,
 And a note-book in my hand.
 Right there before the President,
 In everybody's sight,
 I'll wake the loudest echoes,
 And strut from morn till night.”—*Ex.*

Young Lady—“Wouldn't you be
 surprised now to see a taking article
 over my signature in some magazine?”
 Young Man (without hesitation)—“Yes,
 indeed, I would.” Young lady thinks
 the compliment somewhat doubtful.—
Ex.

“What is the safest way to trans-

fer bees?” asked a suburban corre-
 spondent. The safest way would be
 to administer chloroform to them. If
 this should be too expensive, he might
 catch the bees and muzzle them. The
 muzzles, by the way, should be worn
 in the place where the bustle usually
 goes.—*Daily Graphic.*

“Where is the man who hath not said
 At evening, when he went to bed,
 “I'll waken with the crowing cock
 And get to work by four o'clock?”

Where is the man who, rather late,
 Crawls out of bed next morn at eight,
 That hath not thought with fond regard,
 “'Tis better not to work too hard!” —*Ex.*

Charming Maiden—“You threw
 me a kiss yesterday, didn't you?”
 Junior (apologetically)—“Yes—I did.”
 Maiden (confidingly)—“I don't ex-
 actly like extemporaneous or off-hand
 kisses.” Junior (promptly and with an
 appropriate gesture)—“Neither do I.”
 —*Courant.*

ARMA VIRUMQUE CANO.

They were driving in the moonlight,
 While the moon was new,
 In a little village wagon
 Just for two.

But, alas, the horse was restive,
 So, in fear of harm,
 Neither of his hands were idle,
 Neither arm.

Was it that the back was awkward,
 That she, by his side,
 Softly touched his left arm near her,—
 Softly sighed.

Then, with bashful glance, but roguish,
 Knowing he'd connive,
 Whispered low 'mid her blushes,
 “I can drive.” —*Courant.*

The Bates Student.

Allen Ginter

Richmond, Va.

*Manufacturers of the finer grades of cigarettes
and smoking tobaccos. Our popular brand of*

Richmond Straight Cut No. 1 Cigarettes.

*are made from a rare and costly tobacco,
the quality of which is not equaled by any other
cigarette. Beware of Imitations.*

JOHNSTON & HATCH

Keep the Best 5 and 10c. Cigars in the City.

No. 64 LISBON STREET, LEWISTON, ME.

REG-SIGN-BIG INDIAN.-CIG

Mussey

(Successor to Stanley.)

CRAYON ARTIST

—AND—

PHOTOGRAPHER.

SPECIAL RATES TO STUDENTS.

We have all negatives taken by Mr. Stanley from which duplicates can be furnished at any time.

Paul's Block, 172 Lisbon St., Lewiston, Me.

The Old MAIN STREET CANDY MANUFACTORY

Is the place for you to buy your CONFECTIONERY, made fresh every day.

FOREIGN GREEN FRUIT A SPECIALTY.

S. A. CUMMINGS, No. 223 Main Street, Lewiston.

SAVE COPIES

OF ALL IMPORTANT LETTERS.

The best and lowest price Copy Book in the market is

The "Hano Manifold Letter-Book."

Writes and copies letters at the same time. No Water! No Press! No Special Ink! No Trouble! Send for price list or call and see them at

No. 30 LOWER MAIN STREET, LEWISTON.

WOOD, ROBINSON & CO.,

Wholesale Paper Dealers, Gen'l Agts. for Maine.

Buy Shirts, Collars, Cuffs,

—AND ALL—

FURNISHING GOODS

—AT—

ROBIE'S SHIRT STORE.

BATES COLLEGE.

FACULTY OF INSTRUCTION AND GOVERNMENT.

REV. OREN B. CHENEY, D.D., President.	THOMAS L. ANGELL, A.M., Professor of Modern Languages.
REV. JOHN FULLONTON, D.D., Prof. of Ecclesiastical History and Pastoral Theology.	REV. JAMES ALBERT HOWE, D.D., Professor of Systematic Theology and Homiletics.
JONATHAN Y. STANTON, A.M., Professor of Greek and Latin Languages.	GEORGE C. CHASE, A.M., Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature.
REV. BENJAMIN F. HAYES, D.D., Professor of Psychology and Exegetical Theology.	THOMAS HILL RICH, A.M., Professor of Hebrew.
RICHARD C. STANLEY, A.M., Professor of Chemistry and Geology.	JOHN H. RAND, A.M., Professor of Mathematics.
REV. THOMAS HILL, D.D., Lecturer on Ethics	REV. G. S. DICKERMAN, Lecturer on English History.
REV. W. H. BOWEN, D.D., Lecturer on Natural Theology.	

CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission to the Freshman Class are examined as follows:—

LATIN: In six books of Virgil's *Æneid*; six orations of Cicero; the *Catiline* of Sallust; twenty exercises of Arnold's *Latin Prose Composition*, and in Harkness' *Latin Grammar*. **GREEK:** In three books of Xenophon's *Anabasis*; two books of Homer's *Iliad*, and in Hadley's *Greek Grammar*. **MATHEMATICS:** In Loomis' or Greenleaf's *Arithmetic*, in the first twelve chapters of Loomis' *Algebra*, and in two books of *Geometry*. **ENGLISH:** In Mitchell's *Ancient Geography*, and in Worcester's *Ancient History*.

All candidates for advanced standing will be examined in the preparatory studies, and also in those previously pursued by the class they propose to enter, or in other studies equivalent to them.

Certificates of regular dismission will be required from those who have been members of other Colleges.

The regular examinations for admission to College take place on the second Saturday before Commencement, on Tuesday preceding Commencement, and on Saturday preceding the first day of the Fall Term.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The regular Course of Instruction is that commended by the leading Colleges of the country as eminently adapted to secure liberal culture and a sound classical education.

EXPENSES.

The annual expenses are about \$200. Pecuniary assistance, from the income of thirteen scholarships and various other benefactions, is rendered to those who are unable to meet their expenses otherwise.

Students contemplating the Christian ministry receive assistance every year of the course.

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.

This is a department in the College, established by vote of the corporation July 21, 1870. It occupies Nichols Hall, situated about a quarter of a mile from the College buildings, and is in charge of a special Faculty appointed by the College corporation.

Candidates for admission are required to furnish testimonials of good standing in some Christian church, and to give evidence of their duty to prepare for the gospel ministry, certified by the church of which they are members respectively, or by some ordained minister.

Those who are not graduates from College, previous to entering upon the regular course of study, must be prepared for examination in the common English branches, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Chemistry, Geology, Astronomy, Algebra, and in the Latin and Greek languages.

Tuition, room rent, and use of libraries free.

COMMENCEMENT, Thursday.....JUNE 26, 1886.

The Bates Student.

RICHARDS & MERRILL, Merchant Tailors,

AND DEALERS IN

Ready-Made Clothing, Furnishing Goods, &c.

We have always on hand a very large and choice selection of Foreign and Domestic Woolens, in latest styles and novelties, which we make to order, and guarantee in Fit, Trimmings, and Workmanship, equal to any that can be had in Maine. A full line of Fine Custom Ready-Made Suits and Overcoats always on hand. Our Motto: Quick Sales at Small Profits.

No. 1 Lyceum Hall Building, Lewiston, Maine.

W. E. LANE, APOTHECARY

Lately removed to the store formerly
occupied by H. W. Barbour.

No. 263 Lisbon St., Lewiston, Me.

ESTERBROOK'S STEEL PENS



Leading Numbers: 14, 048, 130, 333, 161.

For Sale by all Stationers.

THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO.,
Works, Camden, N. J. 26 John St., New York.

ONE MILLION Copies will soon be sold—
Twenty Years of Congress—By James G. Blaine. The only history of our government from 1861 to 1881. Hon. John S. Wise, M. C. from Virginia, says: "Whoever takes it up, no matter whether he be Mr. Blaine's friend or enemy, will never put it down until he has read the whole. \$200 per Month paid good responsible agents. Apply at once.

THE HENRY BILL PUB. CO., NORWICH, CONN.

T. J. MURPHY,

Dealer in and Manufacturer of

HATS, CAPS, & FURS,

Lisbon Street, Lewiston, Me.

Sign—BIG GOLD HAT.

THE NEW-ENGLAND Bureau of Education

1. THE NEW ENGLAND BUREAU OF EDUCATION has gained a national reputation, and is now patronized by many of the best schools, public and private, in every State in the Union.

2. Hence, School Officers have learned where to apply for the best teachers, and the best teachers where to register to find access to the best schools.

3. This Bureau is under the management of a professional educator, who has spent forty years in the school-room, and has devoted much attention to the school, and the teacher's necessary qualifications.

The business of this Bureau is rapidly increasing. The call for teachers of every grade of school and every department of instruction comes from the East, the West, the North, and the South—from every State in the Union.

Now is the time to register.

Circulars and forms of application sent free.

Address, HIRAM ORCUTT, Manager,
16 HAWLEY ST., BOSTON.

GEO. F. DUTTON, HAIR DRESSER,

232 Lisbon Street, Two Doors South of P. O.,
Up Stairs, Lewiston.

HAIR CUTTING, . . . 15 CENTS.

More than 12 years' experience in the business.

The Bates Student.

FINE DRESS SUITS AND OVERCOATS.

BLUE STORE.

Lewiston's Largest Clothing House. Young Men's Suits and Overcoats a specialty, in Black, Brown, Port Wine, Whip-Cord, Diagonals, and Basket Worsted. Also, all the nobby styles in large and small Plaids.

Blue Store, Lewiston, Me., Strictly One-Price.

C. Y. CLARK,



LIVERY, BOARD, and FEED STABLE.

Carriages Furnished for Funerals
and Private Parties.

All orders promptly attended to.

LEWISTON, MAINE.

Isaac Goddard, Dentist,

(Successor to DR. M. B. PREBLE.)

3 1-2 Phoenix Block, Auburn, Me.

EZRA H. WHITE, D.D.S.

Dental Rooms,

No. 1 Lyceum Block, Lisbon Street,

LEWISTON, ME.

**PAYING
WORK!**

FOR
**TEACHERS AND
STUDENTS**

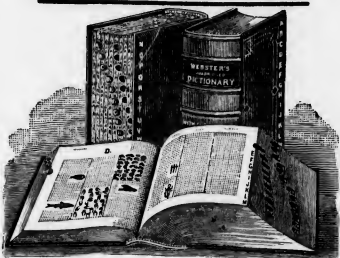
during Holidays and vacation, taking orders for our Mammoth Illustrated Family Bibles, Handsome Albums and Popular Books. **The best and cheapest publications and best terms.** We make a specialty of employing teachers and students. One made \$600 in nine weeks' vacation.

**ALBUMS for GRADUATING CLASSES,
TO HOLD 30 to 500 PICTURES, MADE
TO ORDER.**

INLAND PUBLISHING HOUSE, Reading, Pa.

WEBSTER

In Sheep, Russia and Turkey Bindings.



Webster's Unabridged Dictionary is supplied, at a small additional cost, with **DENISON'S PATENT REFERENCE INDEX.** "The greatest improvement in book-making that has been made in a hundred years."

THE STANDARD.

GET THE BEST Webster—it has 118,000 Words, 3000 Engravings, and a New Biographical Dictionary. Standard in Gov't Printing Office. 32,000 copies in Public Schools. Sale 20 to 1 of any other series. Aid to make a Family Intelligent. Best help for **SCHOLARS, TEACHERS and SCHOOLS.**

Standard Authority with the U. S. Supreme Court. Recommended by the State Sup'ts of Schools in 36 States, & by 50 College Pres'ts. **G. & C. MERRIAM & CO.,** Pub'rs, Springfield, Mass.

G. H. STOCKBRIDGE,

SOLICITOR OF PATENTS.

Lenox Building, Room 4, Cor. 7th & G Sts.,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Domestic and Foreign Patents secured, Interference Cases conducted, Expert Preliminary and Validity searches made, and all other business connected with patent interests transacted.

NICHOLS LATIN SCHOOL.

This Institution is located in the city of Lewiston, Maine, and is named in honor of LYMAN NICHOLS, Esq., of Boston. The special object of the school is to prepare students for the Freshman Class of Bates College, though students who do not contemplate a College course are admitted to any of the classes which they have the qualifications to enter. The School is situated near the College and Theological School, and thus affords important advantages of association with students of more advanced standing and scholarship.

The Course of Study comprises three years and as many classes; that is, the first year, or third class; the second year, or second class; the third year, or first class. The classes are so arranged that students can enter the school at any time during the year.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.

IVORY F. FRISBEE, A.M.,	PRINCIPAL	.....Teacher of Latin and Greek.
FRANCIS L. HAYES, A.M.		.....Teacher of Greek.
EDWARD R. CHADWICK, A.B.		.....Teacher of Elocution.
ALBERT E. VERRILL		.....Teacher of Rhetoric.
ALFRED B. MORRILL		.....Teacher of Mathematics.
CHAS. A. WASHBURN		.....Teacher of Geography and History.
CHAS. HADLEY		.....Assistant in Latin.

For further particulars send for Catalogue.

I. F. FRISBEE, *Principal.*

LYNDON INSTITUTE,

LYNDON CENTRE, VT.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.

WALTER E. RANGER, A.M., PRINCIPAL—Latin and Greek. EDWIN F. NASON, A.M.—Latin and Higher Mathematics. Miss AUGUSTA PRESCOTT, PRECEPTRESS—French and German. Miss JENNIE E. WOODMAN—English Branches. Miss MABEL C. BEMIS—Instrumental Music. Miss JENNIE E. WOODMAN—Painting and Drawing. Miss MARY RAYNES—Elocution. Mrs. R. H. HARVEY—Matron.

For both sexes. Young Ladies' Classical Course, College Preparatory Course, Seminary Scientific Course, Commercial and Business Course. Instruction given in Music, Painting, Drawing, Elocution.

A Reading-Room of more than thirty of the best magazines and papers and an excellent Library. The Cabinet has been recently enhanced by the acquisition of a fine collection of minerals, fossils, woods, birds, etc., at an expense of several hundred dollars. Chemical Laboratory with new apparatus fitted up for individual experiments. Philosophical Apparatus, etc. Best moral influences. Expenses moderate.

Lyndon Institute was chartered in 1867. During the year 1883 it has received a permanent endowment of \$25,000. The Institute building, which is a brick and granite building, 100x75 feet, built at a cost of \$20,000, has recently been refurnished and re-furnished at an expense of several thousand dollars. It is delightfully located on a gentle eminence overlooking the Passumpsic valley, which is surrounded by beautiful hills and mountains. The Ladies' Boarding Hall, in charge of the Preceptress, with a competent Matron, offers unusual advantages for a home to a limited number of young ladies. Large, well-ventilated, comfortably furnished rooms, spring water, excellent drainage, steam heat, and a healthful location.

I. W. SANBORN, Sec'y and Treas.
D. P. HALL, President.

LEBANON ACADEMY.

Pupils fitted for Business, Scientific Schools or the best Colleges.

GEORGE H. GOULD, Principal.

For further particulars, address the Principal, or ELIHU HAYES, Sec'y Trustees.

New Hampton Literary Institute,

NEW HAMPTON, N. H.

Six Courses of Study—Classical, English and Classical, Regular Scientific, Musical, and Commercial College Course.

Address, Rev. A. B. MESERVEY, A.M., Principal.

Green Mountain Seminary,

WATERBURY CENTRE, VT.

Courses of Study—College Preparatory, Classical and English Commercial. The best Commercial Department in the State. Expenses Low.

For further particulars address the Principal, Miss LIZZIE COLLEY, at Waterbury Centre.

Maine Central Institute,

PITTSFIELD, MAINE.

Thorough Courses of Study in English, Classical and Scientific Branches.

Normal Department attached.

J. H. PARSONS, A.B., Principal.

The Bates Student.

YOU WILL FIND A GOOD LINE OF
Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, & Slippers
AT C. O. MORRELL'S.

If you wish to get just what you pay for and the most you can for your money, please Call and Examine My Stock, which has been largely improved within the last year.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

Corner Main and Lisbon Sts., Lewiston, Me.

SIGN—BIG BLACK BOOT.

M. E. HARLOW,
Manufacturer of Pure Confectionery.

A LARGE FRESH STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.

CARAMELS AND CREAM GOODS A SPECIALTY.

38 Lisbon St., Lewiston, Me.

DR. D. B. STROUT,
DENTIST,

Corner Main and Lisbon Streets,
Over Abbott's Drug Store.

A BEAUTIFUL SET OF PERMANENT TEETH FOR \$10.

GEORGE B. ATTWOOD,
DEALER IN
Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers

Court St., Opp. Elm House,
AUBURN, - - - - - MAINE.
All Goods Guaranteed and Prices Low as the Lowest

L. SMITH.
Dealer in All Kinds of
Coal and Wood, Fitted and Unfitted

OFFICE AND YARD NEAR ENGINE HOUSE,
Between Bates and Franklin Streets.
Terms Strictly C. O. D.

BUY YOUR
BASE-BALL * GOODS

—AT—
J. A. Tracy's Variety Store.

No. 231 Main Street, Lewiston.

WAKEFIELD BROS.
LEWISTON, ME.,

—DEALERS IN—
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,

Fancy and Toilet Articles, Sponges,
Brushes, Perfumery, etc.

JOHN N. WOOD,
DEALER IN
COAL AND WOOD.

Storage for Flour and Carriages.
No. 64 MIDDLE STREET,
Near Maine Central Upper Station.

The Bates Student.

EASTERN STEAM DYE HOUSE.


COATS, PANTS, SHAWLS, SACQUES, &c.,

Dyed, Cleansed and Repaired.

BONNETS and HATS BLEACHED and PRESSED

KID GLOVES COLORED AND CLEANSSED.

J. D. BEAL, 105 Lower Main St., Lewiston, Me.



**JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.**
THE FAVORITE NUMBERS, 303, 404, 332, 351, 170,
AND HIS OTHER STYLES
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.



Perkins' Orchestra.

We are prepared to furnish from one to eleven men at the shortest notice, for Wedding Parties, Exhibitions, Dramatic Entertainments, Balls, Private Parties, Assemblies, etc.

Cornet and Piano furnished if desired.

Call on or address E. Perkins, Lewiston, Me.

Office at Perkins' Cigar Store.

***Go to Perkins' Cigar
Store for all kinds of
Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes,
and Cigarettes.***

E. PERKINS.

JORDAN, FROST & CO.,

Eastern, Western, and Southern

LUMBER

Mouldings, Gutters and Brackets.

Planing Mill and Lumber Yard Foot of Cross Canal.

LEWISTON, ME.

WM. JORDAN.

A. E. FROST.

F. M. JORDAN.

H. A. OSGOOD & CO.,

**Diamonds, Fine Watches, Jewelry,
Spectacles, Sterling Silver and Rogers'
Plated Ware.**

No. 81 Lisbon Street, Lewiston, Maine.

HENRY A. OSGOOD, CH. H. OSGOOD, CH. G. CORLISS.

**DR. EMERY BAILEY,
DENTIST,**

3 1-2 LISBON ST., LEWISTON.

Gas Administered to Extract Teeth.

The Best Assortment of

HARDWARE

Can be found at the Store of

JOSEPH H. DAY,

235 Main Street.

Bird Cages, Clothes Wringers, Skates, Fine Pocket
and Table Cutlery, Fishing Tackle, Whips, &c.

F. A. JONES & CO.,

—DEALERS IN—

BOOTS, SHOES, & RUBBERS,

No. 7 College Block,

LEWISTON, MAINE.

NOTICE!

—FOR—

Fine Shoes at Reasonable Prices

Please call at the

BOSTON SHOE STORE,

113 LISBON ST., LEWISTON. Sign, Golden Slipper.

**McINTIRE & DRESSER,
HAIR DRESSERS,**

No 60 Lisbon Street.

 Razors Honed.

COOPER & CROCKETT,
DEALERS OF
FLOUR, GROCERIES,
Fruit and Confectionery,
Cor. Main and Park Sts., - Lewiston, Me.

NEW  **Singer** Sewing Machines. Only \$17
Including a full set of extra Attachments, needles, oil and usual outfit of 12 pieces with each. Guaranteed Perfect. Warranted 5 years. Handsome and Durable. Don't pay \$40 or \$50 for machines no better. We will send them anywhere on 15 days' trial before paying. Circulars and full particulars free by addressing
E. C. HOWE & CO., PHILA., Pa.
123 North 6th St.,
Lock Box 1087.

LEVI P. YORK,
DEALER IN
New and Second-Hand Furniture !

Looking Glasses, Cutlery, Tin and Wooden
Ware, Crockery and China Ware,

Also, a good assortment of Household Goods,
Cook and Parlor Stoves, &c.

243 Lisbon St., opp. College Block, Lewiston, Me.

Troy Laundry

All kinds of Laundry Work done at
short notice and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

JUDKINS & HASKELL,
Proprietors.

No. 12 Ash St., Lewiston, Me.

N. B.—The Bath Rooms connected with this
Laundry are second to none in the State, being
large and airy, heated by steam, hot and cold
water, and furnished in first-class shape in
every respect.

Prices for Baths: 25 cents each, or 5 tickets
for \$1.00.

FINE PRINTING. LOW PRICES.

—O—
P R I N T I N G


OF ALL KINDS EXECUTED AT THE

Journal Job Office,

LEWISTON, MAINE.

—O—
We also make a specialty of

First-Class Book and College Printing

 All orders addressed to the

PUBLISHERS OF JOURNAL,

Lewiston, Maine.

1867. ESTABLISHED 1867.

R. DAGGETT,
CLOTHING CLEANSED, DYED,
PRESSED AND REPAIRED.

Kid Gloves Cleansed and Dyed.

No. 16 Ash St., - - - Lewiston Me.,
UNDER CLARK'S DRUG STORE.


THE LARGEST STOCK OF CHOICE

Flour, Groceries, Provisions, &c.,

In the City, can be found with

NEALEY & MILLER,

Cor. Main and Bates Sts., Lewiston.

 Bottom Prices always guaranteed.

—BUY YOUR—
**DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, AND
 TOILET ARTICLES.**

Such as Hair, Tooth, Nail, and Flesh Brushes,
 Choice Perfumes, Soaps, &c. of

W. H. TEAGUE, Registered Druggist,
 No. 28 Lisbon Street.

Ice Cold Soda with Pure Fruit Syrups and Cream.
 Physicians' Prescriptions a specialty. Imported
 and Domestic Cigars.

E. H. GERRISH,
APOTHECARY.

145 Lisbon St., cor. Ash, LEWISTON, ME.

Prescriptions promptly and accurately prepared.
 Full line of Chemicals, Drugs, Perfumes, Toilet
 Articles, &c., at Reasonable Prices.

H. O. CUTLER,
CUSTOM TAILOR,

—AND DEALER IN—

FINE WOOLENS,
 No. 91 Lisbon Street, Lewiston, Me.

DANIEL ALLEN & CO.,
 Manufacturers of and Dealers in
FURNITURE, COFFINS,
CASKETS, ROBES, ETC.
 Also, CARPETS IN ALL GRADES.
 225 Lisbon St., Opp. P. O., Lewiston, Me.

WHITE & AMES,
 DEALERS IN
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
 Flour of All Grades. Canned Goods a specialty.
 Goods delivered without extra charge
 in all parts of the city.
 187 Main Street, - Lewiston, Maine.

Fred H. White,
 —FASHIONABLE—
TAILOR AND DRAPER,
 No. 22 Lisbon Street.
 Graduation Suits a Specialty.

GLOVER'S ORCHESTRA,
AUBURN, MAINE.

Music furnished for Concerts, Entertain-
 ments, and all occasions where Orchestra
 music is needed, at reasonable prices.

GEORGE H. GLOVER.

PRIEST BROTHERS,
 DEALERS IN
Fresh, Salt, & Smoked Fish.

ALSO, CLAMS  AND OYSTERS

in their season.

Canned Goods. Goods delivered free of charge.

254 Main Street, - Lewiston, Maine.



We are Introducing
 A new Sewing Machine
 which has peculiar
 Merits: Desiring to
 say more about it
 than space will here
 permit, we request
 your address if you
 are at all interested.

Liberal terms to dealers
 & protection in territory
 The Jesty Sewing

Machine.

FACTORY
 VT
 BRATTLEBORO

The Bates Student.

**McINTIRE & DRESSER,
HAIR DRESSERS,**

No 60 Lisbon Street.

42" Razors Honed.

COOPER & CROCKETT,

DEALERS OF

FLOUR, GROCERIES,

Fruit and Confectionery,

Cor. Main and Park Sts., - Lewiston, Me.

NEW  **Singer Sewing Machine \$17**
Including a full set of extra
Attachments, needles,
oil and usual outfit of 10 pieces with
each. Guaranteed Perfect. Warranted 5
years. Handsome and Durable. Don't
pay \$40 or \$50 for machines no better.
We will send them anywhere on 15 days
trial before paying. Circulars and full
particulars free by addressing
E. C. HOWE & CO.,
122 North 6th St., PHILA., PA.
Lock Box 1067.

LEVI P. YORK,

DEALER IN

New and Second-Hand Furniture!

Looking Glasses, Cutlery, Tin and Wooden
Ware, Crockery and China Ware,

Also, a good assortment of Household Goods,
Cook and Parlor Stoves, &c.

213 Lisbon St., opp. College Block, Lewiston, Me.

Troy Laundry

All kinds of Laundry Work done at
short notice and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

JUDKINS & HASKELL,

Proprietors.

No. 12 Ash St., Lewiston, Me.

N. B.—The Bath Rooms connected with this
Laundry are second to none in the State, being
large and airy, heated by steam, hot and cold
water, and furnished in first-class shape in
every respect.

Prices for Baths: 25 cents each, or 5 tickets
for \$1.00.

FINE PRINTING. LOW PRICES.

P R I N T I N G

OF ALL KINDS EXECUTED AT THE

Journal Job Office,

LEWISTON, MAINE.

We also make a specialty of

First-Class Book and College Printing

All orders addressed to the

PUBLISHERS OF JOURNAL,

Lewiston, Maine.

1867.

ESTABLISHED

1867.

R. DAGGETT,

**CLOTHING CLEANSED, DYED,
PRESSED AND REPAIRED.**

Kid Gloves Cleansed and Dyed.

No. 16 Ash St., - - - Lewiston Me.,

UNDER CLARK'S DRUG STORE.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF CHOICE

Flour, Groceries, Provisions, &c.,

In the City, can be found with

NEALEY & MILLER,

Cor. Main and Bates Sts., Lewiston.

Bottom Prices always guaranteed.

— BUY YOUR —
**DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, AND
 TOILET ARTICLES,**

Such as Hair, Tooth, Nail, and Flesh Brushes,
 Choice Perfumes, Soaps, &c., of

W. H. TEAGUE, Registered Druggist,
 No. 28 Lisbon Street.

Ice Cold Soda with Pure Fruit Syrups and Cream.
 Physicians' Prescriptions a specialty. Imported
 and Domestic Cigars.

E. H. GERRISH,
APOTHECARY.

145 Lisbon St., cor. Ash, LEWISTON, ME.

Prescriptions promptly and accurately prepared.
 Full line of Chemicals, Drugs, Perfumes, Toilet
 Articles, &c., at Reasonable Prices.

H. O. CUTLER,
CUSTOM TAILOR,

—AND DEALER IN—

FINE WOOLENS,

No. 91 Lisbon Street, Lewiston, Me.

DANIEL ALLEN & CO.,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

FURNITURE, COFFINS,

CASKETS, ROBES, ETC.

Also, CARPETINGS IN ALL GRADES.

225 Lisbon St., Opp. P. O., Lewiston, Me.

WHITE & AMES,

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Flour of All Grades. Canned Goods a specialty.
 Goods delivered without extra charge
 in all parts of the city.

187 Main Street, - Lewiston, Maine.

Fred H. White,

—FASHIONABLE—

TAILOR AND DRAPER,

No. 22 Lisbon Street.

Graduation Suits a Specialty.

GLOVER'S ORCHESTRA,

AUBURN, MAINE.

Music furnished for Concerts, Entertain-
 ments, and all occasions where Orchestra
 music is needed, at reasonable prices.

GEORGE H. GLOVER.

PRIEST BROTHERS,

DEALERS IN

Fresh, Salt, and Smoked Fish.

ALSO, CLAMS  AND OYSTERS


in their season.

Canned Goods. Goods delivered free of charge.

254 Main Street, - Lewiston, Maine.



We are Introducing
 A new Sewing Machine
 which has peculiar
 Merit: Desiring to
 say more about it
 than space will here
 permit, we request
 your address if you
 are at all interested.


 Liberal terms to dealers
 & protection in territory
 The Estey Sewing
 Machine.

FACTORY
 VI
 BRATTLEBORO

TEMPLE & CO.,
 Clothiers, Hatters, and Furnishers,
 LEWISTON, MAINE.

ABOVE ALL COMPETITORS

THE
LIGHT RUNNING
NEW HOME

STRONG **SWIFT**

SIMPLE



SILENT

SEWING MACHINE

PERFECT IN EVERY PARTICULAR
HAS MORE IMPROVEMENTS THAN ALL
OTHER SEWING MACHINES COMBINED

NEW HOME
SEWING MACHINE CO.
30 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK
CHICAGO, ILL.
ORANGE, MASS.
AND ATLANTA, GA.

FOR SALE BY

SULLIVAN & HILDRETH, Lewiston

J. M. FERNALD,
Bookseller.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND BOOKS,

On nearly every subject, at Low Prices.

Blank Books, Stationery, Newspapers and Magazines, Albums, &c. Old Books Bought, Sold, and Exchanged. Second-Hand School and College Text-Books a Specialty.

THE BLUE BOOKSTORE

120 Lisbon St., Lewiston.

GREAT BARGAINS IN
STUDENTS' FURNITURE

Large Stock of all kinds of

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

Both New and Second-Hand. Call and Examine for yourself.

S. RECORD, Lower Main St.

W. W. Ellis
Stationer.

AND DEALER IN

BLANK BOOKS,

ALBUMS, AND

ART NOVELTIES.

College Stationery a Specialty

No. 2 Frye Block,

LEWISTON. : MAINE.

FINE GOODS.

LOW PRICES.

VOLUME XIII.

NUMBER 7.

THE

BATES STUDENT.

Animo et Labore.

✦ SEPTEMBER, 1885. ✦

Published by the Class of '86,

BATES COLLEGE.

CENTRAL DRUG STORE,

Corner Lisbon and Main Sts., Lewiston, Me.

**DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, FINE TOILET SOAPS,
BRUSHES, COMBS, ETC.**

Perfumery and Fancy Toilet Articles in great variety. Physicians' Prescriptions accurately compounded.

FOR FINE PHOTOGRAPHS

— GO TO —

CURTIS & ROSS', Corner Lisbon and Ash Streets.

Only Instantaneous Plates used. Reduction Made to Class Work.

C. W. CURTIS.

H. C. ROSS.

CLOTHING!

The Largest Stock and Best Assortment of

CLOTHING!!

—* CLOTHING *—

In Lewiston, is to be found at

BICKNELL & NEAL'S, 86 Lisbon Street, corner Ash.

Also one of the Largest and Best Stocks of Hats, Caps, Trunks, Umbrellas, and Gents' Furnishing Goods. We manufacture large quantities of our own goods, thus enabling us to offer a First-Class Article for Less Money than any other firm in the city. And we guarantee in every case the Latest Styles and Best of Fits. ~~See~~ Grading Suits a specialty.

BICKNELL & NEAL, 86 Lisbon Street, Lewiston.

ONLY \$20 FOR THIS STYLE PHILADELPHIA SINGER



Including Tacker, Ruffler, box of 4 Hemmers, and Binder, and usual outfit of twelve pieces. Warranted 3 years. **15 DAYS' TRIAL** in your own house before you pay one cent. No other sewing machine manufacturer in the United States dares to make this offer. They are handsome, durable, and light-running. Same as other companies charge from \$40 to \$50. Purchase from us and save \$30. Send for circular and testimonials. } **C. A. WOOD & CO..**
17 N. Tenth St., Philad'n, Pa.

1 MILE SIGNAL WHISTLE

The loudest and most piercingly shrill whistle made. Can be heard from one to two miles. Exact size of a 50-calibre centre fire cartridge. Invaluable as a



sign'll on the farm or on the water.

Every sports man and every farmer should have one. Sent free, by mail, for 25 cents in stamps. Order now, and get our catalogue of Guns, Novelties, etc. Address **RENNIE, ALLISON & CO., PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.**

THE BATES STUDENT.

VOL. XIII.

SEPTEMBER, 1885.

No. 7.

Bates Student,

A MAGAZINE PUBLISHED EVERY MONTH DURING THE
COLLEGIATE YEAR BY THE

CLASS OF '86, BATES COLLEGE.

EDITORIAL BOARD

W. H. HARTSHORN,	E. A. MERRELL
E. D. VARNEY,	A. E. BLANCHARD
A. E. VERRELL,	CHARLES HADLEY
J. H. WILLIAMSON,	Business Manager
J. W. GOFF,	Assistant Manager

TERMS: \$1.00 per year in advance; single copies 10 cents.

Any subscriber not receiving the *STUDENT* regularly will please notify the Business Manager.

Contributions and correspondence are respectfully solicited. Any information regarding the Alumni will be gladly received.

Matter for publication should be addressed to the Editors of the *BATES STUDENT*; business letters to J. H. WILLIAMSON, Lewiston, Maine.

Entered as Second-Class Matter at Lewiston Post Office.

CONTENTS

VOL. XIII. No. 7. SEPTEMBER, 1885.

EDITORIAL	159
LITERARY	
The Hammock Song	163
Decline of Monarchical Power	163
The Silence of Mount McGregor	165
Energy	165
To-Day	167
The Origin of Song	167
The Effects of the Periodical Literature of To-Day on the Morals and Intellect of Our People	168
COMMUNICATIONS	169
LOCALS	173
PERSONALS	176
LITERARY NOTES	178

EDITORIAL.

AT the beginning of the college year fully one-fourth of the students are strangers. But very soon the accomplished Sophomore washes away the Freshman boldness, while the graceful Senior removes the barrier of Freshman timidity, and in due time the "fresh" men become in turn accomplished men. And here we mention the importance of right action on the part of the upperclassmen, because in no small degree does such action shape the character of the lower classes. We feel that we have reason to be thankful for the influence that '85, as a class, has had upon our destinies; and if we hope to do for our new college acquaintances what we believe their Christian manhood prompted them to do for our good, we shall have reason to rejoice. We see their faces as college companions no more; their example alone remains. We wish them long life, sound health, and true success.

In returning to the class of '89 we are moved with mingled joy and sadness. Joy, because we know that wonderful possibilities are slumbering in their crescent minds. Sadness, because we know these possibilities may

CENTRAL DRUG STORE,

Corner Lisbon and Main Sts., Lewiston, Me.

**DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, FINE TOILET SOAPS,
BRUSHES, COMBS, ETC.**

Perfumery and Fancy Toilet Articles in great variety. Physicians' Prescriptions accurately compounded.

FOR FINE PHOTOGRAPHS

— GO TO —

CURTIS & ROSS', Corner Lisbon and Ash Streets.

Only Instantaneous Plates used. Reduction Made to Class Work.

C. W. CURTIS.

H. C. ROSS.

CLOTHING!

The Largest Stock and Best Assortment of

CLOTHING!!

» * C L O T H I N G * «

In Lewiston, is to be found at

BICKNELL & NEAL'S, 86 Lisbon Street, corner Ash.

Also one of the Largest and Best Stocks of Hats, Caps, Trunks, Umbrellas, and Gents' Furnishing Goods. We manufacture large quantities of our own goods, thus enabling us to offer a First-Class Article for Less Money than any other firm in the city. And we guarantee in every case the Latest-Styles and Best of Fits. **As Graduating Suits a specialty.**

BICKNELL & NEAL, 86 Lisbon Street, Lewiston.

ONLY \$20 FOR THIS PHILADELPHIA SINGER



Including Ticker, Ruffler, box of 4 Hemmers, and Binder, and usual outfit of twelve pieces. Warranted 3 years.

15 DAYS TRIAL in your own house before you pay one cent. No other sewing machine manufacturer in the United States dares to make this offer. They are handsome, durable, and light-running. Same as other companies charge from \$40 to \$50.

Purchase from us and save \$30. Send for circular and testimonials. **C. A. WOOD & CO.,** 17 N. Tenth St., Philad'a, Pa.

1 MILE SIGNAL WHISTLE

The loudest and most piercingly shrill whistle made. Can be heard from one to two miles. Exact size of a 50-calibre centre fire cartridge. Invaluable as a



signal on the farm or on the water. Every sportsman and every farmer should have one. Sent free by mail for 25 cents in stamps. Order now, and get our catalogue of Guns, Novelties, etc. Address **RENNIE ALLISON & CO., PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.**

THE

BATES STUDENT.

VOL. XIII.

SEPTEMBER, 1885.

No. 7.

Bates Student.

A MAGAZINE PUBLISHED EVERY MONTH DURING THE
COLLEGIATE YEAR BY THE

CLASS OF '86, BATES COLLEGE.

EDITORIAL BOARD.

W. H. HARTSHORN, E. A. MERRILL,
E. D. VARNEY, A. E. BLANCHARD,
A. E. VERRILL, CHARLES HADLEY.

J. H. WILLIAMSON, Business Manager.
J. W. GOFF, . . . Assistant Manager.

TERMS.—\$1.00 per year in advance; single copies
10 cents.

Any subscriber not receiving the STUDENT regu-
larly will please notify the Business Manager.

Contributions and correspondence are respect-
fully solicited. Any information regarding the
Alumni will be gladly received.

Matter for publication should be addressed to the
"Editors of the BATES STUDENT," business letters
to J. H. WILLIAMSON, Lewiston, Maine.

[Entered as Second Class Mail Matter at Lewiston
Post Office.]

CONTENTS.

VOL. XIII., No. 7.—SEPTEMBER, 1885.

EDITORIAL.....	159
LITERARY:	
The Hammock-Song.....	163
Decline of Monarchical Power.....	163
The Silence at Mount McGregor.....	165
Energy.....	165
To-Day.....	167
The Origin of Song.....	167
The Effects of the Periodical Literature of To-Day on the Morals and Intellect of Our People.....	168
COMMUNICATIONS.....	169
LOCALS.....	173
PERSONALS.....	176
LITERARY NOTES.....	178

EDITORIAL.

AT the beginning of the college year fully one-fourth of the students are strangers. But very soon the accomplished Sophomore washes away the Freshman boldness, while the graceful Senior removes the barrier of Freshman timidity, and in due time the "fresh" men become in turn accomplished men. And here we mention the importance of right action on the part of the upperclassmen, because in no small degree does such action shape the character of the lower classes. We feel that we have reason to be thankful for the influence that '85, as a class, has had upon our destinies; and if we hope to do for our new college acquaintances what we believe their Christian manhood prompted them to do for our good, we shall have reason to rejoice. We see their faces as college companions no more; their example alone remains. We wish them long life, sound health, and true success.

In returning to the class of '89 we are moved with mingled joy and sadness. Joy, because we know that wonderful possibilities are slumbering in their crescent minds. Sadness, because we know these possibilities may

be blighted in almost the very germ. Be enthusiastic in every cause of interest to the college, for the college interest is your interest. Be interested in the magazine, in base-ball, in field-day sports, in the studies, in society work. Be actively interested in all these and your college course will be the most valuable four years of your whole life.

It has been remarked by several that the beginning of our present college year is especially characterized by the good feeling which exists between the classes. "This is as it should be." The unreasonable class feeling which occasionally divides the college into four distinct divisions is now dormant. Of course every one naturally looks upon his own class with a livelier interest than upon any other, but not to the utter disregard of the others. It is not by wrangling but by healthy rivalry that the best ability is brought forth. No one can look upon his fellow-students and lower classmen with contempt. A few years difference in college counts as nothing in after life, for then all are Freshmen and by merit only is each one assigned his place.

But there are certain college customs so old that Sophomores seem to think it irreverent not to observe them. For instance, it is an ancient custom for Sophomores to remonstrate with Freshmen who persist in carrying canes in an offensive manner, and the decrease in hazing is due more to the good sense of Freshmen in not parading the ugly sticks than to a less degree of courage on the part of the Sophomores.

The hackneyed adage, "All is not gold that glitters," finds a large application in the results of work performed by many, possibly the majority of students. It is superficiality of purpose and endeavor in student life which menaces the high standard of intelligence and thought that must characterize true progress. There are certain uncontrollable circumstances that often affect the excellence of one's work. The student who is compelled to absent himself from college in order to secure funds requisite to continue his education, necessarily performs a portion of the prescribed work in a hasty manner, if he takes the course in four years. Whether it is advisable for one to complete the course in four years at the expense of losing some of the most important class-room work, is a question we will not now discuss. But the most of this surface work is inexcusable and is probably due to one of the following three things, viz.: a misapprehension of the purpose of a college course; indolence; or a morbid ambition.

Some study but slightly the relations of means to ends, see little purpose in the most important things, and pitifully commence a college education with no well defined idea of its purpose as an impetus to right study. To such the college is not an *Alma Mater*. Indeed it is well-nigh useless to the youth, unless, perchance, itself may teach the eminent value of well-defined aims. But, more likely is it that they will emerge from its halls with minds fitted only for a passive condition in the future relations of life.

Again, there are those, and it would appear that there are more of this class of students than of any other, who have such a constitutional weariness, that their aversion to consecutive and profound work and thought seems almost innate. They are contented with the husks of knowledge; the kernel they leave untouched. The pearls of thought remain ever hidden to such. What magic in indolence's opposite, industry! What art or science may it not master? A benediction attends it, and its spirit is the true philosopher's stone.

Yet quite as lamentable as the two preceding sources of shallow knowledge, is an inordinate desire for rank as rank. He does well who takes pleasure in high rank as an index of excellence in scholarship. But he deceives himself, and is the greatest loser who performs his work by those methods that have in view, as the ultimate end, the high figures of his rank bill. He who studies a professor's modes of instruction that he may be brilliant in recitation, without an independent effort to sound the depths of his author, and to secure all possible collateral knowledge; the student who cheats at examinations, or in regular class-room work, simply to secure better rank, though he may satisfy himself with ever so well-framed an excuse, is guilty of contemptible injustice to his fellow-students, loses vastly in profundity of scholarship, sears his conscience and blunts his sensibilities. And *if there be* an ulterior purpose, well for the world that oftentimes

"The best laid schemes o' mice and men
Gang aft a-gley."

Such are some of the chief sources of superficiality in college work. Far greater the reward should we study with the spirit suggested by the words of Sidney Smith, when he says: "To sit with your Livy before you and hear the geese cackling that saved the Capitol; and to see with your own eyes the Carthaginian sutlers gathering up the rings of the Roman knights after the battle of Cannæ, and heaping them into bushels; this is almost the only kind of study that is not useless."

The failure to accomplish any reasonable purpose can nearly always be attributed to a wavering from, or inattention to, that purpose. Success is the almost inevitable result of a strong determination adhered to with unvarying energy. The greater the individual responsibility, the more disastrous is the failure, or the grander is the success.

We are supposed to be fitting ourselves to hold responsible positions in life; and the success or failure of our life-work will depend much upon the right use of the four years' course. Lord Brougham once said "that the four years spent in college, is verily and indeed the most precious of our whole lives; and that every hour we squander here will, in other days, rise up against us and be paid for by years of bitter, but unavailing regrets."

The class of '89, whose unfamiliar faces we welcome, we would respectfully advise to make such use of every hour, that in after years, instead of sad regrets, true satisfaction will be theirs when looking back over the four years

of college life. And may every student, at the beginning of a new college year, throw aside that dangerous, indifferent air that so frequently pervades our halls, determine upon some purpose, and, having determined upon it, throw into his work such strength of mind and muscle as he possesses. By so doing, not only will healthy intellectual growth be enhanced at Bates, but every one will be assured by a moral certainty that success will crown his efforts.

Too many young men are drifting along through college with no purpose in view, unless it be to get their diplomas. And too many others, it may be said here, are working with the utmost energy, whose highest wish is to be thought learned. The representative of either class has failed to comprehend the full significance of the word education. Both are working simply to deceive people; the one wants the sheep-skin to help him to a position that he fears his ability would not secure; the other wishes simply to be *thought* educated. Both of these classes may be said to be purposeless, and will cease studying as soon as they leave college.

We would not have it thought that we believe it necessary for a young man, in order to be benefited by his college work, to choose a profession at an early age. Such a course is unwise. He should first learn all that is possible about all professions; then study himself until he discovers which is best suited to him. We look with pity on that young man of fifteen, who says, without any but the most cursory

knowledge of the profession: "I am going to be a lawyer." The chances are that he has not chosen his true calling. He might do much better at something else.

"But how else can I judge," the young man will say, "but by my inclination towards a certain profession?" That is certainly the only way a man can judge; but first he should learn that he may be the better judge. He is too apt to admire the doctor in his gig, or the lawyer pleading at the bar, or the judge's serenity from the bench, and overlook the years of dryest study which must be passed before he can be like them. Here lies the secret of the failure of so many. Having overlooked the years of study, they have tried to step into professions without study. Such had better be digging in the street. Let no man say, "I shall do this work through life," until he has viewed the work from all sides, and calculated the time and labor he must expend in preparation for it. He that makes this his rule will certainly not be so impatient to begin the practice that he will omit a careful study of the theory.

Again, before this choice is made almost as much general development is necessary as for entering upon the work. The weighing powers of the profoundest judge might well be tasked in this—the most important case of his life. Advice may profitably be listened to, but the young man himself should make the decision. He may be a long time in making it and yet he will be the better off, provided he has not mistaken the true purpose of life.

"A young man with a purpose," is

often applied to him that early proclaims his calling; but there is a higher purpose that 'no young man should overlook—that purpose which has animated every nobler life; a purpose born rather of the soul than of the intellect; one which shuts out personal aggrandizement the while and serves as the foundation of true manhood, which seeks to round out life to its fullest measure, which causes the young man to forget self and take for his motto, "I learn that you may." This motto may be applied in every profession and will be found to embody the highest aim in all, for in this we see the fulfillment of every hope for humanity that has fallen from the noblest human lips.

The young man with such a purpose in life need not hurry to decide upon a profession. There is enough that he can turn his hand to, after he is out of college, while he is making this great decision. Yet if he has given the matter much thought, he will be likely to see his way clearly by this time, and it need not be said that the sooner the minor purpose can be rightly formed the better.

LITERARY.

THE HAMMOCK-SONG.

By A. E. V., '86.

Back and forth we lazily swing,
My gay little mate with me;
Soft breezes to our hammock waft
Perfumes from the green wood tree.

Oh, this is the atmosphere of love;
With every breath we draw
We feel the draught our senses steal—
'Tis nature's sacred law.

Intoxication of delight!
Our two hearts beat in one;
Always in time to the rhythmic sway,
I sing, "She's won, she's won."

We never quarrel my mate and I;
And all day long we sing;
For I am a golden oriole,
And she is my mate on the wing.

DECLINE OF MONARCHIAL POWER.

Junior Prize Oration.

By J. W. F., '86.

THROUGH the numberless volumes of history there runs but one main current of thought; the irrepressible conflict between the divinity of man and the divinity of kings. The attempt to locate the exact point of change from despotism to freedom, discloses the fact that it has taken place only through slowly revolving centuries. Through the midnight of the middle ages, society may be said to have existed without either law or government. And it was not till the 15th century that a union of those elements began, out of which were constructed the powerful monarchies of the old world. The formation of the kingdom of Spain by the marriage of Ferdinand and Isabella, and the maintenance of a regular national militia by France and Germany heralded the dawn of the new era, while the triumph of royalty in England under Henry VII., announced that all Europe had entered upon a trial of the new system.

For an American, born in a land where the very air breathes liberty, it is almost impossible to get even a faint conception of the absolute control of those early

kings. Look at the power of Henry VIII., who changed the religion of all England and declared himself the supreme head of the church; "In whose dark bosom," says Hallam, "a single suspicion would have sufficed to send the proudest peer of England to the dungeon or the scaffold." Or consider the reign of Louis XIV., who drove from France, by religious persecution, five hundred thousand of her best citizens, who loaded her people with a debt of \$8,000,000,000, and finally summed up the source of all political power in his famous declaration, "*I am the State.*" It was a natural and fitting climax to such royal assumptions when James I. proclaimed the "divine right of kings," and later, when Charles I. declared that "the people had no right to any part in the government."

Now what is the business of a king, and whose is the right to govern? The Israelites said "Give us a king that he may judge us and fight our battles for us," and such a system was probably the best for that superstitious race, or for those mediæval days, when all knowledge was confined to a few cloistered monks. But when the pursuits of war are changed to the pursuits of peace; when schools of learning scattered all over our land teach all to think and act for themselves, then will men begin to ask, "Who art thou, O king, that thou shouldst rule over us?" And now see how, with growing enlightenment, the scene changes. History, before this a mere biography of kings, begins to speak of the people. The inherent genius of man shoots its first gleams through the sombre shades of despot-

ism, and though for centuries its fitful flashes served only to increase the sense of surrounding gloom, yet the distant mutterings foretold the fury of the coming conflict. The first onset won the historic Magna Charter. The House of Commons shortly follows. The Reformation, releasing the souls of men from spiritual thralldom, generated a spirit that could not long endure tyrannical worldly power, and in quick succession the Petition of Right, the English Revolution, and the Bill of Rights tell of the rapid strides toward the overthrow of kings; while France, catching the spirit of freedom, startles, with her Reign of Terror, the crowned heads of every throne in Europe.

But the deadliest of all blows was the independence of the United States. Advocating the grand principle that "all just powers of government are derived from the consent of the governed," she entered upon the untried experiment of a republic. One hundred years have passed; and our government, the most liberal, the most just, and the most progressive ever instituted among men, from her commanding eminence proclaims the philosophy of a free government and the divine right of man to govern man. Liberalized by her influence, other nations are slowly escaping from the paralysis of arbitrary power to be thrilled by the reviving spirit of freedom.

Compare the treatment of Canada, India, and Australia, with the treatment of the English colonies one hundred years ago. Observe how France, after a century of anarchy, has placed herself

in the rank of free nations. Behold the Czar of Russia trembling upon his throne, as much a prisoner in his castle at St. Petersburg as was Napoleon on the rocky isle of St. Helena. The signal blessings witnessed under our government and laws, arousing the spirit of freedom, inalienable in the bosom of all, proclaim the despot's approaching doom. Arbitrary power cannot exist within the compass of her influence. If she endures with all her benign institutions, monarchy cannot live.

THE SILENCE AT MOUNT MCGREGOR.

By F. F. P., '77.

O'er McGregor voiceless moonlight
Passes in the solemn moonlight.
Sentry-pace the stars are keeping,
Round the silent soldier, sleeping
On his country's bosom, throbbing
'Neath the low boughs stifled sobbing,
Silent forest, silent fountain,
Silent midnight, silent mountain,
Silent stars, O witness ye,
Silent death and victory!

Think we on the world's commanders
On the Cæsars, Alexanders,
On the Corsican's campaigning,
With ambition's glory waning.
Freedom, through the ripening ages,
Names of thine fill brightest pages.
Silent forest, silent fountain,
Silent midnight, silent mountain,
Silent stars, O witness ye,
Silent Grant's great victory!

Battles fought and state-toil ended,
World-round our Ulysses wended.
Bane of lotus quick discerning,
Siren voices ever spurning,
Home the way he fain would single—
With our dust his ashes mingle.
Silent forest, silent fountain,
Silent midnight, silent mountain,
Silent stars, O witness ye,
Silent loving victory!

Lo! a blest transfiguration
Throws its halo round the nation!
Alienation, to devotion
Turning like the tide of ocean,
Sees above the pale corse shrouded
Mighty virtues all unclouded.
Silent forest, silent fountain,
Silent midnight, silent mountain,
Silent stars, O witness ye,
Such surpassing victory!

—*Boston Traveller.*

ENERGY.

By W. H. H., '86.

IT is a noteworthy fact that the majority of the great men of the world, both in past ages and at the present time, have been the sons of poor parents. This fact leads to the question: "Why is this so?" The answer is apparent. It is because, thrown upon their own resources at an early age, they are accustomed to think and act for themselves. Thus they develop that quality of mind and body called energy.

What then is energy? It is the motive power of man. It may be compared to steam. Before us stands a ponderous engine, built of the best material, and by the most skillful workmen. Every part is in perfect running order, yet the engine stands motionless. There is something still wanting, and so long as that something is wanting the engine is useless. But let steam be admitted within its cylinder, and immediately, as if by magic, the piston begins to move, and then the engine is in motion, doing the work of a thousand hands. Thus it is with men. One may have ability of the best order; every other faculty of mind and body may be cultivated to

the highest degree, yet there is something wanting. That something is energy and, unless that be possessed, all his other attainments are comparatively useless.

Energy is one of the chief laws of the universe. Commune with Nature, and this truth is at once made manifest. Behold the countless hosts of heaven sweeping through space with a velocity beyond comprehension; enter the grand old forest and listen to the ceaseless hum of the insects, and the low moan of the breeze as it creeps through the branches; stand by the shore of old ocean and mark the ebb and flow of the tide, and the waves as they kiss the pebbles on the beach; note all these things and you will see that Nature knows no rest, that energy is apparent in all her works.

Energetic men rule the world. In the affairs of life we daily see men of energy pushing aside men of twice their own natural ability and occupying the most important positions of profit and trust; while those who possess ability, but lack energy, stand back and wonder why their ability is not recognized.

But in order that energy may produce the greatest amount of good it must be continuous. That energy which, like the flame of a candle, flares up at every sudden gust of wind, will not accomplish so much as that which burns with a steady glow. The world is full of those people who have spasmodic attacks of energy. They engage without deliberation in any enterprise which may present itself. But as soon as the charm of novelty wears away

they lose their interest and sink back into indolence. This shows us that there is much of dormant power in every person which, if properly cultivated, would raise him much higher in the scale of existence.

Perhaps it may be asked, "In what does the great use of energy consist?" It gives pleasure. The human mind is so constituted that the exercise of its powers gives gratification. The energetic man finds great and ever increasing delight in performing the work placed before him; while the indolent man sinks from one state of quiescence to another, until the mere act of living is almost a burden.

Energy tends to produce self-respect. By this, conceit is not meant, but that respect that comes from the knowledge that life is not given us that we may glide through the world borne on pinions of ease, fanned by gentle zephyrs which waft to us the perfume of sweet flowers and the carols of birds; but that it is given us for a higher and nobler purpose; that it offers us great and glorious possibilities, solemn and sacred duties; that respect which comes from the consciousness that we are taking advantage of these possibilities, and to the best of our ability are doing the duties which await us. Without this respect, life must to a great degree be a failure. If one cannot respect himself, how can he expect others to respect him.

Energy will command respect for the one that possesses it. We all admire the energetic man. We admire the quick, firm, and decisive way in which he transacts all business. As we be-

hold such a man we instinctively feel that he is a person of ability and one who could be trusted in any emergency. It enables its possessor to accomplish far more than the one who lacks it can accomplish. The one plans his work, at once begins it, and soon finishes it. The other looks idly at his work, bewails the cruel fate which makes him labor, tries to obtain the aid of friends, and thus spends his time in procrastination. At the present time, when the tendency is to reckon the value of a man in dollars and cents, anything which tends to increase his working power is valuable.

Energy assists in cultivating the mind. As the muscles of the human frame receive their strength from constant use, so does the intellect derive its power from the same source. Energy furnishes the impetus to intellectual labor and thus tends to strengthen the mind.

Thus, by exerting to the uttermost all the faculties of mind and body, energy is continually helping to build up a grand and noble character. One who possesses such a character, when the sun of prosperity shall have set, and the darkness of despair shall have enveloped him, will not sink into oblivion beneath his trials, but will successfully buffet them, will sail securely over the sea of life, and in safety reach the haven of rest.

He that thinks himself the happiest man is really happy; but he that thinks himself the wisest is generally the greatest fool.

TO-DAY.

Why dost thou hasten from me, O To-day?
 Stay thy swift feet,
 For thou art sweet;
 Thy like again I may not meet,
 Since thou canst not return when once away.
 With joy I saw thee, o'er the eastern sea,
 Dispel the night
 By the pure light
 With which thy blue eyes were bedight,
 While Nature's very heart was filled with glee.
 And all the flowers then sweet incense burned,
 And every bird
 Soared high, and heard
 The angels sing, until it stirred
 His heart to song, as earthward he returned.
 Long have we lingered in these leafy woods,—
 Long have we strayed
 Through sheen and shade,
 And must thou now to westward fade,
 Leaving my heart to sluggish, slothful moods?
 Night lifts her starry banner in the east,—
 The whippoorwill's
 Sweet music trills
 Over the vales and gloom-clothed hills,
 A dirge for thee, when other songs have ceased.
 Will coming days my loss to me repay?
 When morning flies
 Along these skies,
 I shall not see thy mild blue eyes;
 To-morrow, when it comes, is not To-day.

THE ORIGIN OF SONG.

Once the wide world was songless, and no sound
 Of varied harmony the stillness stirred;
 When rosy morning came, no tuneful bird
 Awoke the drowsy dreamer, slumber-bound,
 And when the eve with twinkling stars had crowned
 The mountain-tops, never a note or word
 Of sweet-voiced lay by listening ear was heard;
 So joyless day in silence went its round.
 At last drawn down by pity from above,
 A viewless angel and compassionate,
 Laid her soft hand upon the heart's mute strings.
 Thus gifted bards were taught to sing by Love
 Their pleasing songs, and birds to imitate
 From dawn till dusk with merry carolings.
 —I. J., '87, in *Portland Transcript*.

THE EFFECT OF THE PERIODICAL LITERATURE OF TO-DAY ON THE MORALS AND INTELLECT OF OUR PEOPLE.

By I. J., '87.

CONSIDERED as a medium of the influence of mind upon mind, periodical literature presents a study striking in its interest and vital in its importance. The recent growth of journalism in America may well be regarded as phenomenal. Indeed, it is as if a meadow-brook should suddenly become a far-flowing Amazon. Thousands of streams swell its mighty current. There are sweet waters, and there are bitter. To discuss the effects of periodicals is no easy matter; for, be it remembered, the influences that lead to these effects, are inseparably woven with countless others.

Although the news-giving element is, as one writer has said, more in the domain of talk than in that of literature, still we choose to consider it as a part of our subject. From the four winds come daily to our homes a thousand messages, the doings of yesterday. Frequently we are animated by anecdotes of heroism and self-sacrifice, but how much oftener are we depressed by those of quite the opposite character! With what boldness some reporters, shrouded in anonymous mystery, send forth after each new crime their epitomized dime-novels! Under glaring head-lines the most disgusting details are served up. And shall not crimes be reported? Yes, but properly.

"Each maid a heroine, and each man a friend," sounds all very well in verse; but Heaven help the youth that goes out

into the world believing this to be more than a smooth line of poetry!

When words spoken in the halls of Congress are heard even to every remotest village throughout the land, it seems necessary only to be reminded that on this news-giving element depends, in great measure, the purity of politics. True, some editors and most children delight in mud-throwing; but has not this disposition an effect somewhat wholesome? A man, voting on great national issues, reads only one newspaper, and you say of that man, he is narrow-minded; but this you can not truthfully say of his neighbor who reads none at all, for he has no mind. Take away newspapers, and how many thousands more of Rip Van Winkles would come forth on every election day from their forest slumbers!

The narrative element enters largely into all modern literature,—so largely, indeed, that the present may well be characterized as a story-telling, story-loving age. Concerning fiction at its best, words are needless. Who does not know that "Uncle Tom's Cabin" first appeared as a serial?—that the Saviour of men taught by parables? As regards sensational stories in which poor but fearless young men and rosy-cheeked heiresses in their teens trip before the excited imagination, it may be said that a perverted taste is better than no taste at all. Every heroine must be somewhat womanly,—every hero somewhat manly.

Now and then we read of would-be cow-boys whose imaginations have been poisoned by story-papers wherein men of the Jesse James type play promi-

nent parts; but that these cases are exceptions, the very fact of their being reported yields abundant proof. Writers on this topic are like ministers who, in some unaccountable way, whenever they speak of the power of habit, draw all their examples from the dark side. It seems never to have occurred to some of them that a man may be a Jesse James, and not know the alphabet. But here let no one infer that we advise the reading of such stories. If on some points we are silent, it is because our subject deals with what is, rather than what should be.

To instruct, not to please, is the highest aim of literature. Applying this severest test, what do we find? That the didactic element is by no means wanting. In one magazine religious truths are taught; in another science, general or specific, is followed; in a third the fruits of historical research are given. Nowhere can we find the social and political problems of the day more ably discussed than in the *North American Review*. The day when children were fed exclusively on fairy tales is past. How charmingly instructive are such juvenile magazines as *St. Nicholas*!

It is a mark of wisdom to be willing to learn from humble sources. The true scholar never scorns newspapers. Take, for example, Joseph Cook, acknowledged by all to be a man who thinks. Whatever in his reading of newspapers strikes him as suggestive, he marks with a red crayon, and the pieces thus marked find their way into his scrap-books.

The assertion that periodical literature often degrades scholarship into a mere smattering, is false. The very habit of thoroughness, which constitutes scholarship, shows the absurdity of this idea. One of the chief glories of the periodical is this: it puts smatterings within the reach of the laboring classes. If one can not predict an eclipse, ought he not to be thankful for the smattering that keeps him from confusing the names of the planets with those of Shakespeare's characters?

Only by having the thought led out in various directions can there be a well proportioned development of mind. For this development the periodical, uniting, as it does, every variety of talent, is admirably suited.

Thrice happy the land wherein the teacher occupies his desk, the divine his pulpit, the editor his sanctum.

COMMUNICATIONS.

KITTERY NAVY YARD.

To the Editors of the Student:

It was with feelings of great respect and admiration for our glorious country that my friend and I silently landed at Kittery and proceeded to visit the navy yard. As we crossed the bridge that leads to the yard our admiration was increased at the sight of a round-shouldered official in blue, who stood in the middle of the road, loading—his pipe. After having obtained from this important guardian of public goods a gruff and impolite permission to enter his sacred domain, we advanced and sought to find some

proof of the existence or probability of a navy.

All the immense buildings for the construction and repairing of ships are idle. Nothing can be more suggestive of inactivity than the navy yard and its surroundings.

The chief point of interest is the old ship Constitution which once was so prominent in war, but is now used for a boarding-house. Most of the buildings are closed and we can gaze only at their rough stone walls or perchance look in at a cellar window.

After pausing a short time to try our strength on some rusty old anchors, we came to the ordnance building. Several hundreds of heavy cannon lie near by arranged in rows of exact regularity, and at a convenient distance are stacked balls of all sizes. My friend, of the class of '88, whose love for mathematics occasionally overcomes him, seated himself on a cannon and reckoned the number of shot in one of the large piles. Leaving him at his play I entered the building and there had the rare fortune to observe in glass cases almost every kind of weapon that *human* mind could invent, and some even that looked decidedly Turkish. Presently I join my mathematical friend who is still muttering something about pyramids, cones or something of that kind. We journey on toward the house of the Commodore of the yard, and it becomes our desire to interview the dignitary on the grain crop and dog tax, but we are forbidden by the thought that perhaps we may interfere with his afternoon nap. As we cross the dry dock, a monster rat runs out,

and, judging from his gaunt appearance, my friend remarked that possibly he was one of the many hundreds who have not yet received their commissions from the President.

We must now take advantage of the tide for our return home. We leave the silent buildings to bask in the sunlight and tender care of our obliging friend, the happy possessor of the pipe.

Yesterday we visited Portsmouth, a city which some call dead. As one passes along the old streets and sees the square, stately mansions, he would naturally suppose that the former occupants of the city had passed away. The new part of the town seems thrifty and business like.

No, Portsmouth is not dead. One can prove it, for Frank Jones, the noted brewer, is alive. If beer could cause a city to become as populous as it is bibulous, then Portsmouth would be a large city.

E. A. M., '86.

AROUND KATAHDIN.

To the Editors of the Student:

It is not the writer's purpose, nor does it lie in his power, to give an account of an easy trip to Mount Katahdin, such as the tourist may expect in climbing Mount Washington. He who would visit Katahdin must make up his mind to endure hardship, and that without any surety of reaching the summit; for it must be remembered that, according to the old Indian legend, Pornola (the Indian deity of the mountain) is very angry with any one who attempts to climb to the top.

Our starting point for Katahdin was Sherman, which is twenty-six miles from

Mattawamkeag, the nearest railroad station. During the stage-journey to this place you catch a few glimpses, if the day is clear, of the mountain far to the north-west, but seeming only a few miles distant. At the first glance one is reminded of a huge piece of masonry, but a masonry which in beauty of design and appearance of stability, surpasses all buildings "made with hands." These distant views serve to fill one with a much-needed enthusiasm for the trip, and he starts out with a light heart and light feet.

On Monday morning I started with a party consisting of a Boston clergyman and his friends, it being my intention to join, as soon as we overtook them, two young sportsmen from Boston who had pushed on as far as possible Saturday night. After ten miles over a road, the latter half of which one had better walk than ride, we reached the East Branch of the Penobscot. Here we took canoes a mile or two up river to the house of the guide of the party. Stopping long enough for a dinner on fresh salmon and green peas, we crossed the river and soon overtook my two friends, camped by the roadside, with their heads bound up in handkerchiefs to keep off the mosquitoes, which by the way proved to be thicker here than anywhere in the whole journey. Here I dropped out of the party and joined my friends, to help them carry their provisions, which, with camp utensils and rifles, made rather a heavy load. Before dusk, however, we reached the Wissatquoik river, or stream, as it is called.

Having heard some of the party say

that they should ford the river farther up, I thought it well for me to push on and follow the trail, that we might know the best place to cross. Assuring my friends that I would come back that night if it was not too far, and that at any rate I would wait for them in the morning, I started out. While the light lasted I easily followed the wheel-tracks, but as night set in, cloudy and dark, I had much difficulty in keeping the trail, and only did it by groping with my hand for tracks and broken bushes. It was an old logging road, and I afterwards found that I could not get lost while I kept in a road, for all the branches led back into the main road. However I was ignorant of the fact, and many times felt like giving up, but the fear that a rain in the night would obliterate the trail, and the hope that some supper awaited me a few rods ahead, spurred me on. At times the road was very difficult. The intense darkness concealed the huge rocks and deep mud holes and brooks, and it may be imagined that I tumbled and waded through the worst possible part of the road. Late in the evening I came to a little opening that led to the river. Here I gave one halloo, and thinking it useless to waste more breath went back to the road and pressed on. In a minute, however, I heard an answer, and before long my friends, on the other side of the river, came down to the bank and told me where to cross. I waded through the water and was soon before the fire in an old logging camp, eating, and relating my adventure. I found that I had narrowly escaped walking all night, for at the

moment my halloo was heard the party had just stopped singing, and I was assured that if they had been singing at the time, they would not have heard me and I should have pushed on up the logging road until morning.

The next day was judged too rainy to leave the camp, but Wednesday saw us again under way for Katahdin, my two Boston friends having caught up and joined the main party. Now the hardships of the journey began. The forenoon was spent in climbing one ridge of Turner mountain. On top of this mountain is a large level tract of land that must be swampy and wet at times in the year, but which we found a desert of uprooted trees. The difficulty of climbing and crawling over and through a "blow-down" can only be realized by a trial. For hours we pushed on without finding any water. Our mouths and throats were so parched that we could scarcely speak.

Towards the middle of the afternoon we found a little standing water under an upturned tree. We eagerly drank of this muddy water and made tea and coffee from it. One of the party remarked that she had often heard of muddy coffee, but this was the first time she ever saw any.

After a dinner, for eating had been postponed because we were too thirsty to be hungry, we started down over the south-west slope of Turner, and as we leaped from one moss-covered rock to another, we could not but stop and gaze to the north at Traveller and the adjacent peaks. At one time we came out upon some high rocks where we obtained a view of the adjoining ridge

of Turner, that presented a beautiful slope, covered with an unbroken army of trees, so evenly situated as to remind one of a dense column of men.

At night we camped at the base of the mountain, near a beautiful mountain brook. Now comes the jolly part of life in the woods. After building the bark tent, and having a plenty to eat, to gather around a huge fire, and tell stories and sing, is essential to the enjoyment of camping.

The next morning we started for the basin, which is part way up Katahdin, or rather inside of it. We did not reach it, however, as through some miscalculation the provisions ran short and we were forced, after camping a very rainy night within a mile of the basin, to turn our backs next morning on the cloudy mountain and start for home. At noon we reached Katahdin Lake. The main party went on and left four of us here. We had a good time fishing in the lake and shooting, and next day at noon, made a raft and poled it across the lake. When we reached the middle of this beautiful sheet of water the view surpassed all power of description. The day was clear and Katahdin, Turner, and Travellers mountains were all distinctly outlined against the sky, the former at a distance of only six miles. That night we slept in a driver's camp on the Wissatiquoik, and the next day, after a walk of twenty-five miles, we reached Sherman, a little foot-sore and somewhat weary.

A. E. V., '86.

◆◆◆
Whatever needs equivocation is suspicious.

LOCALS.

Glad to see you, '89.

The campus is yielding a big second crop.

Has any one a few whiskers for Sale?

It sounds good to *hear* the boys play ball again.

Prof.—“What is the highest flying bird in the world?” Soph.—“Congo of the Andes.”

Now the overcoat cometh into good use, for behold there is no fire in the recitation room.

To observe a very neat tackle and fall arrangement for opening the door, visit Press' room.

Most of the students have now returned from their summer labors to renew the fall work.

One of the Profs. lately referred to four kinds of glass in the sextant, red, blue, green, and cracked.

A reception was given to the Freshman class on Thursday evening, Sept. 10th, by the Y. M. C. A.

One of the Seniors declares that the “sun's declination” refers to its disinclination to warm the earth in winter.

'89 promises to be an unusually large class. At this early date several have been seen carrying tall hats on their heads.

Not much interest now in tennis; the boys have not yet cast off their summer laziness. “Some are lazy and some are not.”

One of the Partingtonian school was recently heard to inquire for Haw-

thorne's “Moses from an Old Man,” and “Frank Leslie's Illustrious Magazine.”

Four members of the College Band played with the Lewiston Band at the recent musical festival at Maranacook.

State Fair is at hand. Several of the boys have secured jobs on the horse-cars, others intend to use their horses in the old way.

A certain Freshman, unacquainted with the rolling prairies of Lewiston, was recently found in the vicinity of Barkerville seeking for Mt. David.

The Maine State College nine has challenged the Bates to play a game of ball on some day of Fair week. The challenge will probably be accepted.

Devotional exercises are now held after the morning recitation. Cutting is on the decrease and “studying in prayer time” is a thing of the past.

Two Seniors were recently found guilty of deceitfully entertaining a Sophomore while a confederate was in the back room carving up a watermelon.

This is the way a big Senior proved that his pipe is Barnum's white elephant: “The elephant is a mere sham, so is my pipe. Hence, therefore, etc.”

It was wrong to laugh, but we were much pleased to see a near-sighted Theologue chase a load of hay down Main Street, mistaking horse food for a horse-car.

The Freshmen have chosen a part of their class officers as follows: President, F. H. Thayer; Vice-President, Miss Lelia Plumstead; Secretary and

Treasurer, Charles Emerson; Executive Committee, Safford, Small, Miss Norton; Base-Ball Committee, Call, Small, Stevens.

It is reported that a Lazy Man's Club is to be formed. At present there is only one leader in the movement and he is so tired that he refuses to record the names of new members.

Take pity on the poor Senior, for he has lost his tile. It is a blue felt hammock hat, turned up on one side. Thanks will be given to the finder if he returns it.

One of the most portly of the Seniors was lately mistaken for a Freshman, but instead of feeling hurt at the error he claims that he is pleased to think that his hard study has not taken from him his old fresh look.

A few mornings ago the Seniors were detained in the recitation room until they were too late for prayers. One of them who had cut recitation gained much cheap notoriety by being the only representative of his class in the chapel.

"C. L. Thomas was recently arrested for selling a poor side of pork."
—*Clinton Advertiser*.

Of course the sale of old side er pork comes under the jurisdiction of the liquor law just as that of any kind of cider.

A Senior was observed to rise suddenly in the Chemistry recitation when the Professor chanced to use the word "paint." A look of pain crossed the student's face when he noticed that his inattention had cost him a big laugh all around.

A very severe frost struck Parker Hall a few nights since. Some exceedingly careful and light-fingered rascal took his own coal in out of the wet and ours with it.

A close student of psychical phenomena has for two weeks been wandering under the impression that he was studying the states of the weather on a psychical thermometer.

"While playing ball one of the boys had two of his fingers broken and an eye put out. He experiences no difficulty from the hurt, says he likes base-ball and wants to catch on the nine."

—*Common Liar*.

The Juniors and Freshmen rejoiced in a "cut" Wednesday afternoon. Some of the Freshmen and girls were a little uncertain about leaving the room before having met their teacher, but finally they were led away by their reckless classmates.

We are glad to see the excellent meetings in the Polymnian and Euro-sophian societies. The Freshmen seem interested, and already many have joined. Since we cannot have secret societies, all seem determined to revive the ones we have.

The Bates Orchestra, recently organized, consists of the following members: John Hilton, Leader and First Violin; E. C. Hayes and B. C. Carroll, Second Violin; G. E. Babb, Clarinet; A. C. Townsend, Flute; W. A. Walker, Cornet; Chas. Hadley, Trombone; J. H. Johnson, Cello; E. W. Whitcomb, Bass Viol.

Several of the students drove to Mechanic Falls to see the game between the Bates and Mechanics. One who got his team at Conant & Andrews' stable advises the boys not to patronize that livery corporation unless they wish to be insulted and "stuck" on the price.

A certain Junior is dissatisfied with Lake Grove, and says that an evil genius with tobacco-stained beard presides over the place. Our friend wished to play croquet with his companion, but he of the peculiar whiskers denied him the pleasure; he wished to cut a stick but was forbidden by the public guardian; finally he decided to take a quiet sail on the lake. friend Charon lent him a leaky boat. Visit Lake Grove alone excepting the company of a revolver.

An impetuous Soph says he has incurred the royal displeasure of his lady's family. A few evenings since, as he was making a call, he accidentally opened an unused door of the stove and let out some ashes on the carpet. Forgetting himself, he said, in effect: "Check the ashes!" Unfortunately he used the word that applies to holding back the water in rivers instead of the word "check," and now the Soph has a bad reputation for swearing.

The two college nines, Dudes and Rags, are practicing daily, and much interest is manifested in the contests. The Dudes, in spite of their awkward and shambling appearance, look quite nobby in their new coats of tan. One of them declares himself guilty of making a "brilliant wild throw, but

weally don't ye laugh." The Rags just fill the bill which the name suggests. Encourage them, boys, with your presence on the campus, and if there be anything meritorious in their actions, applaud them both with hand and voice.

What is the matter with the college bell? Alas! no one knows. Even as the wind bloweth where it listeth so the bell ringeth when it wisheth. How fallen from its previous well regulated condition to this state of seeming intoxication. But in this time of cholera and Chinese floods even a bell may be afflicted.

The following officers of the Baseball Association have been elected for the ensuing year: President, J. H. Williamson; Vice-President, R. Nelson; Secretary, J. H. Johnson; Treasurer, C. W. Cutts; Business Manager, E. W. Whitcomb; Trainer, F. W. Sandford; Financial Committee, Chas. Hadley, J. W. Flanders, and F. W. Sandford.

One of the boys narrowly escaped an untimely death last vacation. He chanced to be stopping at the seashore with a party in which the penalty was death to whomsoever might shave or wear a tall hat. One day our hero was arrested on the charge of having shaved and sold the whiskers for an exorbitant price, and as he had no fuzz on his chin with which to prove his innocence, his case looked very dark. He was finally sentenced to be pelted with water-melons by the young ladies. This was a very "close shave" for him.

PERSONALS.

FACULTY.

Prof. Chase delivered a lecture on "Literature" before the Sunday-School Institute, held in connection with the Free Baptist assembly at Ocean Park, in August.

ALUMNI.

'72.—G. H. Stockbridge recently had an interesting article on "Office Seekers," in the *Morning Star*.

'75.—F. L. Evans is city solicitor at Salem, Mass.

'76.—Rev. F. E. Emrich, pastor of a wealthy and prosperous Congregational church in Chicago, spent his summer vacation with relatives in Maine.

'77.—H. A. Burr is first assistant in the high school at Malden, Mass.

'77.—J. A. Chase is pastor of the Unitarian church at Chilmsford, Mass. He was united in marriage last winter.

'77.—F. F. Phillips is employed as a traveling agent for the firm, Harrison Bros. & Co., at Gray's Ferry, Philadelphia. Mr. Phillips' business is to make chemical tests of dyes, mineral colors, etc., of all competitors, and report the result of his investigations to the firm. He travels extensively in the Southern and Western States, has a good salary and a very enviable position. He was at Mount McGregor on the 23d of July, and wrote a beautiful poem on Gen. Grant's death for the *Boston Traveller*, which we have taken the liberty to copy.

'77.—J. W. Smith is a successful agent of the Provident Life and Trust Co., of Philadelphia. He resides in the Quaker City.

'79.—C. M. Sargent has recently received an appointment to the Boston Custom House.

'79.—W. E. Ranger, principal of Lyndon Institute, recently mourned the death of his wife. She had been an invalid for a long time. Her most painful suffering has changed to highest joy.

'81.—N. C. Hobbs has been visiting friends in this city.

'81.—B. S. Rideout stopped in Lewiston a few days recently.

'81.—Ruel Robinson is the newly elected principal of the Gardiner High School.

'81.—Rev. H. E. Foss was in town recently.

'81.—C. S. Haskell, of Auburn, has been appointed professor of Latin and Greek in the Jersey City High School. After graduating from college he was principal of the Lebanon Academy for a year; he has also acted as principal of the grammar school at Weymouth, Mass. Prof. H., with his wife and child, has already moved to Jersey City. They reside on Eighth Street, opposite the Park.

'82.—B. W. Murch, late principal of Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, is teaching at Derby Centre, Vt.

'82.—W. S. Hoyt is practicing medicine in Letts, Lansca Co., Iowa.

'83.—W. H. Barber, late book-keeper for the lumber firm, Weakland & Co., Confluence, Penn., has accepted the professorship of Natural Sciences and English Literature in Claverack College and Hudson River Institute at Claverack, N. Y.

'83.—Miss Emma Bickford is studying German in this city.

'83.—H. O. Dorr has been elected principal of the Camden High School.

'83.—E. Remick died at his home in Wolfeboro, N. H., July 30th.

'84.—Miss H. M. Brackett has obtained a desirable situation in the library of Oberlin University, Ohio.

'84.—Miss A. M. Brackett, last year the teacher of Mathematics and Ancient Languages in the Hallowell Classical Institute, is now the first assistant at Wilton Academy.

'84.—W. H. Davis, of Poland, was united in marriage to Miss Fannie B. Tefft, of Brewer, July 9th. We wish them abundant happiness in their new "calling."

'84.—E. R. Chadwick is teaching in Nichols Latin School.

'84.—J. W. Chadwick is principal of the grammar school in Gardiner, Me.

'85.—E. H. Brackett is the newly elected principal of the Lisbon High School.

'85.—B. G. W. Cushman has been appointed first assistant in the Edward Little High School, Auburn. Mr. C. has been studying Chemistry in Boston during the vacation.

'85.—Miss M. A. Emerson is first assistant of Foxcroft Academy. R. E. Donnell, '84, is principal.

'85.—Miss C. L. Ham is first assistant in the Southbridge High School, Southbridge, Mass.

'85.—G. A. Goodwin is teaching at Hubbardston, Mass.

'85.—F. A. Morey spent his vacation in a law office in New York.

'85.—A. B. Morrell is principal of the high school at Rochester, N. H. ;

and J. M. Nichols is his assistant.

'85.—A. F. Gilbert is teaching at Clinton, Me.

'85.—W. B. Small is teaching at Cornville, Me.

'85.—E. B. Stiles has entered the Andover Theological School.

'85.—M. P. Tobey has entered the Bates Theological School.

'85.—Miss A. H. Tucker is teaching in Collinsville, Conn.

'85.—C. A. Washburn is principal of the North Berwick High School.

'85.—D. C. Washburn is at the Boston School of Technology.

'85.—W. V. Whitmore has entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at New York City.

STUDENTS.

'86.—W. H. Hartshorn has returned to the Oakland High School.

'86.—Miss Eva Pratt, we are sorry to say, will not join her class this year.

'86.—I. H. Storer took the lead in hotel business this summer. He was the head waiter at the Fiske House and came back with a small fortune.

'86.—E. D. Varney has been appointed professor of Ancient Languages and Mathematics in Lyndon Institute, Vt.

'86.—A. E. Verrill has scaled the rugged steep of Mt. Katahdin twice this vacation.

'86.—L. H. Wentworth is teaching a high school at Farmington Falls.

'86.—S. S. Wright has returned to New Sharon to take charge of the high school, which he taught last year with flattering success.

'87.—F. J. Daggett, of Colby Academy, New London, N. H., has joined the Junior class.

'87.—Miss N. B. Little is with her class once more after a long absence, on account of illness.

'87.—R. Nelson has been teaching carpentry in the Hemenway Vacation School in Boston, and is now tutor in Nichols Latin School.

'87.—L. G. Roberts is teaching in the Latin School.

'87.—E. I. Sawyer is teaching in Cumberland County.

'88.—Miss I. F. Cobb has been appointed first assistant of the Bethel High School.

'88.—C. W. Cutts is teaching a high school at Clinton, Me.

'88.—J. H. Mansur is teaching a grammar school at Acton, Me.

'88.—E. E. Sawyer is principal of the Topsham High School.

'88.—B. W. Tinker is principal of a school in Conway, N. H.

'88.—W. F. Tibbetts is an assistant in the Latin School.

'89.—The entering class is unusually large. Maine Central Institute sends 10: Miss I. E. Plumstead, A. B. Call, W. M. Getchell, W. Grant, A. H. Kane, O. B. C. Kinney, W. E. Kinney, W. H. Powell, E. L. Stevens, S. A. Norton. Nichols Latin School, 8: J. H. Blanchard, F. M. Baker, E. Edgecomb, L. Knox, F. J. Libby, G. H. Libby, Herbert Small, E. H. Thayer. Lewiston High School, 10: B. C. Carroll, I. N. Cox, G. W. Hayes. J. F. Hilton. W. R. Miller, E. J. Small, Miss E. A. Given, Miss L. L. McFadden, Miss D. M. Wood, Miss B. A. Wright. Auburn High School, 4: J. L. Hutchinson, H. W. Smith, Miss Ethel Chipman, Miss W. S. Little. Colby Academy, New London, N. H., 3: G. C. Barton, C. J. Emerson, B. E. Sinclair. There is one from each of the following schools: New Hampton Institute, T. Singer; May School, H. S. Worthley; Freeport High School, F. W. Newell; Anson Academy; A. L. Safford; Wilton Academy, A. E. Hatch; Hebron Academy, W. T. Guptill.

THEOLOGICAL.

'85.—F. L. Hayes has been preaching in Lowell this summer.

'85.—A. E. Cox is settled at Marshfield, Penn.

'85.—C. E. Mason was recently ordained at Milton Mills, N. H.

'85.—O. H. Tracy is very pleasantly situated in his parish at Strong.

'88.—The entering class is one of the most promising the school has ever had. We give below the names of all that have entered: W. M. Davis, A. E. Bradeen, A. E. Bradford, E. R. Chadwick, G. B. Hopkins, H. S. Mansur, D. M. Phillips, M. P. Tobey.

LITERARY NOTES.

HOW SHOULD I PRONOUNCE. By William Henry P. Phyfe. [G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York & London.]

No subject in this country has been more sadly neglected than that of pronunciation. Indeed, scarcely a manual of pronunciation can be found worthy the name. "How Should I Pronounce or The Art of Correct Pronunciation" supplies this long-felt need. It is worthy a place in every critical student's library. Over one thousand difficult words are given with every sound plainly indicated. The arrangement of the subject matter is admirably suited for a book of reference, while the size of the type is pica and the quality of paper excellent. The book can be found at Fernald's Book Store.

MAN'S BIRTHRIGHT OR THE HIGHER LAW OF PROPERTY. By Edward H. G. Clark. [G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York & London.]

The author of "Man's Birthright" claims to have solved the great social problems of the day, and from the vexing jumble of economics to have searched out a simple and logical science. Though we cannot fully agree with the author's conclusions, the essay certainly offsets many of the political fallacies of Henry George and can be read with profit by the student of political science.

The Bates Student.

Allen & Ginter

Richmond, Va.

*Manufacturers of the finer grades of cigarettes
and smoking tobaccos. Our popular brand of
Richmond Straight Cut No. 1 Cigarettes.
are made from a rare and costly tobacco,
the quality of which is not equaled by any other
cigarette. Beware of Imitations.*

JOHN C. HATCH,
Keeps the Best 5  10c. Cigars in the City.
No. 64 LISBON STREET, LEWISTON, ME.

廣告 SIGN—BIG INDIAN. 廣告

Mussey

(Successor to Stanley.)

CRAYON ARTIST

—AND—

PHOTOGRAPHER.

SPECIAL RATES TO STUDENTS.

We have all negatives taken by Mr. Stanley from which duplicates can be furnished at any time.

Paul's Block, 172 Lisbon St., Lewiston, Me.

The Old MAIN STREET CANDY MANUFACTORY

Is the place for you to buy your CONFECTIONERY, made fresh every day.

FOREIGN GREEN FRUIT A SPECIALTY.

S. A. CUMMINGS, No. 223 Main Street, Lewiston.

**SAVE COPIES
OF ALL IMPORTANT LETTERS.**

The best and lowest price Copy Book in the
market is

The "Hano Manifold Letter-Book."

Writes and copies letters at the same time. No
Water! No Press! No Special Ink! No Trouble!
Send for price list or call and see them at

No. 30 LOWER MAIN STREET, LEWISTON.

WOOD, ROBINSON & CO.,

Wholesale Paper Dealers, Gen'l Agts. for Maine.

Buy Shirts, Collars, Cuffs,

—AND ALL—

FURNISHING GOODS

—AT—

ROBIE'S SHIRT STORE.

BATES COLLEGE.

FACULTY OF INSTRUCTION AND GOVERNMENT.

REV. OREN B. CHENEY, D.D.,

President.

THOMAS L. ANGELL, A.M.,

Professor of Modern Languages.

REV. JOHN FULLONTON, D.D.,

Prof. of Ecclesiastical History and Pastoral Theology.

REV. JAMES ALBERT HOWE, D.D.,

Professor of Systematic Theology and Homiletics.

JONATHAN Y. STANTON, A.M.,

Professor of Greek and Latin Languages.

GEORGE C. CHASE, A.M.,

Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature.

REV. BENJAMIN F. HAYES, D.D.,

Professor of Psychology and Exegetical Theology.

THOMAS HILL RICH, A.M.,

Professor of Hebrew.

RICHARD C. STANLEY, A.M.,

Professor of Chemistry and Geology.

JOHN H. RAND, A.M.,

Professor of Mathematics.

REV. THOMAS HILL, D.D.,

Lecturer on Ethics.

REV. G. S. DICKERMAN,

Lecturer on English History.

REV. W. H. BOWEN, D.D.,

Lecturer on Natural Theology.

CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission to the Freshman Class are examined as follows:—

LATIN: In six books of Virgil's *Æneid*; six orations of Cicero; the *Catiline* of Sallust; twenty exercises of Arnold's *Latin Prose Composition*, and in Harkness' *Latin Grammar*. **GREEK:** In three books of Xenophon's *Anabasis*; two books of Homer's *Iliad*, and in Hadley's *Greek Grammar*. **MATHEMATICS:** In Loomis' or Greenleaf's *Arithmetic*, in the first twelve chapters of Loomis' *Algebra*, and in two books of *Geometry*. **ENGLISH:** In Mitchell's *Ancient Geography*, and in Worcester's *Ancient History*.

All candidates for advanced standing will be examined in the preparatory studies, and also in those previously pursued by the class they propose to enter, or in other studies equivalent to them.

Certificates of regular dismission will be required from those who have been members of other Colleges.

The regular examinations for admission to College take place on the second Saturday before Commencement, on Tuesday preceding Commencement, and on Saturday preceding the first day of the Fall Term.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The regular Course of Instruction is that commended by the leading Colleges of the country as eminently adapted to secure liberal culture and a sound classical education.

EXPENSES.

The annual expenses are about \$200. Pecuniary assistance, from the income of thirteen scholarships and various other benefactions, is rendered to those who are unable to meet their expenses otherwise.

Students contemplating the Christian ministry receive assistance every year of the course.

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.

This is a department in the College, established by vote of the corporation July 21, 1870. It occupies Nichols Hall, situated about a quarter of a mile from the College buildings, and is in charge of a special Faculty appointed by the College corporation.

Candidates for admission are required to furnish testimonials of good standing in some Christian church, and to give evidence of their duty to prepare for the gospel ministry, certified by the church of which they are members respectively, or by some ordained minister.

Those who are not graduates from College, previous to entering upon the regular course of study, must be prepared for examination in the common English branches, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Chemistry, Geology, Astronomy, Algebra, and in the Latin and Greek languages.

Tuition, room rent, and use of libraries free.

COMMENCEMENT, Thursday.....JUNE 24, 1886.

The Bates Student.

RICHARDS & MERRILL, Merchant Tailors,

AND DEALERS IN

Ready-Made Clothing, Furnishing Goods, &c.

We have always on hand a very large and choice selection of Foreign and Domestic Woolens, in latest styles and novelties, which we make to order, and guarantee in Fit, Trimmings, and Workmanship, equal to any that can be had in Maine. A full line of Fine Custom Ready-Made Suits and Overcoats always on hand. Our Motto: Quick Sales at Small Profits.

No. 1 Lyceum Hall Building, Lewiston, Maine.

W. E. LANE, APOTHECARY

Lately removed to the store formerly
occupied by H. W. Barbour.

No. 263 Lisbon St., Lewiston, Me.



Leading Numbers: 14, 048, 130, 333, 161.

For Sale by all Stationers.

THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO.,
Works, Camden, N. J. 26 John St., New York.

ONE MILLION Copies will soon be sold—
Twenty Years of Congress—By James G. Blaine. The only history of our government from 1861 to 1881. Hon. John S. Wise, M. C. from Virginia, says: "Whoever takes it up, no matter whether he be Mr. Blaine's friend or enemy, will never put it down until he has read the whole. \$200 per Month paid good responsible agents. Apply at once.

THE HENRY BILL PUB. CO., NORWICH, CONN.

T. J. MURPHY, Dealer in and Manufacturer of HATS, CAPS, & FURS,

Lisbon Street, Lewiston, Me.

Sign—BIG GOLD HAT.

THE NEW-ENGLAND Bureau of Education

1. THE NEW ENGLAND BUREAU OF EDUCATION has gained a national reputation, and is now patronized by many of the best schools, public and private, in every State in the Union.

2. Hence, School Officers have learned where to apply for the best teachers, and the best teachers where to register to find access to the best schools.

3. This Bureau is under the management of a professional educator, who has spent forty years in the school-room, and has devoted much attention to the school, and the teacher's necessary qualifications.

The business of this Bureau is rapidly increasing. The call for teachers of every grade of school and every department of instruction comes from the East, the West, the North, and the South—from every State in the Union.

Now is the time to register.

Circulars and forms of application sent free.

Address, HIRAM ORCUTT, Manager,
16 HAWLEY ST., BOSTON.

GEO. F. DUTTON, HAIR DRESSER,

232 Lisbon Street, Two Doors South of P. O.,
Up Stairs, Lewiston.

HAIR CUTTING, . . . 15 CENTS.

More than 12 years' experience in the business.

The Bates Student.

FINE DRESS SUITS AND OVERCOATS.
BLUE STORE.

Lewiston's Largest Clothing House. Young Men's Suits and Overcoats a specialty, in Black, Brown, Port Wine, Whip-Cord, Diagonals, and Basket Worsted. Also, all the nobby styles in large and small Plaids.

Blue Store, Lewiston, Me., Strictly One-Price.

C. Y. CLARK,



LIVERY, BOARD, and FEED STABLE.

Carriages Furnished for Funerals
and Private Parties.

All orders promptly attended to.

LEWISTON, MAINE.

Isaac Goddard, Dentist,

(Successor to DR. M. B. PREBLE.)

3 1-2 Phoenix Block, Auburn, Me.

EZRA H. WHITE, D.D.S.

Dental Rooms,

No. 1 Lyceum Block, Lisbon Street,
LEWISTON, ME.

**PAYING
WORK!**

FOR
**TEACHERS AND
STUDENTS**

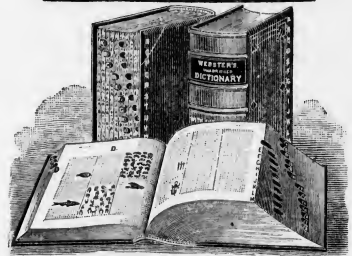
during Holidays and vacation, taking orders for our Mammoth Illustrated Family Bibles, Handsome Albums and Popular Books. **The best and cheapest publications and best terms.** We make a specialty of employing teachers and students. One made \$600 in nine weeks' vacation.

ALBUMS for GRADUATING CLASSES, TO HOLD 30 to 500 PICTURES, MADE TO ORDER.

INLAND PUBLISHING HOUSE, Reading, Pa.

WEBSTER

In Sheep, Russia and Turkey Bindings.



Webster's Unabridged Dictionary is supplied, at a small additional cost, with **DENISON'S**

PATENT REFERENCE INDEX.

"The greatest improvement in book-making that has been made in a hundred years."

THE STANDARD.

GET Webster—it has 118,000 Words, 3000 Engravings, and a New Biographical Dictionary.

THE Standard in Gov't Printing Office.

BEST 32,000 copies in Public Schools.

Sale 20 to 1 of any other series.

Used to make a Family intelligent.

TEACHERS and SCHOLARS.

Standard Authority with the U. S. Supreme Court. Recommended by the State Sup'ts of

Schools in 36 States, & by 50 College Pres'ts.

G. & C. MERRIAM & CO., Pub'rs, Springfield, Mass.

G. H. STOCKBRIDGE,

SOLICITOR OF PATENTS.

Lenox Building, Room 4, Cor. 7th & G Sts.,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Domestic and Foreign Patents secured, Interference Cases conducted, Expert Preliminary and Validity searches made, and all other business connected with patent interests transacted.

NICHOLS LATIN SCHOOL.

This Institution is located in the city of Lewiston, Maine, and is named in honor of LYMAN NICHOLS, Esq., of Boston. The special object of the school is to prepare students for the Freshman Class of Bates College, though students who do not contemplate a College course are admitted to any of the classes which they have the qualifications to enter. The School is situated near the College and Theological School, and thus affords important advantages of association with students of more advanced standing and scholarship.

The Course of Study comprises three years and as many classes; that is, the first year, or third class; the second year, or second class; the third year, or first class. The classes are so arranged that students can enter the school at any time during the year.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.

IVORY F. FRISBEE, A.M., PRINCIPAL	Teacher of Latin and Greek.
FRANCIS L. HAYES, A.M.	Teacher of Greek.
EDWARD R. CHADWICK, A.B.	Teacher of Elocution.
ALBERT E. VERRILL	Teacher of Rhetoric.
ALFRED B. MORRILL	Teacher of Mathematics.
CHAS. A. WASHBURN	Teacher of Geography and History.
CHAS. HADLEY	Assistant in Latin.

For further particulars send for Catalogue.

I. F. FRISBEE, *Principal.*

LYNDON INSTITUTE,

LYNDON CENTRE, VT.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.

WALTER E. RANGER, A.M., PRINCIPAL—Latin and Greek. EDWIN F. NASON, A.M.—Latin and Higher Mathematics. Miss AUGUSTA PRESCOTT, PRECEPTRESS—French and German. Miss JENNIE E. WOODMAN—English Branches. Miss MABEL C. BEMIS—Instrumental Music. Miss JENNIE E. WOODMAN—Painting and Drawing. Miss MARY RAYNES—Elocution. Mrs. R. H. HARVEY—Matron.

For both sexes. Young Ladies' Classical Course, College Preparatory Course, Seminary Scientific Course, Commercial and Business Course. Instruction given in Music, Painting, Drawing, Elocution.

A Reading-Room of more than thirty of the best magazines and papers and an excellent Library. The Cabinet has been recently enhanced by the acquisition of a fine collection of minerals, fossils, woods, birds, etc., at an expense of several hundred dollars. Chemical Laboratory with new apparatus fitted up for individual experiments. Philosophical Apparatus, etc. Best moral Influences. Expenses moderate.

Lyndon Institute was chartered in 1867. During the year 1883 it has received a permanent endowment of \$25,000. The Institute building, which is a brick and granite building, 100x75 feet, built at a cost of \$20,000, has recently been refurnished and refurnished at an expense of several thousand dollars. It is delightfully located on a gentle eminence overlooking the Passumpsic valley, which is surrounded by beautiful hills and mountains. The Ladies' Boarding Hall, in charge of the Preceptress, with a competent Matron, offers unusual advantages for a home to a limited number of young ladies. Large, well-ventilated, comfortably furnished rooms, spring water, excellent drainage, steam heat, and a healthful location.

I. W. SANBORN, Sec'y and Treas.
D. P. HALL, President.

LEBANON ACADEMY.

Pupils fitted for Business, Scientific Schools or the best Colleges.

GEORGE H. GOULD, Principal.

For further particulars, address the Principal, or ELIHU HAYES, Sec'y Trustees.

New Hampton Literary Institution, NEW HAMPTON, N. H.

Six Courses of Study—Classical, English and Classical, Regular Scientific, Musical, and Commercial College Course.

Address, Rev. A. B. MESERVEY, A.M., Principal.

Green Mountain Seminary, WATERBURY CENTRE, VT.

Courses of Study—College Preparatory, Classical and English Commercial. The best Commercial Department in the State. Expenses Low.

For further particulars address the Principal, Miss LIZZIE COLLEY, at Waterbury Centre.

Maine Central Institute, PITTSFIELD, MAINE.

Thorough Courses of Study in English, Classical and Scientific Branches.

Normal Department attached.

J. H. PARSONS, A.B., Principal.

The Bates Student.

YOU WILL FIND A GOOD LINE OF

Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, & Slippers

AT C. O. MORRELL'S.

If you wish to get just what you pay for and the most you can for your money, please Call and Examine My Stock, which has been largely improved within the last year.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

Corner Main and Lisbon Sts., Lewiston, Me.

SIGN—BIG BLACK BOOT.

M. E. HARLOW,
Manufacturer of Pure Confectionery.

A LARGE FRESH STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.

CARAMELS AND CREAM GOODS A SPECIALTY.

38 Lisbon St., Lewiston, Me.

DR. D. B. STROUT,
DENTIST,

Corner Main and Lisbon Streets,
Over Abbott's Drug Store.

A BEAUTIFUL SET OF PERMANENT TEETH FOR \$10.

GEORGE B. HATWOOD,

DEALER IN

Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers

Court St., Opp. Elm House,

AUBURN, - - - - - MAINE.

All Goods Guaranteed and Prices Low as the Lowest

L. SMITH.

Dealer in All Kinds of

Coal and Wood, Fitted and Unfitted

OFFICE AND YARD NEAR ENGINE HOUSE.

Between Bates and Franklin Streets.

Terms Strictly C. O. D.

1897.

ESTABLISHED

1897

R. DAGGETT,

CLOTHING CLEANSED, DYED,
PRESSED AND REPAIRED.

Kid Gloves Cleansed and Dyed.

No. 16 Ash St., - - - Lewiston Me.,
UNDER CLARK'S DRUG STORE.

WAKEFIELD BROS.

LEWISTON, ME.,

—DEALERS IN—

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,

Fancy and Toilet Articles, Sponges,
Brushes, Perfumery, etc.

JOHN N. WOOD,

DEALER IN

COAL AND WOOD.

Storage for Flour and Carriages.

No. 64 MIDDLE STREET,
Near Maine Central Upper Station.

The Bates Student.

EASTERN STEAM DYE HOUSE.

COATS, PANTS, SHAWLS, SACQUES, &c..

Dyed, Cleansed and Repaired.

BONNETS and HATS BLEACHED and PRESSED

KID GLOVES COLORED AND CLEANSSED.

J. D. BEAL, 105 Lower Main St., Lewiston, Me.



**JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.**
THE FAVORITE NUMBERS, 303, 404, 332, 351, 170,
AND HIS OTHER STYLES
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.



Perkins' Orchestra.

We are prepared to furnish from one to eleven men at the shortest notice, for Wedding Parties, Exhibitions, Dramatic Entertainments, Balls, Private Parties, Assemblies, etc.

Cornet and Piano furnished if desired.

Call on or address E. Perkins, Lewiston, Me.
Office at Perkins' Cigar Store.

*Go to Perkins' Cigar
Store for all kinds of
Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes,
and Cigarettes.*

E. PERKINS.

JORDAN, FROST & CO.,

Eastern, Western, and Southern

LUMBER

Mouldings, Gutters and Brackets.

Planing Mill and Lumber Yard Foot of Cross Canal.

LEWISTON, ME.

WM. JORDAN.

A. E. FROST.

F. M. JORDAN.

H. A. OSGOOD & CO.,

**Diamonds, Fine Watches, Jewelry,
Spectacles, Sterling Silver and Rogers'
Plated Ware.**

No. 81 Lisbon Street, Lewiston, Maine.

HENRY A. OSGOOD, CH. H. OSGOOD, CH. G. CORLISS.

**DR. EMERY BAILEY,
DENTIST,**

3 1-2 LISBON ST., LEWISTON.

Gas Administered to Extract Teeth.

The Best Assortment of

HARDWARE

Can be found at the Store of

JOSEPH E. DAY,

235 Main Street.

Bird Cages, Clothes Wringers, Skates, Fine Pocket
and Table Cutlery, Fishing Tackle, Whips, &c.

F. A. JONES & CO.,

—DEALERS IN—

BOOTS, SHOES, & RUBBERS,

No. 7 College Block,

LEWISTON, MAINE.

NOTICE!
—FOR—

Fine Shoes at Reasonable Prices

Please call at the

BOSTON SHOE STORE,

113 LISBON ST., LEWISTON. Sign, Golden Slipper.

The Bates Student.

**McINTIRE & DRESSER,
HAIR DRESSERS,**

No 60 Lisbon Street.

 Razors Honed.

**COOPER & CROCKETT,
DEALERS OF
FLOUR, GROCERIES,**

Fruit and Confectionery,

Cor. Main and Park Sts., - Lewiston, Me.



NEW Singer Sewing Machine. Only \$17. Including a full set of extra Attachments, needles, oil and usual outfit of 12 pieces with each. Guaranteed Perfect. Warranted 5 years. Handsome and durable. Don't pay \$40 or \$50 for machines no better. We will send them anywhere on 15 days' trial before paying. Circulars and full particulars free by addressing
E. C. HOWE & CO.,
122 North 6th St., PHILA., PA.
Lock Box 1087.

LEVI P. YORK,

DEALER IN

New and Second-Hand Furniture!

Looking Glasses, Cutlery, Tin and Wooden Ware, Crockery and China Ware,

Also, a good assortment of Household Goods, Cook and Parlor Stoves, &c.

243 Lisbon St., opp. College Block, Lewiston, Me.

Troy Laundry

All kinds of Laundry Work done at short notice and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

JUDKINS & HASKELL,

Proprietors.

No. 12 Ash St., Lewiston, Me.

N. B.—The Bath Rooms connected with this Laundry are second to none in the State, being large and airy, heated by steam, hot and cold water, and furnished in first-class shape in every respect.

Prices for Baths: 25 cents each, or 5 tickets for \$1.00.

FINE PRINTING. LOW PRICES.

PRINTING

OF ALL KINDS EXECUTED AT THE

Journal Job Office,

LEWISTON, MAINE.

We also make a specialty of

First-Class Book and College Printing

All orders addressed to the

PUBLISHERS OF JOURNAL,

Lewiston, Maine.

**PERFECT
Stylo. Pen**

Writes 15,000 WORDS WITH ONE FILLING.

WARRANTED to give satisfaction. Sent

On Trial For ONE WEEK

On receipt of \$1.00. Full amount returned if not satisfied. Sold by all dealers. Agents wanted. Send for circular.

C. L. DOWNES & CO., Mfg'rs,

62 and 64 Duane St., N. Y.


THE LARGEST STOCK OF CHOICE

Flour, Groceries, Provisions, &c.,

In the City, can be found with

NEALEY & MILLER,

Cor. Main and Bates Sts., Lewiston.

 Bottom Prices always guaranteed.

— BUY YOUR —
**DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, AND
 TOILET ARTICLES,**

Such as Hair, Tooth, Nail, and Flesh Brushes,
 Choice Perfumes, Soaps, &c., of

W. H. TEAGUE, Registered Druggist,
 No. 28 Lisbon Street.

Ice Cold Soda with Pure Fruit Syrups and Cream.
 Physicians' Prescriptions a specialty. Imported
 and Domestic Cigars.

E. H. GERRISH,
APOTHECARY.

145 Lisbon St., cor. Ash, LEWISTON, ME.

Prescriptions promptly and accurately prepared.
 Full line of Chemicals, Drugs, Perfumes, Toilet
 Articles, &c., at Reasonable Prices.

H. O. CUTLER,
CUSTOM TAILOR,

—AND DEALER IN—

FINE WOOLENS,
 No. 91 Lisbon Street, Lewiston, Me.

DANIEL ALLEN & CO.,
 Manufacturers of and Dealers in
FURNITURE, COFFINS,

CASKETS, ROBES, ETC.

Also, CARPETINGS IN ALL GRADES.

225 Lisbon St., Opp. P. O., Lewiston, Me.

WHITE & AMES,
 DEALERS IN
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Flour of All Grades. Canned Goods a specialty.
 Goods delivered without extra charge
 in all parts of the city.

187 Main Street, - Lewiston, Maine.

Fred H. White,
 —FASHIONABLE—
TAILOR AND DRAPER,

No. 22 Lisbon Street.

Graduation Suits a Specialty.

GLOVER'S ORCHESTRA,

AUBURN, MAINE.

Music furnished for Concerts, Entertain-
 ments, and all occasions where Orchestra
 music is needed, at reasonable prices.

GEORGE H. GLOVER.

PRIEST BROTHERS,

DEALERS IN

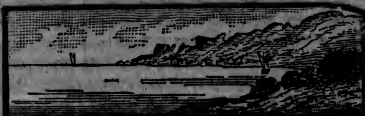
Fresh, Salt, & Smoked Fish.

ALSO, CLAMS  AND OYSTERS

in their season.

Canned Goods. Goods delivered free of charge.

254 Main Street, - Lewiston, Maine.



We are Introducing
 A new Sewing Machine
 which has peculiar
 Merit: Desiring to
 say more about it
 than space will here
 permit, we request
 your address if you
 are at all interested.

Liberal terms to dealer
 & protection in territory
 The Esley Sewing
 Machine.

FACTORY
 VT
 BRATTLEBORO

The Bates Student.

McINTIRE & DRESSER,
HAIR DRESSERS,

No 60 Lisbon Street.

40c - Razors Honed.

COOPER & CROCKETT,

POLYMERS OF

FLOUR, GROCERIES,

Fruit and Confectionery,

Cor. Main and Park Sts., - Lewiston, Me.



LEVI P. YORK,

DE MURIN

New and Second-Hand Furniture !

Looking Glasses, Cutlery, Tin and Wooden
Ware, Crockery and China Ware,

Also, a good assortment of Household Goods
Cook and Parlor Stoves, &c

243 Lisbon St., opp. College Block, Lewiston, Me.

Troy Laundry

All kinds of Laundry Work done at short notice and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

JUDKINS & HASKELL

Proprietors

No. 12 Ash St., Lewiston, Me.

N. B.—The Bath Rooms connected with this Laundry are second to none in the State, being large and airy, heated by steam, hot and cold water, and furnished in first-class shape in every respect.

Prices for Baths: 25 cents each, or 5 tickets for \$1.00.

FINE PRINTING. LOW PRICES.

P R I N T I N G

OF ALL KINDS EXECUTED AT THE

Journal Job Office,

LEWISTON, MAINE.

We also make a specialty of

High-Class Book and College Printing

† All orders addressed to the

PUBLISHERS OF JOURNAL.

Lewiston, Maine.

PERFECT Stylo. Pen

Writes 15,000 WORDS WITH ONE FILLING.

WARRANTED to give satisfaction Sent

On Trial For ONE WEEK

On receipt of \$100. Full amount returned if not satisfied. Sold by all dealers. Agents wanted. Send for circular.

C. L. DOWNES & CO., Mfg'rs,

62 and 64 Duane St., N. Y.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF CHOICE

Flour, Groceries, Provisions, &c.,

In the City, can be found with

NEALEY & MILLER.

Cor. Main and Bates Sts., Lewiston.

Bottom Prices always guaranteed.

— BUY YOUR —
**DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, AND
 TOILET ARTICLES,**

Such as Hair, Tooth, Nail, and Flesh Brushes,
 Choice Perfumes, Soaps, &c., of

W. H. TEAGUE, Registered Druggist,
 No. 28 Lisbon Street.

Ice Cold Soda with Pure Fruit Syrups and Cream.
 Physicians' Prescriptions a specialty. Imported
 and Domestic Cigars.

E. H. GERRISH,
APOTHECARY.

145 Lisbon St., cor. Ash, LEWISTON, ME.

Prescriptions promptly and accurately prepared.
 Full line of Chemicals, Drugs, Perfumes, Toilet
 Articles, &c., at Reasonable Prices.

H. O. CUTLER,
CUSTOM TAILOR,

—AND DEALER IN—

FINE WOOLENS,
 No. 91 Lisbon Street, Lewiston, Me.

DANIEL ALLEN & CO.,
 Manufacturers of and Dealers in
FURNITURE, COFFINS,
CASKETS, ROBES, ETC.

Also, CARPETINGS IN ALL GRADES.
 225 Lisbon St., Opp. P. O., Lewiston, Me.

WHITE & AMES,
 DEALERS IN
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Flour of All Grades. Canned Goods a specialty.
 Goods delivered without extra charge
 in all parts of the city.

187 Main Street, - Lewiston, Maine.

Fred H. White,
 —FASHIONABLE—
TAILOR AND DRAPER,

No. 22 Lisbon Street.

Graduation Suits a Specialty.

GLOVER'S ORCHESTRA,

AUBURN, MAINE.

Music furnished for Concerts, Entertain-
 ments, and all occasions where Orchestra
 music is needed, at reasonable prices.

GEORGE H. GLOVER.

PRIEST BROTHERS,

DEALERS IN

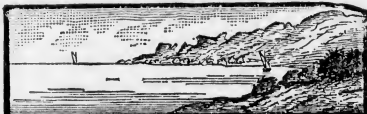
Fresh, Salt, & Smoked Fish.

Also, CLAMS  AND OYSTERS

in their season.

Canned Goods. Goods delivered free of charge.

254 Main Street, - Lewiston, Maine.



We are Introducing
 A new Sewing Machine
 which has peculiar
 Merit: Desiring to
 say more about it
 than space will here
 permit, we request
 your address if you
 are at all interested.



Liberal terms to dealers
 & protection in territory
 The Estey Sewing
 Machine.

FACTORY
 VT
 BRATTLEBORO

TEMPLE & CO.,
 Clothiers, Hatters, and Furnishers,
 LEWISTON, MAINE.

ABOVE ALL COMPETITORS

THE
LIGHT RUNNING
NEW HOME

STRONG **SWIFT**

SIMPLE



SILENT

SEWING MACHINE

PERFECT IN EVERY PARTICULAR
HAS MORE IMPROVEMENTS THAN ALL
OTHER SEWING MACHINES COMBINED

NEW HOME
SEWING MACHINE CO.

30 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK
CHICAGO, ILL.
ORANGE, MASS.
AND ATLANTA, GA.

FOR SALE BY

SULLIVAN & HILDRETH, Lewiston.

J. M. FERNALD,
Bookseller.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND BOOKS,

On nearly every subject, at Low Prices.

Blank Books, Stationery, Newspapers and Magazines, Albums, &c. Old Books Bought, Sold, and Exchanged. Second-Hand School and College Text-Books a Specialty.

THE BLUE BOOKSTORE
 120 Lisbon St., Lewiston.

GREAT BARGAINS IN
STUDENTS' FURNITURE

Large Stock of all kinds of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

Both New and Second-Hand. Call and
 Examine for yourself.

S. RECORD, Lower Main St.

W. W. Ellis
Stationer.

AND DEALER IN

BLANK BOOKS,
ALBUMS, AND
ART NOVELTIES.

College Stationery a Specialty

No. 2 Frye Block,
LEWISTON, - MAINE.

FINE GOODS.

LOW PRICES.

VOLUME XIII.

NUMBER 8.

THE

BATES STUDENT.

Animo et Labore.

✧ OCTOBER, 1885. ✧

Published by the Class of '86,

BATES COLLEGE.

CENTRAL DRUG STORE,

Corner Lisbon and Main Sts., Lewiston, Me.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, FINE TOILET SOAPS,
BRUSHES, COMBS, ETC.

Perfumery and Fancy Toilet Articles in great variety. Physicians' Prescriptions accurately compounded.

FOR FINE PHOTOGRAPHS

— GO TO —

CURTIS & ROSS', Corner Lisbon and Ash Streets.

Only Instantaneous Plates used. Reduction Made to Class Work.

C. W. CURTIS.

H. C. ROSS.

CLOTHING!


The Largest Stock and Best Assortment of

CLOTHING!!

— **CLOTHING** —

In Lewiston, is to be found at

BICKNELL & NEAL'S, 86 Lisbon Street, corner Ash.

Also one of the Largest and Best Stocks of Hats, Caps, Trunks, Umbrellas, and Gents' Furnishing Goods. We manufacture large quantities of our own goods, thus enabling us to offer a First-Class Article for Less Money than any other firm in the city. And we guarantee in every case the Latest Styles and Best of Fits.  Graduating Suits a specialty.

BICKNELL & NEAL, 86 Lisbon Street, Lewiston.

ONLY \$20 FOR THIS STYLE PHILADELPHIA SINGER



Including Ticker, Ruffler, box of 4 Hemmers, and Binder, and usual outfit of twelve pieces. Warranted 3 years. **15 DAYS' TRIAL** in your own house before you pay one cent. No other sewing machine manufacturer in the United States dares to make this offer. They are handsome, durable, and light-running. Same as other companies charge from \$40 to \$50.

Purchase from us and save \$30. Send for circular and testimonials. } **C. A. WOOD & CO.,**
17 N. Tenth St., Philad'a, Pa.

1 MILE SIGNAL WHISTLE

The loudest and most piercingly shrill whistle made. Can be heard from one to two miles. Exact size of a 50-calibre centre fire cartridge. Invaluable as



sign'l on the farm or on the water. Every sportsman and every farmer should have one. Sent free, by mail, for 25 cents in stamps. Order now, and get our catalogue of Guns, Novelties, etc. Address **RENNIE, ALLISON & CO.,** PHILADELPHIA, PENN'A.

BUY YOUR

Drugs, + Patent + Medicines,

— ALSO —

TOILET ARTICLES,

Such as Perfumes, Soaps, Sponges, Face Powders, Combs, Hair Brushes, Tooth and Nail Brushes, etc., etc., of

TEAGUE & HALE,

(Successors to W. H. Teague.)

Druggists and Apothecaries, 28 Lisbon Street,

LEWISTON.

Physicians' Prescriptions accurately compounded by competent persons.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

We give all a cordial invitation to examine our extensive stock of Holiday Goods, on or about December 15th.

Manufacturers of Fine Cigars.

FACTORY, 30 LISBON STREET.

W. H. TEAGUE.

G. H. HALE.



Everett Remick

THE

BATES STUDENT.

VOL. XIII.

OCTOBER, 1885.

No. 8.

Bates Student.

A MAGAZINE PUBLISHED EVERY MONTH DURING THE
COLLEGIATE YEAR BY THE

CLASS OF '86, BATES COLLEGE.

EDITORIAL BOARD.

W. H. HARTSHORN, E. A. MERRILL,
E. D. VARNEY, A. E. BLANCHARD,
A. E. VERRILL, CHARLES HADLEY.
J. H. WILLIAMSON, Business Manager.
J. W. GOFF, . . Assistant Manager.

TERMS.—\$1.00 per year in advance; single copies
10 cents.

Any subscriber not receiving the STUDENT regu-
larly will please notify the Business Manager.

Contributions and correspondence are respect-
fully solicited. Any information regarding the
Alumni will be gladly received.

Matter for publication should be addressed to the
“Editors of the BATES STUDENT,” business letters
to J. H. WILLIAMSON, Lewiston, Maine.

[Entered as Second Class Mail Matter at Lewiston
Post Office.]

CONTENTS.

VOL. XIII., No. 8.—OCTOBER, 1885.

EDITORIAL.....	179
LITERARY:	
In Late Summer.....	183
The Sanctity of Law.....	183
Lost Thoughts.....	185
Is This a Skeptical Age?.....	185
The Mission of the Poet.....	186
Sweet Caporal.....	188
Heart of Midlothian.....	188
In Memoriam.....	190
COMMUNICATIONS.....	191
LOCALS.....	197
PERSONALS.....	199
EXCHANGES.....	200
AMONG THE POETS.....	201
CLIPPINGS.....	202

EDITORIAL.

THE present number of the STUDENT
is several days late on account of
the delay in the preparation of the heli-
otype.

The expediency of a “college senate”
has been a topic of considerable con-
versation among the students during
the last few weeks. We would encour-
age such conversation, for we believe
that no question is of greater moment
to both the students and faculty of our
American colleges than the question of
college government. The most of our
colleges have an oligarchical form of
government. A very few have recent-
ly broken away from the forms that
were brought to this continent by the
nobility of the Old World, and estab-
lished representative governments.

The students are represented in this
form of government by means of a sen-
ate, a certain number of senators being
elected by the different classes. Though
the college senate is a new feature in
college government, and can be called
hardly more than an experiment, yet
it has been very successful where it has
been tried. We see no reason why it is
not worthy at least, of deep considera-
tion in every college where the students
are “men.” We will not attempt to

give the arguments *pro* and *con*, but leave each student to consider the advantages and disadvantages of such a system. It is our opinion, however, that a representative government in college, as elsewhere, will measure out more justice than an oligarchy.

The literary societies are doing excellent work. A greater and more healthy interest has not been known for several years. Large accessions have been made from several classes; and the most of the members seem determined to have the revived interest become a permanent one. Yet there are members who say this increased zeal in society work is simply to induce students to join and, at the close of the fall term the society meetings will, in reality, adjourn till the beginning of the next fall term. Think of a society man without faith in his society and without a hope in its power to be active and useful! In order for a literary society to be active its members must warm up to the pitch of literary activity, but nothing deadens this zeal more than members that have the same cooling and obstructing effect on the activity of the society as an iceberg does in quieting and freezing the waves of the Arctic ocean. As icebergs are changed to water by the heat of the sun, so "deadheads" in societies must be changed into active workers by the warmth created by the intense earnestness of "live" members.

The varying condition of the societies during the last few years has taught us two lessons: first, that it is not safe to rely wholly upon the name or

reputation of a society for its growth and prosperity; and, second, that excellent meetings in either society cannot be maintained unless good programmes are well carried out in the other. If we profit by these lessons we shall remember that in the society hard work is what counts.

If every member would see the importance of being present at all the meetings, the society rooms would be crowded and, if the rooms are expected to be filled, those that take part would almost invariably be well prepared. When we not only realize that the success of each meeting depends upon what is said more than who says it, but act upon that principle when we are not only *aware* of our responsibility to the society, but are true to the promptings of a clear conscience; we shall lay the foundation of an interest that will not only be permanent, but will increase from the first literary exercises of the year to the last.

The sentiment among our students was never better than at the present time. All seem to be satisfied that "Bates" is their chosen seat of learning. Every college has its peculiar advantages, but, judging from the number and ability of our students, we reasonably conclude that the advantages at "Bates" are considered by the citizens of our state to be equal, at least, to the advantages offered at our sister colleges.

While the majority of every class fit in schools connected with the college, a large and increasing number come from every part of the State, showing

that as a college we are steadily growing in public favor. One reason for this is the excellent reports of the college given by graduates and students. So many of the graduates teach several years in high schools and academies after getting through college that it is possible for many to become attached to the interests of the college through the personal influence of alumni; and men from Bates have been so remarkably successful in teaching that students fitting for college under a Bates graduate are almost sure to come here in preference to going elsewhere. This is as it should be, and simply shows a spirit of loyalty to their *Alma Mater* that is commendable.

Students teaching in the winter vacation can easily create an influence in favor of the college; and shame on that student who utters one word of slander concerning his *Alma Mater*! If he cannot speak words of commendation let him keep silent. If he does not know of a single quality that is praiseworthy, the sooner he becomes connected with some other institution the better it will be for the college; besides, the student will make himself less disgraceful, if possible, by severing his connection with an institution whose excellences his madness forbade him seeing. We know of no one that is not satisfied with the advantages here offered, and we make mention of fault-finding only to enforce the idea of praise-finding.

Some dissatisfaction has recently been manifested in one of our largest colleges because some advantages were

wanting. Many advantages are not found here, but let us not weep or grumble over things that are not. Let us notice the advantages that are constantly growing better; and if we fully appreciate what advantages we have, we shall have good reason to rejoice that it is as well with us as it is. And, judging from the present general satisfaction, we shall seldom have reason to rejoice more than now. If any advantage in our college is superior to others it is the influence of true moral manliness, an influence that is appreciated not only in our study-rooms but in our homes.

If every student, then, will cause as pure an atmosphere to pervade his school-room during the winter vacation, as pure as the air he now breathes, a thousand additional homes will rejoice that Bates College is one of the powers that be.

The political situation of the country is at the present time very interesting. Party tactics are constantly changing. The fittest man seems to exert an increasing influence among many of the more intelligent voters in both parties; while party principles are becoming less significant. Does this mean that national questions are of less importance than personal qualifications? We think not.

There are agencies at work that tend to thwart the primary object of every election, and in too many cases this tendency becomes an awful reality. One of the most important of these agencies is the time-cursed custom of party patronage to maintain

party ascendancy. Individual fitness is already considered somewhat by belief in civil service reform. While this is not the most important issue before the American people, we believe reform in the civil service is a necessary step; one that must be taken before we can successfully enter upon the discussion and decide the questions that are of vital importance to the government's perpetuity and the people's happiness. Until the spoils system has been completely overthrown, fitness for public service will seldom be a prerequisite of the successful candidate, and only when such fitness shall be an essential qualification can the nation be best governed.

The pessimist tells us that capital and the trades union are enemies, capital carrying on an offensive warfare and the trades union a defensive warfare. We agree with him to a limited extent and, accordingly conclude that the constantly-widening chasm between labor and capital must be amicably bridged over in the near future, else the picket skirmishes that are constantly increasing in the form of strikes will sooner or later bring on a general engagement. And who will attempt to imagine the result? The question to decide is: What is the best way of bridging over this awful chasm?

In our largest cities and some of our states the ballot is abused in such a way as to stifle the voice of the people. When states and the nation are controlled by tampering with ignorance, we have reason to be anxious concerning the future of our free institutions.

How shall the masses be educated to intelligently perform the duties of citizenship?

The immigration of people, holding as many different ideas and prejudices as there are nations on the globe, cannot raise the moral level of our own people, and such immigration coupled with intemperance tends directly to national deterioration. How can these evils be averted? These industrial, political, and moral problems must be correctly solved in order to foster individual happiness. And we believe no class is called upon to carefully consider and study into these social problems, and give others the benefit of their investigations more than college men. While it is not only undesirable but impossible for all to be statesmen, yet it is our belief that every student in college should have at least an intelligent opinion of the questions that reach to the heart of the government and effect the well-being of every household. It is not our purpose here, to instruct, so much as to cause every student to *think*. If we are alive to the issues of the day and earnest for the right, we shall not have lived without a laudable purpose. In college we build boats in which we soon embark upon the billowy surges of a stormy world.

We can weave into the texture of our boats qualities so strong that they will withstand the rocking in the severest tempest. We can build them so firm and secure that we can rescue many a wanderer in a sinking craft. We can build our boats as models, so grand that if others pattern after us they will not have builded in vain. Why not do it?

LITERARY.

IN LATE SUMMER.

By C. W. M., '77.

At drowsy noon the crickets sing,
The days grow short, the nights are chill:
The gleaming tints of Autumn creep
Over the distant wooded hill.

The days grow short, the nights are chill,
The thistle's down floats in the air,
The clematis, out-reaching, strives
To make the roadside hedges fair.

The thistle's down floats in the air,
Bright red the sumac berries glow,
Where roses blushed or daisies bloomed,
Tall scarlet lilies bend and blow.

Bright red the sumac berries glow,
In every breeze the sunflowers nod,
And every wayside nook is bright
With aster blooms and golden-rod.

In every breeze the sunflowers nod,—
Oh summer days, could you but last!
From the far distance comes the sound
Of winter's cold and withering blast.

THE SANCTITY OF LAW.

By C. A. W., '85.

IN the latter part of the eighteenth century, at a time when France had abandoned her old constitution and had subverted institutions hoary from age, there arose a voice, across the British Channel, pleading for the sacredness of law. It was the voice of Edmund Burke. Says his biographer, Morley, this with Burke was the cardinal truth for men, viz.: "That the world would fall into ruins if the practice of all moral duties and the foundations of society rested upon having their reasons made clear and demonstrative to every individual." This principle that Burke enunciated and

defended in an age characterized by skepticism and innovation, must be regarded, in the light of history and experience, as correct and permanent. For what there is of stableness and order in society is due to the sacred mystery that veils the origin of our institutions from the superficial gaze. But the sacredness that renders stable our institutions is a derived sacredness. Underlying this is that deeper and holier reverence that must forever shroud the origin of moral law. The institutions that beget order in society are the legacy of countless generations of men and are ever subject to revision and amendment; but the "unwritten laws of the soul," the source of all order, were traced by another hand, a hand that reviseth not nor changeth.

All nature reveals a designing mind. The falling rain, the opening bud, the periodic change of seasons, the rising and setting sun, the ebbing and flowing tide, the adaptation of the animal to its surroundings, all whisper of law; all point unmistakably to a master mind. And the mind that secured order and harmony in the material world, provided also for harmony in the soul of man; and here as elsewhere by law—immutable law—that marks an everlasting distinction between that which is *right* and that which is *wrong*. Yet, notwithstanding such ample provisions for order, disorder greets us from without and within. The civilization of every age comes down to us distorted and unnatural from broken moral laws. For to a disregard of these inner laws is to be traced every disturbance in society.

Says Charles Dickens, of the French Revolution: "It was not an instance of tremendous and wide-reaching consequences without a cause." The cause ran deep; but all its windings and complications Dickens might have traced to the hearts of men. The outburst was sudden and earth-shaking; but its fury was the accumulation of centuries of misrule, fanned at last by a French philosophy, that ignored all moral distinctions, into a flame that licked the heavens and swept the face of Europe. The magnitude and frenzy of this event is appalling. But how truly is it shadowed in individual experience! The souls of men abound in revolutions.

Everywhere is apparent the soul's groping after harmony; and everywhere the almost universal discord is proof that that for which the soul has striven is foreign to its nature and its needs. Said Lord Macaulay at the close of a brilliant and eventful career, "I have drawn a blank in the lottery of life."

But that there is provision for harmony in the soul of man must not be questioned, and if harmony that of law. The yearnings of all men after inner serenity and the lives and teachings of a few great souls corroborate the declaration of all nature for universal law. Whence comes the inspiration to the youth from the lives and teachings of Socrates and Plato? For more than two thousand years the earth has held its beaten way since these men taught, but their teachings are ever fresh and inspiring, and their memories are evermore dearly cherished

as their teachings are better comprehended. The face of the material world has suffered many changes since they lived; but the fountain-head of knowledge from which they drew has altered not. The same laws govern the material world now as then; and the human heart, with all its impulses and appetites, remains the same. The divine laws of the soul that cry for obedience now are from the beginning. Herein lies the power of these ancient teachers; they taught what is unchanging; their field was the human soul, their standard eternal and immutable law. With wonderful accord have the world's great teachers directed the attention of men inward to the laws of being. All through the ages, whenever the voice of a genuine teacher is heard, come ringing these words, "Know thyself." Emerson's commandment to man is, "Sit aloof and study the laws of thy soul." There is no harmony, no freedom but that of obedience to inner laws; no avenue to freedom but man's moral tendency.

There is no room for skepticism here. Before the statutes within let rationalism bow her haughty head; and towering majestic and calm from law revealed let duty reign supreme.

Were you building a monument to remain for ages how majestic and substantial would be its construction! How much more august and solemn is life.—*Storrs*.

Make all things subordinate to duty; and that duty is to be and do that which you are best fitted for. To know, then, what thy duty is, study thyself, "know thyself."—*Anon*.

LOST THOUGHTS.

By A. E. V., '86.

Those peaceful, quiet moments come
 To every poet's soul
 When, stirred by beauty's magic wand
 Or solemn church-bell's toll,
 Grand thoughts almost too deep for words
 In wild, fantastic train—
 And far too fleet for deffest pen—
 Go trooping through his brain.
 To catch these fleeting messengers
 Each new device is tried;
 But like Pandora's box of ills
 They scatter far and wide.
 A few in all the ages past
 Have grasped and pinioned some
 And so immortalized their names
 In every age to come.

IS THIS A SKEPTICAL AGE?

By E. B. S., '85.

IT is the function of institutions to serve man. When they cease to serve, they begin to decay. The institution that had its origin in the life and teachings of Jesus Christ was preëminently one of service, and rapidly grew till the church lost sight of its true mission and assumed the place of master. Its mission was to uplift man, to promote religious liberty, to save the world. But, as it gained power, it forgot man except when it could use him to add to its own power; it considered liberty of thought and action dangerous to its ends; and, as far as true religious instruction was concerned, it left the world to care for itself. Hence it is not strange that, in the soil prepared by a corrupt church, there sprang up the rank growth of skepticism that cursed the eighteenth century—a skepticism whose creed may be thus summarized: "The distinction between good and evil is only a crazy dream of

Christianity. There is no such thing as evil. Nature alone is divine. Nature may allow herself every indulgence and never sin. Matter is God. Sensual enjoyment alone is holy."

Moreover, it soon became apparent that a society composed of men who did not recognize moral obligation was contradictory to peace and prosperity. How powerfully the French Revolution tells the story of a godless people! And its blood-taught lessons were not lost upon the skeptical world. Unbelief, at its best, had shown itself inferior to belief at its worst. Therefore skeptics, compelled to seek something to take the place of unbelief, began the critical examination of the doctrines of the New Testament; some, religious nihilists, for the purpose of overthrowing them; others honest doubters, for the sake of finding the truth. Both reached the same results and to-day the New Testament stands firmer than ever. No fair-minded person can doubt the validity of the major part of it, and, that being true, Christianity must also be true.

Skeptics are beginning to lose faith in faithlessness and, in looking about for something in which to believe, their attention is arrested, not by the old, corrupt, arrogant church that led to the revolt against Christianity, but by a church that is more faithfully than ever presenting to the world the power of Christianity to regenerate society. It is not by argument, but by life, that the church is turning the tide against skepticism and turning the hearts of men toward Him whom it represents. There is something practical in pure

religion that affects men's judgment; there is something powerful in it that touches their hearts.

This century has indeed witnessed glorious advancement for the church. At the beginning of the century, it sought popularity by a free and easy sort of preaching that simply appealed to the intellect. But the souls of men began to cry for nourishment till the popular demand made it necessary for the church to substitute knowledge for speculation, the practical for the æsthetic, Christ for culture. The successful churches to-day are the ones that teach the pure gospel.

Again, practical Christianity has so far displaced the skepticism that ran riot in our schools a few years ago, that the dominant sentiment in very many of our schools is thoroughly Christian.

Then again, the power of the simple gospel in the hands of a Moody, the results of Christian faith and love as manifested in the growth of modern missions, and the various philanthropic enterprises that owe their origin to Christianity, not only silence scoffers, but show that the spirit of the age is thoroughly a spirit of belief.

Christianity has commended itself to this practical age as a thoroughly practical system. Till every candid skeptic must confess with Mr. Mill that, "as a practical religion, a man can have nothing better than the imitation of the ideal contained in this picture, and the endeavor always so to act as to please the Christ delineated in the New Testament."

Renan, another skeptic, also says:

"While we enjoy the liberty" (of thought and of science) "as sons of God, let us beware of contributing to that weakening of virtue which would threaten society if the force of Christianity should be impaired."

Such testimony shows that the hope of the age is not in any system of dead ideas, but in Him who said: "I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto Me." Emerson, in his younger days, said to Hawthorne: "We must get rid of Christ." But our age cries with Hawthorne: "No, we must not. The ages cannot do without Him."

MISSION OF THE POET.

By A. S. T., '86.

"LET me introduce you to yourselves," said a popular preacher to his audience, as he began his vivid portrayal of character and the fine analysis of motives. The fact is that in this world of hurrying and hurried human beings, we live so much upon the surface, that we are strangers to ourselves. The present, the immediate, the secular, so much engross us, that we really know but little of our innermost selves, and have but a slight appreciation of that world of complicated being that makes up the substances of what we are. There are heights and depths in our souls that we have never explored in our lives. Occasionally we catch glimpses of them. Who has not stood in awe of himself, as in some moment of intense self-consciousness, he has been driven into regions of life that were wild and rugged. But, with the most

of us, these excursions to the mountain regions of the soul are so few and rapidly made, the pressure of outward circumstances is so strong, the time for inward contemplation is so brief, that in order to understand what we in common with our fellows are, we really need to be introduced to ourselves every now and again by some student of human nature.

The same is true of God's world of external facts and objects. In that also, for the great majority, life is superficial. If, for a moment we catch a glimpse of a world unobserved before, we lack the time or the power to sustain ourselves in such a realm. Guides and interpreters are necessary here also, to acquaint us with the less obvious things, and the profounder meanings in the world of God about us. To perform for us these kingly offices and sustain to us these exalted relations, is the sacred mission of the poet.

But what is the poet and what are his advantages of observation over others? Whatever may be said of the possibilities within the reach of human endeavor in any particular direction, I start with this as an unquestioned and unquestionable proposition: the poet is born, not made. Oratory may be acquired; not so the gift of poetry. This is a special endowment of nature upon her most favored children. The poet is he, who, not only discerns an unusual amount of beauty and mystery that is hidden within and enfolds us without, but who is also endowed with the power to give a lofty expression to the exalted thoughts and feelings that the unveiled realities inspire. The poet

does not confine himself to any particular class of ideas or line of truths, but as free as the winds of heaven among the sweet-lipped flowers of the pastures and the meadows, he ranges over every field of human thought and through every avenue of human emotion. Not a feeling of pain, not a thrill of joy, not an emotion of the soul to which poetry has not given a divinely inspired expression! Happiness and regret, hope and despair, love and anger, with all the attendant shades of feeling that float across the bosom of the soul, are mirrored in the silvery flow of the poet's song. While the world of practical beings are compelled to live largely in the external or the superficial, the poet is gifted with the power of withdrawing himself within himself, and of exploring the dark ravines and of ascending the mountain heights of the soul. Not himself as a distinct individual, but himself as he exists in those characteristics that are common to us all is the object of his study; and from these inward explorations he comes forth with descriptions of things that we have but dimly seen or vaguely comprehended, with the interpretation of things that baffled and eluded us. Not that the poet reads into our beings, qualities, and possibilities that do not exist; not this; for he himself is compelled to acknowledge that in the heart of the humblest there lie mysteries too deep for even the plummet of the poetic thought. "Alas!" he says, "if I could only grasp what in this soul is, I could write more than has yet been written."

But the poet does not confine himself

to the subjective. He gives himself equally to the objective and to the objective as the inspirer of the subjective. By the light that his fancy holds to nature, he discovers the wonderful adaptation existing between the external world and the human soul. He aims to paint the beauty that lies behind and above the material, to unfold the majesty that surrounds us, to catch the harmony and melody that underlie the seeming discord. The poet takes the broadest survey of things and events. He views nature with the eye of a lover, doting upon her charms, but blind to her defects. And of current events he takes an equally comprehensive view. In the progress of the ages, he discerns that "one eternal purpose runs." He is not overcome by the cruelty and injustice and sorrow he sees in society, for he reads, in his deeper insight into historic events, the workings of a power that will overcome all injustice, that will right all wrongs and wipe away all tears. Thus he becomes the world's highest interpreter of that infinite mystery, the soul of all that is. Briefly, he is the natural ally and defender of all truth, at home, in the fields of science and history, of philosophy and religion.

Life is warfare, and those who climb up and down steep paths and go through dangerous enterprises are the brave men and the leaders in the camp, but to rest basely at the cost of others' labors is to be a coward, safe because despised.—*Irving.*

SWEET CAPORAL.

By D. C. W., '85.

When all the world seems out of rhyme,—
The idle day but wasted time,—
The evening like a farce played out;
While in my mind crowds many a doubt:

When disappointments fill the air
And friends prove false, and maids unfair:
When love affairs look dark and blue,
And unpaid tailors bills come due;—

Then, then my cigarette I light,
And all my troubles take to flight.
And as its glowing end I watch,
Like some red, sympathetic torch,—

Responsive to my every mood,
To lighten my disquietude;—
The clouds roll by, the moon sails out,
And banishes all shade and doubt.

So in my mind doubt clears away,
And calmer thoughts and moods hold sway.
And as the fragrant smoke ascends
And with the evening stillness blends,

A burden seems to roll away,—
The cares and trials of the day.
Then all the world again looks bright,
And unpaid tailors' bills seem light

As ashes from my cigarette;
And I forget that I'm in debt;
While love affairs look bright once more,
Which but a little while before

Had seemed so dark and squally.
So in my hammock here I lie,
Beneath the pale blue, moonlit sky
And bless Sir Walter Raleigh.

HEART OF MIDLOTHIAN.

By W. S. B., '86.

SCOTT'S Midlothian embodies the peculiar life of Scottish tenantry. He brings them before us in their pristine glory, while, as yet undefiled by contact and intercourse with the milder manners and gentler customs of the Southron. In their lowly character he paints for us the farmer and

his daughter, the needy student and the sluggish laird; he places before our vision the heaths and glebes, the tenant's cottage and the duke's mansion, the country in its verdure and the city with its crowd. In his pages we meet gypsies, smugglers, country folk, city gentry, judges, dukes, lairds, and queen. He places us in the deepest haunts of the outlaw and in the gilded palace of the king, and from this heterogeneous mass he brings forth a novel, perfect in its plot, true to nature in its scenes and characters, and adding to a lofty purpose purity of thought and delicacy of expression.

In this as in most of his stirring Scottish novels, he shows himself perfectly at home. He is thoroughly in his sphere, and in the scenes and characters of lowly life he is excelled by no man. Graceful and easy in style, of infinite humor, and with a perfect command of the peasant's dialect he delights in picturesque scenes and historical personages of the people. His plot, therefore, deals principally with characters of the people. His descriptions of Dumbiedykes and of Madge Wildfire are excellent, and how well he blends the dairy maid with the loved one and faithful daughter in the character of Jeanie Deans.

Beginning his story with the Porteous riot, he suggests at once that the story has to do with crime, and so it proves; for the unfortunate Porteous he awakens our sincere pity, although somewhat modified by the feeling that he deserved his fate. He places in deepest humiliation before us a lovely and beautiful maid; he moves us to

pity and compassion at her untimely sentence. We applaud even as we condemn the heroic courage of Jeanie, as she gives the fatal testimony; but the means which she immediately takes to render it ineffectual, arouse for her unbounded admiration.

Her journey to far-off London contrasts for us the different manners and customs of the Scotch and English; it tells us of the Scottish generosity for one another in time of need, as well as their inborn belief that any and everybody's business is their business. Her own hardships trudging mile after mile over a strange country suggest a comparison with the fair dames of our own day by no means favorable to the latter. The clannish spirit of all Scotchmen is especially shown in her reception by the Duke of Argyle, while their reverence for the spirit of their ancestors appears in his advancement of her father and lover.

Scott's purpose is to show to us that early piety brings its own reward, and that the effects of our early misdeeds follow us through life. To this purpose he adheres closely; no irrelevant scenes distract the readers from the point in view. No digressing characters mar its beauty, but, with a skill approaching perfection, he carries it to the end. He illustrates well the old saw that as we sow so shall we reap, and those who sow the tempest must expect to reap the cyclone. Robertson's early life was not the most perfect, yet in middle age he atoned as far as possible for the errors of his youth and lived as comfortable as a man could who carried his secret. But

yet while engaged in searching for his lost child he is slain by his own offspring.

Of the life of Jeanie and Butler nothing need be said here; they lived as they began, a life of piety and peace.

Scott draws his characters with a distinctness that can seldom be mistaken, but in an emergency, they often-times exhibit traits that surprise even themselves. In effecting the escape of Robertson, Wilson shows a magnanimity little to be expected from him. Dumbiedykes, on the occasion of Jeanie's visit to London, shows at first the ruffled spirit of all Scotchmen at the mention of money; but, in the ride after her, a spark of generosity so unexpected as to seem unreal.

The resources of Scott embrace everything that pertains to life and action. Bold in imagination, fertile in strategy, he especially honors the out-of-door life of warfare and adventure. His peculiar weakness is his description of feminine characters enjoying social pre-eminence. Those socially his inferiors he can portray true to life, as the character of Jeanie Deans amply testifies; but, as in Effie's case after her advancement to the position of Lady Staunton, he fails completely in the description of ladies of rank.

The effect of this work on the reader is livening and inspiring. At the beginning we are apt to be cast down at the multiplicity of crime that he introduces; but this passes away as the moral purpose dawns clearly upon our mind, and our enjoyment is intensified by the transition from crime.

From this book we may learn the

old customs and manners of Scotland, or rather Scott's version of them; for they are not historically correct, nor is his dialect of ancient Scotchmen anything more than modern idioms very badly spelt. But his purpose is to amuse, not to teach, and in this he is successful.

Although this is not one of the books that will be historically interesting to future generations, yet, as showing his true power as a writer, it must ever be ranked as one of his most successful works.

IN MEMORIAM.

EVERETT REMICK.

In a previous number of the *STUDENT*, in a feeling and just tribute to the memory of a deceased alumnus of Bates, a reverend gentleman has well said: "The seasons come and go, night and day succeed each other, and in the things around us there is an order which we can plainly observe. But we find no such order in regard to death and the grave." These words and others that accompanied them came forcibly to my mind when I learned that my friend, my old-time class- and room-mate, Everett Remick, was dead. Dead, cut down in the prime of young manhood, dead, "where manhood's morning scarcely touches noon and while the shadows still were falling toward the west." That one so pure and upright, so firm in his friendships, and with such bright prospects for future usefulness before him,

should die in young manhood, seems to mortal eyes a sad perversion of "Heaven's first law."

Everett Remick was born at Wolfeboro, N. H., March 8, 1857. During his boyhood he was a universal favorite, his playmates being ever ready to do a service for "King Everett," as they called him. He entered the fitting school at New Hampton in 1874. There, his health giving out, he was obliged to discontinue his studies for a time, finally graduating with honor with the class of '78. On account of ill health it was thought best for him not to enter college immediately; consequently he relinquished his studies for one year, teaching school at Alton, N. H., during the winter, and later going to New York City. In the fall of 1879 he entered Bates with the class of '83, graduating as one of its honor men four years later. The year following his graduation was spent in the study of his chosen profession at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at New York City.

In July, 1884, he contracted a severe cold, and from that time he failed gradually until his death. In December, fearing that the rigors of a New England winter might prove fatal he was taken to New York, where he received the best of medical treatment; but nothing could stay the progress of the disease, and on the 11th of June he was carried back to his home at Wolfeboro, never to leave it until, on the 30th of July, he received the summons to that "long home" beyond the skies. Although he lived the life of a moralist, during his last sickness he gave him-

self to God, and his dying words were: "It is all right; I have no fear of death except the pain."

As a student in college he won the regard and respect of all with whom he came in contact, and the cordial friendship and love of all who knew him intimately. As a member of the board of STUDENT editors in 1882, he was one of its hardest workers, and contributed largely to the success attained by it that year. His interest in the STUDENT continued to his last hours.

May his death, the first to break the ranks of '83, serve to bind the remaining members with closer bonds of fellowship and good-will. Although the form of our classmate and friend has passed beyond the reach and ken of mortal apprehension, and his life ended on earth, he has left to us a legacy in the memory of his virtues, by which we may each profit. J. L. R., '83.

◆◆◆

COMMUNICATIONS.

MIDNAPORE, July 1st, 1885.

To the Editors of the Student:

Your Commencement this year found me far from Lewiston, though not forgetful of Bates as June passed by. The day before last Christmas we arrived here in Midnapore, and it will probably be ten years before we again see Lewiston. Many will be the changes in that time, and I hope those changes will prove very beneficial for "dear old Bates." Once in a while, in the mean time, I hope to talk with the STUDENT readers whenever I find any-

thing to write about of interest to you from this side of the world.

Though passing through Calcutta on our way here, yet I will wait till I am better acquainted with it before attempting to describe what is known as the "City of Palaces." To one visiting its native quarters, it would seem more appropriate to call it the "City of Hovels," such is the great difference between wealth and poverty there exhibited. But this latter title would apply as well to the poorer native portion of any eastern city. The mud huts with their thatched roofs abound everywhere. The old log-cabin of America would be considered a palace beside these poor native houses.

Midnapore, with about thirty thousand inhabitants, is a fairly representative city. It is situated about seventy-five miles from Calcutta, with which it is connected by canals and rivers. It is the capital of the District of Midnapore, and so here are the principal government officials and here all the law business for the country fifty miles around us is transacted. There are two courts and, to see the great crowds of people around these, one would think this people were great lovers of law.

India is not an uncivilized country; in fact it is far more than semi-civilized. Indeed, the people flatter themselves they are as much civilized as any people; and, judged simply by acquirement of languages, Midnapore would to-day stand ahead of Lewiston. I was quite surprised, on going to the hall for a lecture, to find two hundred, or more babus who could appreciate

a lecture in English; and I was told that there were many more English speaking men in Midnapore. Of course, one great reason for this knowledge of English is because it is the language of their rulers and much used in the courts, public documents, etc. Here there are three schools teaching English and in them many of the studies are taught in English. A native has just come here to Midnapore to teach in the town school who claims he does not talk any language but English. The better class of the male population here is well educated and quite prosperous. It is the lower class that is so exceedingly low. Poverty and rags is hardly true here. The rags are almost missing, and it nearly becomes poverty and nakedness. You would certainly think so were you to look upon our twenty or more beggars who come every Monday for their pice.

The mud-house portion of the city is a very disagreeable part to visit. The low huts, plastered often on the outside with patches of cow manure drying for fuel, and the walls inside and floors washed with a solution of cow manure and water, are all very offensive to one until he becomes accustomed to such things. The cow is considered a very sacred animal here in India. Many bullocks are seen roaming around the streets, fat and sleek looking. They have been devoted to the gods. The people never work them and they even worship them, feeding them whenever they come near. It is really refreshing to escape from the filthy native quarters to the European quarters, where are large, airy

houses surrounded by large yards, or "compounds," as here they are called.

Really Midnapore is not, on the whole, a bad place to live in, so long as one can find plenty of work here, which is true of a missionary; and I hope it will not be long before I shall welcome other Bates men here. It would be a great help to us if we could have the college Dr. Cheney is planning for. May the day be hastened when we shall be so fortunate, and some strong Bates man shall come to teach in it. He will not need to learn the language, but can work in his own mother tongue. We could have a hundred students and more. Your correspondent is hard at work on Bengali, besides managing a printing office, and though having been here seven months, can talk but little as yet. I hope soon, however, to write you a letter in Bengali.

Yours Fraternally,

F. D. GEORGE.

KATAHDIN CLIMBED.

To the Editors of the Student:

In a previous letter I described an unsuccessful attempt to reach the top of Mount Katahdin. Not being satisfied, however, with such a trip, I joined a party that proposed going by a new route and one which promised to be much better. We were not delayed by bad weather, and, leaving the East Branch of the Penobscot on Tuesday afternoon, by easy stages, we reached Russell's Camp before sundown on Wednesday. The next afternoon saw us on Katahdin.

Our journey had been without unusual event. The first night we camped

in a drenching rain at the mouth of Warm Brook on the Wissataquoik. Here, with the hope of taking a salmon, the writer stood knee-deep in the water and threw a fly for half an hour; but at last concluding they wouldn't rise, he made his way to camp and tried to dry himself before an exceedingly hot fire in rather a moist atmosphere.

When we awoke next morning we found that it was clearing up, and after a hasty breakfast on pork and hard-bread we started on in high spirits. At noon we reached an old logging camp. Here we dined on fried duck, which the rifles had brought down on the way. The road, which had been very bad all the way, now became worse. In one place one of the horses attached to the heavy "tote" team which carried our luggage, went almost under in a muck hole. The horses, though high-spirited, were used to the road, and nothing in animals could exceed the patience and intelligence they showed while the driver was helping them out of difficult places. The road was now very rocky in places. To explain what "very rocky" means in this country one should know that when the rocks are only a foot in diameter, and scattered as thick as they can lie, the driver called it smooth. He would continually ask some of us to ride with him on the load, assuring that it was like a house floor for half a mile ahead; but when he induced one of us we were glad to get off after riding a few rods, feeling as though we were shaken in fragments. The tote-road here is in sight of the Wissataquoik stream. This stream is very high in the spring and dangerous for the

drivers. In one place we stepped down to its bank and read an inscription, roughly chiseled on a large rock. Here a bold driver had lost his life. We made a short stop at Norway Falls, where there are natural stone butments but no bridge across.

Towards the middle of the afternoon we reached Tracey's camp, and leaving our team here, we shouldered our packs and pushed on to Russell's, three miles farther.

The next morning at 7 o'clock we crossed the Wissataquoik, by jumping from rock to rock, several of us narrowly escaping a ducking, and taking a south-west course, trudged along in Indian file for about a mile and a half, when we came to a large rock which is worthy of description. On one side it was exactly the right shape for an open tent, and would easily afford shelter for thirty men, being eight feet high, twenty-four feet long, and twelve feet wide. Through a crevice in one corner of this rocky tent we climbed to the top of the bowlder, some forty feet, and guessed at its probable length, which we could not ascertain, as it was on a hill-side and was overgrown. The rock might have been the projection of a ledge, but it had all the appearance of a huge bowlder, partly buried in the hill-side. We named the place the "Pioneer's Rest," and leaving our names there on birch bark, we resumed our tramp. The next place of interest was Tumble Run, a mountain stream, in whose bed we ascended about a thousand feet in half a mile. It was a novel sight for me to stand in this stream, and, looking back

or ahead at an angle of 45 degrees, see my companions with huge packs on their backs, clambering over the rocks.

After leaving this stream we took a lunch, though it was hardly yet the middle of the forenoon, and with renewed strength climbed on. From here we constantly, though gradually, ascended, and we soon realized that we were on the slope of old Katahdin. On reaching a little stream, which the guide called Cold Brook, we were told to fill our canteens and drink our fill, as we were not sure of any more water. Fortunately, however, we came across several more small streams, at all of which we drank of the purest and coldest of water. When we reached the last of these the guide thought we had better leave our packs, and, after climbing the mountain, return there to camp. We followed his advice, and after another lunch (our second since breakfast, and it was not yet noon), we started on up the mountain, feeling quite light of foot after leaving our packs.

Our way now was through a continuous thicket of spruce. At times we walked through the branches and over the tops of the trees, which gradually diminished in height as we neared the summit. Four or five miles below, at the base of the mountain, we had passed ordinary forest trees and for every twenty rods we ascended, we could see the diminution in height and size, until near the highest land we found them only from one to two feet high. At length we were relieved to hear the cry: "out of the thicket!" and in a few minutes we

were all clambering up over the rocks, often stopping to look off, over the most wonderful panorama our eyes ever beheld. We soon found that we should have to slacken our pace, as we all felt a slight difficulty in taking enough of this thin air at a breath, and the effect was slightly debilitating. At 2.30 P.M. we reached the first of the two north peaks. Between these two peaks we stopped for some time, looking off, through our glasses, and pushing large rocks over the edge of the precipice and hearing them go thundering down, down for half a mile. We could not see them for it was so steep that we did not care to look, but only listened to the echoes from what seemed like a "lower world." From this place we could see both the north and south basins. They are indeed like huge basins scooped out of the mountain, with a rim on three sides half a mile in height; but the side toward the east is gone from the north basin, and that toward the north from the south basin. In the north basin there is a small pond; and in the south basin is Chimney Pond, directly under the Chimney, as one of the peaks is called.

We spent some time here in gazing at the perpendicular walls of rock toward the south. To look down into the south basin and follow the precipice slowly up with the eye, one gets an idea of what grandeur is. Here surely is grandeur in all its vastness! How still it is! It would seem that all the voices of nature had suddenly been hushed so that nothing should distract our attention. But no, this place is always still. This is nature petrified.

Here is solitude enthroned. Through sunshine and storm these columns, these domes and spires have stood unmoved for all time. How ancient! awe-inspiring! No wonder the simple red man bowed in fear before such silence, and peopled these places with his gods.

The slanting rays of the sun soon warned us that we must depart for our camp in the timber if we would make sure of getting there that night, for all we had to follow was a spotted line. The camp reached, we soon had huge fires, and sat around, boiling our coffee and planning for the morrow. Our party numbered thirteen with the guide. Seven of us decided to climb the mountain again. The rest, with the guide, were to go back to Russell's Camp and fish until we returned. That night I lay on a bed of mountain moss and counted the stars until I fell asleep.

How pleasant to be in this primeval wood;
To lie at night under the star-lit sky,
And hear the deep-wood voices—the bray of
moose,

The mountain bear's wild call, the night-bird's
hoot—

All these, with deepest silence interspersed,
But surely make the solitude more deep;
And give the weary student's mind relief;
And tell him he is far from homes of men.

The next morning we breakfasted on canned beef, and filling our pockets with pilot-bread, we started for the summit with a cheery "good luck" to the fishermen. It did not seem long this time before our pace was quickened by the cry of "open rocks ahead." Soon those who had reached the rocks passed the word back to the thicket for me to hurry up with my shooting iron, as they

had seen a bear going up over the mountain. Now my shooting iron was a 32-calibre revolver, and would have about as much effect on Bruin's fat sides as a pea-shooter. However, knowing that all the bears in this country run as soon as, or before, they see any one, I hurried along. But old Bruin didn't show himself again.

The peaks were capped in cloud and we soon ascended into one. We thought the wind was strong before we reached the clouds; but now we made up our minds that these must be what some call "wind clouds," for it was so strong that we were glad to lie down behind the rocks and "wait till the clouds rolled by." Fortunately we had but a short time to wait. The summit was soon clear and we started for the south peaks, running and thumping our hands to keep warm. In less than four hours from camp we were on the highest peak. If the view from the north peaks was wide-spread, this was more; it was a bird's-eye view. On every side, as far as the eye could reach there was nothing to obstruct the vision. We counted, without moving from our tracks, one hundred and twenty-two lakes. We amused ourselves for some time with looking off over the vast expanse of woods and lakes, stopping now and then to roll a few rocks into the basin below. While looking down into the basin one of the party discovered a smoke, at first I thought it was caused by some of the rocks we had sent down, as they often strike fire and send up a puff of smoke; but on having the place pointed out and watching a minute we all plainly saw it. It would be very

dangerous, if not impossible, to descend to the spot, and I was assured by one of the party who had been in the basin, that it could not be reached from below. And, as the smoke was white instead of blue, we concluded it to be the steam from a hot spring. Never having heard of such a spring in connection with Katalhdin, we claimed this as our discovery.

After taking a long look through the glass at the distant Moosehead and Sebec lakes, and a sweep over a hundred others to the Millinocket, and the long, beautiful Chesuncook at our feet, we turned our backs on the summit and reached Russell's before sundown. At the expense of our friends, the fishermen, we now had a fine repast, for while we had been on the mountain they had taken over two hundred fine trout. Upward of a thousand trout were caught by the party during the trip.

Here in the forest Nature teaches much
That's laden not with man's laborious method.
Here, too, she strengthens; makes man more
a man;

And every day explains new mysteries.
She tells him that her richest lore is bound
Not in his books, but in her rock-strewn hills
And vast expanse of wood, for here she's nude
As when the world first swung alone in space.
He's but to delve and every treasure's his.

A. E. V., '86.

◆◆◆

The warm sunshine and the gentle zephyr may melt the glacier which has bid defiance to the howling tempest; so the voice of kindness will touch the heart which no severity could subdue.
—Herder.

LOCALS.

Over the campus with beaver hat
 Freshie came, openly daring the Soph.
 A rush, a struggle, tit for tat.
 By dint of concealing eighty-nine lugs off
 A bit of the brim, a patch of the crown;
 Straightway then he lies him to town,
 And has of the fragments a chromo struck off.
 Thus he won a victory (?) over the Soph.

The Freshmen recently defeated the Latin School nine by a score of 16 to 2.

Prof. in Psychology—"Give the substance of the Kant theory." Student—"I can't."

The students have been vaccinated at special rates by Dr. Howe. It is said that two came from the ordeal with white faces.

While at Kent's Hill, recently, the nine called on Dr. Torsey, and were entertained with apples, and some of the Dr.'s spicy stories.

A Senior, after being refused twice while trying to get a partner for the promenade, concluded they were right when they told him it was "ladies' choice."

Prof. in Botany—"Are all the corollas tubular or strapped?" Three students in chorus from the corner (whose minds are evidently dwelling on some unpaid bills)—"All strapped."

Since the recent "Hat Rush" it is no uncommon thing to see a group of yaggers knocking each other's hats off, and yelling: "Eighty-eight!" "Eighty-nine!" Great is the power of example. Sets the law for society.

On the evening of the public meeting of the Eurosophian Society, the last of the large audience that filed out

of Hathorn Hall, probably heard a slight commotion on the campus. Some called it a cane-rush, but as we did not see any canes, we think it safe to conclude that the boys were only taking a little exercise.

At a reception given the students at the Main Street church, a certain Senior, being mistaken for a new comer, was asked how he enjoyed his Freshman year. The victim of the error says that some one made a great mistake in *Chronology*.

By a strange coincidence, five Seniors met together at church in New Sharon, a few Sundays ago. No doubt their presence gave dignity to the ceremonies and inspired the minister. They did not "paint the town red," but the sheen from their polished silk hats rendered the atmosphere of the place quite luminous.

Following are the officers of the Sophomore class for the ensuing year: President, W. L. Powers; Vice-President, S. H. Woodrow; Secretary, Miss Rose A. Hilton; Treasurer, Miss Nellie B. Jordan; Poet, A. C. Townsend; Orator, S. H. Woodrow; Chaplain, F. W. Oakes; Marshal, B. W. Tinker; Executive Committee, J. H. Johnson, F. W. Oakes, Miss Mattie G. Pinkham.

The Polymnian Society has elected the following officers: President, A. E. Blanchard, '86; Vice-President, J. R. Dunton, '87; Secretary, J. H. Johnson, '88; Treasurer, F. A. Weeman, '88; Librarian, Ira Jenkins; Orator, Chas. Hadley, '86; Poet, A. E. Verrill, '86; Executive Committee, E. D. Varney, '86, J. Bailey, '87, S. H.

Woodrow, '88; Editorial Committee, F. W. Sandford, '86, E. C. Hayes, '87, Miss Mattie Pinkham, '88; Committee on Music, F. W. Sandford, J. Bailey, Miss M. Pinkham.

One of the Freshmen has been guilty of several gross irregularities. At the State Fair, it is reported that he paid more than his share of attention to a certain custodian of a fancy goods table; later, he was seen perambulating Lisbon Street by moonlight, not alone; last misdemeanor, he smoothed the silk of a Senior's plug hat the wrong way.

The public meeting held in the college chapel Friday evening, Oct. 17th, by the Eurosophian Society, was attended by a large audience. The following programme was well carried out:

MUSIC.

L'Espeire de L'Alsace.—A. Herman.

Orchestra.

PRAYER.

Aurora.—R. Schlegel.

Orchestra.

Declamation—The Existence of a God.—

Anon.

F. W. Oakes, '88.

Recitation—An Order for a Picture.—Alice

Carey.

Miss Rose A. Hilton.

Piano Solo—Speme Areana.—L. Gobbarts.

W. A. Walker, '87.

Discussion—Ought the United States to acquire control of the whole American continent?

Aff.—J. H. Williamson, '86.

Neg.—A. S. Littlefield, '87.

Song—Flow's on the Way.—Abt.

Miss Della Wood, '89.

Poem—Jack and Gill.

I. Jordan, '87.

Oration—Luck.

H. M. Cheney, '86.

Duet—Violin and Piano.—Fantaisie Singeles.

Miss Rose A. Hilton, '88.

J. F. Hilton, '89.

Paper.

C. S. Pendleton, '87.

Miss C. R. Blaisdell, '87.

MUSIC.

Babes in the Wood.—E. N. Catlin. Orchestra.

One of the boys recently while playing ball was hit on the head. When asked if it hurt his ear, although nearly frantic with pain, he had to make a pun of his misery by shouting "Yere."

The first division of the Freshman class declaimed Friday evening in the College Chapel, before a good-sized audience. J. H. Blanchard, Miss Ethel I. Chipman, G. W. Hayes, and G. C. Barton were put over to participate in the exercises of the final division. Music was furnished by the College Orchestra. Following is the programme:

MUSIC.—PRAYER.—MUSIC.

Plea in Behalf of Rowan.—Curran.

H. W. Smith.

True Nobility.—Anon. Miss S. A. Norton.

Eulogy on Grant.—Blaine. J. H. Blanchard.

The Prisoner of Chillon.—Byron.

Miss Etta A. Given.

MUSIC.

Extract.

*A. L. Safford.

Napoleon.—Seward.

W. T. Guptil.

The United States and the Cherokees.—

Wirt.

W. E. Kinney.

Napoleon Bonaparte.—Phillips. I. N. Cox.

Welcome to Kossuth.—Sumner. F. J. Libby.

MUSIC.

Zenobia's Ambition.—Ware.

Miss Ethel I. Chipman.

The Irish Disturbance Bill of 1833.—

O'Connell.

G. W. Hayes.

Return of British Fugitives, 1783.—Henry.

F. M. Buker.

Regulus to the Carthaginians.—Kellogg.

G. C. Barton.

MUSIC.

*Excused.

Committee of Award.—A. E. Blanchard, H. M. Cheney, A. E. Verrill.

Following are the officers of the Eurosophian Society for the ensuing year: President, F. H. Nickerson, '86; Vice-President, C. S. Pendleton, '87; Secretary, R. A. Parker, '88; Treasurer, C. C. Smith, '88; Executive Committee, J. H. Williamson, '86, L. G.

Roberts, '87, J. K. P. Rogers, '88; Editorial Committee, G. E. Paine, '86, I. Jordan, '87, Miss Rose Hilton, '88; Librarian, J. W. Moulton, '87.

A few weeks ago Prof. Stanley and the Senior class visited the falls. The water was very low and the dry ledges afforded great opportunity for feats of agility. Only one of the boys fell into the water. It was a red letter day for the mill operatives near by, who, at the sight of so much intelligence, took a half hour vacation airing their mouths in the sunshine. After securing specimens of trap rock and examining the deep holes worn in the ledges by water and small rocks, the students sealed the wall at the gate-house, and gravitated toward the supper table.

The college nine gained an easy victory over the Edward Little High School, Saturday, Oct. 17th, on the college grounds. Following is the score:

BATES.								
	A.B.	R.	1B.	T.B.	P.O.	A.	E.	
Sandford, c. & r. f.	7	5	3	3	3	0	2	
Nickerson, p.	7	2	2	2	0	17	1	
Thayer, r. f. & c.	7	4	1	1	8	6	0	
Walker, 1b.	7	2	1	1	15	0	0	
Hadley, c. f.	6	3	3	3	0	0	0	
Call, 2b.	6	3	2	2	1	0	3	
Cushman, 3b.	6	5	4	6	0	2	2	
Woodman, s. s.	6	1	1	1	0	1	1	
Flanders, l. f.	5	2	1	2	0	0	0	
Total,	57	27	18	21	27	26	9	

EDWARD LITTLE HIGH SCHOOL.

	A.B.	R.	1B.	T.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Merrill, p.	4	2	1	0	1	0	5
Scott, r. f.	3	1	0	0	1	0	0
Day, 2b.	4	1	0	0	1	4	3
Lowe, c. f.	4	0	0	0	2	0	1
Crafts, c.	4	0	0	0	8	5	10
Sykes, s. s.	4	0	0	0	1	1	4
Pulsifer, 3b.	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Royal, l. f.	3	0	0	0	1	0	2
Locke, 1b.	3	0	0	0	13	0	1
Total,	33	4	1	1	27	21	30

Earned runs—Bates 7. Struck out—Nickerson 12, Merrill 8. First base on balls—Bates 1, E. L. H. S. 1. Passed balls—Sandford 1, Crafts 9. Two-base hit—Flanders. Three-base hit—Cushman. Umpire—Daggett.

The game between the Bates nine and the Pine Trees at Kent's Hill resulted favorably for Bates. The excellent base running of our nine deserves special mention. The boys were very hospitably entertained by Dr. Torsey and the students, and greatly enjoyed the reception in the evening. Following is the score of the game:

BATES.								
	A.B.	R.	1B.	T.B.	P.O.	A.	E.	
Sandford, c.	6	4	2	2	8	3	3	
Nickerson, 2b.	4	1	1	1	6	1	3	
Thayer, 3b.	5	2	1	1	4	2	2	
Woodman, p.	5	0	0	0	0	7	6	
Buck, r. f.	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	
Walker, 1b.	5	1	0	0	5	0	0	
Call, s. s.	5	3	2	3	1	5	2	
Hadley, c. f.	5	1	1	1	1	0	0	
Flanders, l. f.	4	2	2	3	2	1	0	
Total,	44	14	10	12	27	19	16	

PINE TREES.								
	A.B.	R.	1B.	T.B.	P.O.	A.	E.	
Fuller, 3b.	5	0	1	1	0	1	1	
Wright, 1b.	4	1	2	2	13	0	1	
R. Carver, l. f. & c.	5	2	0	0	2	0	0	
Blackman, c. & l. f.	2	3	0	0	8	5	14	
Whitney, c. f.	5	1	1	1	2	0	1	
Jones, s. s.	5	0	1	1	0	3	1	
Dunham, 2b.	4	0	1	1	0	1	3	
J. Carver, r. f.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Underwood, p.	4	0	1	1	2	10	7	
Total,	38	7	7	7	27	20	28	

Two-base hits—Call and Flanders. Time of game—2 hours 25 minute. Umpire—Smith.

PERSONALS.

ALUMNI.

'76.—G. L. White has entered the Bates Theological School.

'81.—N. C. Hobbs is an assistant in the Lewiston High School.

'82.—F. L. Blanchard was in this city recently, attending the funeral of his father.

'82.—H. S. Bullen was married August 8th, to Ida B. Mills at Greenboro, Ind. He is at present principal of the high school at Buzzard's Bay, Mass.

'82.—I. M. Norcross is teaching Mathematics in the preparatory school, Wilbraham, Mass.

'83.—D. N. Grice has opened a law office in Richmond, Va.

'83.—C. J. Atwater is practicing law in Seymour, Conn.

'83.—E. A. Tinkham, recently admitted to the Androscoggin bar, started for the West a few days ago.

'84.—R. E. Donnell was married September 19th, to Miss Lena E. Chipman, of Lewiston.

'84.—C. S. Flanders has been elected to a professorship in Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

'85.—A. F. Gilbert is teaching the high school at Whitefield, N. H.

'85.—F. S. Forbes has entered Oberlin Theological Seminary.

STUDENTS.

'86.—F. W. Sandford represented the Y. M. C. A. of the college at the recent convention held in Bangor.

'86.—S. G. Bonney has begun a term of school at Leeds.

'87.—H. E. Cushman is teaching a large school at North Haven.

'87.—Miss E. G. Goodwin, of Oakland, Me., has entered the Junior class.

'87.—E. W. Whitecomb is instructing the young fishermen of Vinal Haven.

'87.—J. Sturgis is teaching in the Lewiston evening schools.

'88.—J. K. P. Rogers is teaching a grammar school at Eliot.

'88.—Miss L. A. Frost is teaching in the Lewiston schools.

'88.—G. F. Babb has begun a term of school at Bowdoinham.

'89.—H. S. Worthley is teaching the grammar school at Georgetown.

'89.—B. C. Carroll is recovering from a severe illness.

'89.—A. L. Safford is teaching a term of school at New Portland.

THEOLOGICAL.

'75.—Rev. J. M. Lowden, of Portland, is secretary of the New England Free Baptist Convention.

'85.—Rev. F. L. Hayes was recently installed as pastor of the First Free Baptist Church of Boston. Several of the alumni assisted in the installation services.

'86.—W. W. Carver is supplying at Orr's Island.

'86.—W. H. Getchell represented the Theological School at the annual meeting of the Inter-Seminary Missionary Alliance, held at Rochester, N. Y.

'88.—M. P. Tobey is teaching in Kittery, Maine.

'88.—D. M. Phillips has given up his work for the remainder of the term on account of sickness.

EXCHANGES.

In the long procession of exchanges that with solemn countenance march "slow and stately" by us are several new faces. The first that approaches us, though very peaceful in appearance, has a warlike name. It is the *Cadet*, published by the students of the Maine State College. Rejoiced to see an addition to the number of Maine's college journals, we hasten to inspect the new recruit. It presents

us with two literary articles, one setting forth the use of electricity, the other written for the press by President Fernald in answer to some of the criticisms on the college. Of course, in the publication of the first number of any paper there is so much to attend to that the editors cannot do justice to themselves or to the new enterprise. Taking this into consideration we think the *Cadet* gives promise of becoming a paper that should do credit to the institution it represents.

The next stranger is a votary of science, the *W. T. L.*, from the Worcester Technical Institute. This is decidedly a weak number and we hope is not an index of what the paper is to do. "Amateur Photography" tries to present something, we don't know what, and fails; "A Colorado Dugout" spreads over a page what might have been instructive and pleasing if presented in ten lines; while the writer of "A Memory Exercise" has tried to see how well he can write trash and has succeeded admirably.

The *Colby Echo* has discovered that the Exchange Department of college papers, as at present conducted, is nearly valueless. The ideas of the *Echo* are, as a whole, good, but to some of them we are compelled to dissent. The article in question implies that too much attention is given to general college news. This we think is a mistake. Colleges are united by a common bond of interest, and whatever affects one exerts a reflex influence upon the others. Events of importance happening in one college ought to be known in all

colleges, and can be so known only through the exchange column of the college paper. But we protest against furnishing readers nothing except what other colleges are doing in base-ball, foot-ball, cricket, etc.

When the *Echo* pleads for an extended criticism or commendation, with analysis of articles published, we cannot help thinking that those ideas are more theoretical than practicable. Few papers can afford space for more than brief criticism or passing notice of any exchange. These notices must be brief and to the point, and are valuable more for what they suggest than for what they demonstrate. An exchange may in a few words point out to another its faults, and set some of its editors to thinking of some plan of remedying them. We think, however, that too little attention is paid to the exchange column.

Among the academy papers that reach our sanctum the *Stranger* holds a prominent position. The October number is quite up to the standard. "Roman Catholicism" presents in an interesting way much valuable information on an important subject. "September" is a very good imitation of "Hiawatha."

AMONG THE POETS.

ITS YANKEE, YOU KNOW.

Oh, a long time ago, the Queen of Great B—
That's England, you know,
Old England, you know,—
Missed a cup which came out to this side of
the sea;
Though 'twas English,
Quite English, you know.

In Boston, *New England*, they've just built a
boat,

Which now we all know, is the fastest afloat.
And the cuplet's still here, on which we all
dote,

Notwithstanding
Its English, you know.

Oh, some boats can sail, and others cannot—

They're English, you know,
Quite English, you know—

While the boats of *New England* can beat the
whole lot,

For they're Yankee,
Not English, you know.

—*Lehigh Burr.*

SO GOES THE WORLD.

I asked a loan of fifty cents
From him the other morning;
I wore my oldest clothes that day,
All fashion's dictates scorning.
My coat was worn, in spots was torn,
My shoes indifferent matches,
My trousers bagged, and in the seat
Diversified by patches.

He bristled up in great offense
As rough as an echinus,
He hadn't any fifty cents,
His pocket-book was minus.
He'd left it home—most sad to say—
Upon his desk or table;
He'd like to lend me all he had,
But really wasn't able.

I wore my newest suit next day,
My boots were polished brightly,
My linen was immaculate,
My tie adjusted rightly.
My hat was new, and round my neck
The stiffest of fresh collars.
I borrowed of the self-same man
Fifty—not cents—but dollars.

So don't depend upon a friend,
At least in money lending,
Unless you're very sure your clothes
Are not in need of mending,
And just be sure that he'll be poor,
If your coat is not new,
And if your boots have need of soles,
His soul is wanting, too.

—*Williams Fortnight.*

CLIPPINGS.

Two thousand molecules can sit comfortably on the point of a pin. Herein the molecule differs from man.—*Ex.*

And now the college poets turn
Their muse from things divine,
To paint the emerald virtues,
Of the class of 'eighty-nine. —*Ex.*

"This world is all a fleeting show,"
said a priest to a culprit on the gallows.
"Yes," was the prompt reply, "but
if you have no objection, I'd like to
see the show a little longer." —*Ex.*

In the fall the grewsome melon
E'er it has ripened well,
Causes little children round about
To "with the angels dwell."

They were sailing on the beautiful
waters of Minnetonka, and she looked
up into his eyes and asked him to tell
her about all the different boats.
"George," she said, "what is a brig,
and a schooner, and a yacht? and oh,
George, what's that little fishing boat
out there?" "That, Angie, is a
smack." (Sweetly) "George, could
not—er—could you not give me a—er
—a fishing boat?" —*Ex.*

"Is the sense of smelling more
pleasant than the sense of tasting?"
was the subject before a debating club.
Mr. Skilton was the last to speak on
the negative, and all were anxious to
hear him, when, ringing the bell, he
ordered a glass of hot punch, and
drank it with great gusto. Then turn-
ing to his opponents, he handed the
empty glass to the leading disputant,
and exclaimed, "Now, sir, smell it!"
It is needless to add that Mr. Skilton
brought down the house and carried
the decision for the negative.—*Ex.*

The Bates Student.




Richmond Straight Cut, **(No. 1) Cigarettes.**

PERSONS who are willing to pay a little more than the price charged for the ordinary trade Cigarettes will find these Cigarettes far superior to all others.

 BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND OBSERVE THAT SIGNATURE OF UNDERSIGNED APPEARS ON EVERY PACKAGE.

Allen & Ginter, Manufacturers,
Richmond, Va.

JOHN C. HATCH
Keeps the Best 5  10c. Cigars in the City.
No. 64 LISBON STREET, LEWISTON, ME.

 SIGN—BIG INDIAN. 



CRAYON ARTIST
—AND—
PHOTOGRAPHER.

SPECIAL RATES TO STUDENTS.

WE ARE AGAIN AT THE OLD PLACE.  CALL AND SEE US.

Paul's Block, 172 Lisbon Street, Lewiston, Me.

The Old MAIN STREET CANDY MANUFACTORY

Is the place for you to buy your CONFECTIONERY, made fresh every day.

FOREIGN GREEN FRUIT A SPECIALTY.

S. A. CUMMINGS, No. 223 Main Street, Lewiston.

SAVE COPIES **OF ALL IMPORTANT LETTERS.**

The best and lowest price Copy Book in the market is

The "Hano Manifold Letter-Book."

Writes and copies letters at the same time. No Water! No Press! No Special Ink! No Trouble! Send for price list or call and see them at

No. 30 LOWER MAIN STREET, LEWISTON.

WOOD, ROBINSON & CO.,

Wholesale Paper Dealers, Gen'l Agts. for Maine.

Buy Shirts, Collars, Cuffs,

—AND ALL—

FURNISHING GOODS

—AT—

ROBIE'S SHIRT STORE.

BATES COLLEGE.

FACULTY OF INSTRUCTION AND GOVERNMENT.

REV. OREN B. CHENEY, D.D.,
President.

REV. JOHN FULLONTON, D.D.,
Prof. of Ecclesiastical History and Pastoral Theology.

JONATHAN Y. STANTON, A.M.,
Professor of Greek and Latin Languages.

REV. BENJAMIN F. HAYES, D.D.,
Professor of Psychology and Exegetical Theology.

RICHARD C. STANLEY, A.M.,
Professor of Chemistry and Geology.

REV. THOMAS HILL, D.D.,
Lecturer on Ethics.

REV. W. H. BOWEN, D.D.,
Lecturer on Natural Theology.

THOMAS L. ANGELL, A.M.,
Professor of Modern Languages.

REV. JAMES ALBERT HOWE, D.D.,
Professor of Systematic Theology and Homiletics.

GEORGE C. CHASE, A.M.,
Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature.

THOMAS HILL RICH, A.M.,
Professor of Hebrew.

JOHN H. RAND, A.M.,
Professor of Mathematics.

REV. G. S. DICKERMAN,
Lecturer on English History.

CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission to the Freshman Class are examined as follows:—
LATIN: In six books of Virgil's *Æneid*; six orations of Cicero; the *Catiline* of Sallust; twenty exercises of Arnold's Latin Prose Composition, and in Harkness' Latin Grammar. GREEK: In three books of Xenophon's *Anabasis*; two books of Homer's *Iliad*, and in Hadley's Greek Grammar. MATHEMATICS: In Loomis' or Greenleaf's Arithmetic, in the first twelve chapters of Loomis' Algebra, and in two books of Geometry. ENGLISH: In Mitchell's Ancient Geography, and in Worcester's Ancient History.

All candidates for advanced standing will be examined in the preparatory studies, and also in those previously pursued by the class they propose to enter, or in other studies equivalent to them.

Certificates of regular dismissal will be required from those who have been members of other Colleges.

The regular examinations for admission to College take place on the second Saturday before Commencement, on Tuesday preceding Commencement, and on Saturday preceding the first day of the Fall Term.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The regular Course of Instruction is that commended by the leading Colleges of the country as eminently adapted to secure liberal culture and a sound classical education.

EXPENSES.

The annual expenses are about \$200. Pecuniary assistance, from the income of thirteen scholarships and various other benefactions, is rendered to those who are unable to meet their expenses otherwise.

Students contemplating the Christian ministry receive assistance every year of the course.

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.

This is a department in the College, established by vote of the corporation July 21, 1870. It occupies Nichols Hall, situated about a quarter of a mile from the College buildings, and is in charge of a special Faculty appointed by the College corporation.

Candidates for admission are required to furnish testimonials of good standing in some Christian church, and to give evidence of their duty to prepare for the gospel ministry, certified by the church of which they are members respectively, or by some ordained minister.

Those who are not graduates from College, previous to entering upon the regular course of study, must be prepared for examination in the common English branches, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Chemistry, Geology, Astronomy, Algebra, and in the Latin and Greek languages.

Tuition, room rent, and use of libraries free.

COMMENCEMENT, Thursday JUNE 24, 1886.

NICHOLS LATIN SCHOOL.

This Institution is located in the city of Lewiston, Maine, and is named in honor of LYMAN NICHOLS, Esq., of Boston. The special object of the school is to prepare students for the Freshman Class of Bates College, though students who do not contemplate a College course are admitted to any of the classes which they have the qualifications to enter. The School is situated near the College and Theological School, and thus affords important advantages of association with students of more advanced standing and scholarship.

The Course of Study comprises three years and as many classes; that is, the first year, or third class; the second year, or second class; the third year, or first class. The classes are so arranged that students can enter the school at any time during the year.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.

IVORY F. FRISBEE, A.M., PRINCIPAL	Teacher of Latin and Greek.
EDWARD R. CHADWICK, A.B.	Teacher of Rhetoric and Elocution.
CHAS. HADLEY	Teacher of Mathematics.
L. G. ROBERTS	Teacher of Latin.
ROSCOE NELSON	Teacher of Mathematics.
W. F. TIBBETTS	Teacher of Geography and History.

For further particulars send for Catalogue.

I. F. FRISBEE, *Principal.*

LYNDON INSTITUTE,

LYNDON CENTRE, VT.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.

WALTER E. RANGER, A.M., PRINCIPAL—Latin and Greek. EDWIN F. NASON, A.M.—Latin and Higher Mathematics. MISS AUGUSTA PRESCOTT, PRECEPTRESS—French and German. MISS JENNIE E. WOODMAN—English Branches. MISS MABEL C. BEMIS—Instrumental Music. MISS JENNIE E. WOODMAN—Painting and Drawing. MISS MARY RAYNES—Elocution. MRS. R. H. HARVEY—Matron.

For both sexes. Young Ladies' Classical Course, College Preparatory Course, Seminary Scientific Course, Commercial and Business Course. Instruction given in Music, Painting, Drawing, Elocution.

A Reading-Room of more than thirty of the best magazines and papers and an excellent Library. The Cabinet has been recently enhanced by the acquisition of a fine collection of minerals, fossils, woods, birds, etc., at an expense of several hundred dollars. Chemical Laboratory with new apparatus fitted up for individual experiments. Philosophical Apparatus, etc. Best moral influences. Expenses moderate.

Lyndon Institute was chartered in 1867. During the year 1883 it has received a permanent endowment of \$25,000. The Institute building, which is a brick and granite building, 100x75 feet, built at a cost of \$20,000, has recently been refinished and refurnished at an expense of several thousand dollars. It is delightfully located on a gentle eminence overlooking the Passumpsic valley, which is surrounded by beautiful hills and mountains. The Ladies' Boarding Hall, in charge of the Preceptress, with a competent Matron, offers unusual advantages for a home to a limited number of young ladies. Large, well-ventilated, comfortably furnished rooms, spring water, excellent drainage, steam heat, and a healthful location.

I. W. SANBORN, Sec'y and Treas.
D. P. HALL, President.

LEBANON ACADEMY.

Pupils fitted for Business, Scientific Schools or the best Colleges.

GEORGE H. GOULD, *Principal.*

For further particulars, address the Principal, or ELIHU HAYES, Sec'y Trustees.

New Hampton Literary Institution,

NEW HAMPTON, N. H.

Six Courses of Study—Classical, English and Classical, Regular Scientific, Musical, and Commercial College Course.

Address, Rev. A. B. MESERVEY, A.M., *Principal.*

Green Mountain Seminary,

WATERBURY CENTRE, VT.

Courses of Study—College Preparatory, Classical and English Commercial. The best Commercial Department in the State. Expenses Low.

For further particulars address the Principal, Miss LIZZIE COLLEY, at Waterbury Centre.

Maine Central Institute,

PITTSFIELD, MAINE.

Thorough Courses of Study in English, Classical and Scientific Branches.
Normal Department attached.


J. H. PARSONS, A.B., *Principal.*

The Bates Student.

RICHARDS & MERRILL, Merchant Tailors,

AND DEALERS IN

Ready-Made Clothing, Furnishing Goods, &c.

We have always on hand a very large and choice selection of Foreign and Domestic Woolens, in latest styles and novelties, which we make to order, and guarantee in Fit, Trimmings, and Workmanship, equal to any that can be had in Maine,  A full line of Fine Custom Ready-Made Suits and Overcoats always on hand. Our Motto: Quick Sales at Small Profits.

No. 1 Lyceum Hall Building, Lewiston, Maine.

W. E. LANE, APOTHECARY

Lately removed to the store formerly
occupied by H. W. Barbour.

No. 263 Lisbon St., Lewiston, Me.



Leading Numbers: 14, 048, 130, 333, 161.

For Sale by all Stationers.

THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO.,
Works, Camden, N. J. 25 John St., New York.

ONE MILLION Copies will soon be sold—
Twenty Years of Congress—By James G. Blaine. The only history of our government from 1861 to 1881. Hon. John S. Wise, M. C. from Virginia, says: "Whoever takes it up, no matter whether he be Mr. Blaine's friend or enemy, will never put it down until he has read the whole." ~~25~~ \$200 per Month paid good responsible agents. Apply at once.

THE HENRY BILL PUB. CO., NORWICH, CONN.

T. J. MURPHY, Dealer in and Manufacturer of HATS, CAPS, & FURS,

Lisbon Street, Lewiston, Me.

Sign—BIG GOLD HAT.

THE NEW-ENGLAND Bureau of Education

1. THE NEW ENGLAND BUREAU OF EDUCATION has gained a national reputation, and is now patronized by many of the best schools, public and private, in every State in the Union.

2. Hence, School Officers have learned where to apply for the best teachers, and the best teachers where to register to find access to the best schools.

3. This Bureau is under the management of a professional educator, who has spent forty years in the school-room, and has devoted much attention to the school, and the teacher's necessary qualifications.

The business of this Bureau is rapidly increasing. The call for teachers of every grade of school and every department of instruction comes from the East, the West, the North, and the South—from every State in the Union.

Now is the time to register.

Circulars and forms of application sent free.

Address, HIRAM ORCUTT, Manager,
16 HAWLEY ST., BOSTON.

GEO. F. DUTTON, HAIR DRESSER,

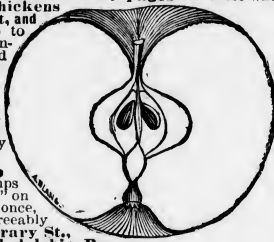
232 Lisbon Street, Two Doors South of P. O.,
Up Stairs, Lewiston.

HAIR CUTTING, . . . 15 CENTS.

More than 12 years' experience in the business.

TRIAL OFFER

THE FARM AND GARDEN
Is a handsomely-printed monthly paper, with
ORIGINAL ILLUSTRATIONS, and is a homelike, sen-
sible, and **ACCURATE** rural journal.
INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE
and valuable information from every State in
the Union, but no nonsense or stolen ideas. It
is an authority on **FRUITS** and **VEGETABLES**. Con-
tains the **BEST Poultry** pages for those who
raise chickens
for profit, and
is sure to
surprise, in-
terest, and
please
you. Nine
of every
ten trial subscribers become permanent readers,
and use their influence to send more names. Experi-
ence having taught us this, we feel certain that it will
pay us to make **A LIBERAL OFFER** to induce every
one to try the paper. **3 MONTHS ON TRIAL 10c.**
To every reader of this who will send us 10 cts. in stamps
or silver, we will send "THE FARM AND GARDEN" on
trial for three months. Please accept this trial offer at once,
if only to satisfy curiosity, and you will certainly be agreeably
disappointed.
Address at once **FARM AND GARDEN, 1001 Library St., Philadelphia, Pa.**



61 POPULAR BALLADS ONLY 20 CTS.

Slippers. Only to See Her Face Again. I've Only Been Down to the Club. Nelly Gray. You
Get More Like Your Dad Every Day. My Pretty Red Rose. I'll Remember You Love in My
Prayers. Rosy's Sunday Out. When You've Got But Fifty Cents. Old Folks at Home. I'll
Take You Home Again. Kathleen. Old-Fashioned Homestead. Pallet of Straw. Cradle's
Empty. Baby's Gone. Never Take the Horseshoe from the Door. Blue Alsatian Mountains.
Leaf of Ivy from my Angel Mother's Grave. Mary of the Wild Moor. Peek-a-Boo. Joe Hardy.
Home Again. We Never Speak as we Pass By. Farmer's Boy. Lullaby. Boys, Keep Away
from the Girls. Baby Mine. Grandmother's Old Arm Chair. High Water Pants. Over the
Garden Wall. A Flower from my Angel Mother's Grave. I Left Ireland and Mother Because
we Were Poor. Give an Honest Irish Lad a Chance. Not Before Pa. Spanish Cavalier.
Mountain Song. In the Gloom. Love of the Shamrock. Barney McCoy. Butcher Boy.
Poor, But a Gentleman Still. Sweet Evelina. Forgive and Forget. All the Troubles You Have
Met. This book is printed on paper same size as sheet music. Order a copy now. Address
AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., 17 North Tenth St., Philadelphia, Penn'a.

I'm Just Going Down to the Gate.
Handful of Earth. Wait 'till the
Clouds Roll By. I'll Meet Her
When the Sun Goes Down. A Knot
of Blue and Gray. Mary's Gone
With a Con. Sweet Violets.
Bridget Donaghue. Little Wife,
Nellie. Bold McIntires. Only a
Pansy Blossom. Nobody Knows
What a Hacket Was There. Where
Is My Wandering Boy To-night?
Paddy Duffy's Cart. Widow No-
lan's Goat. Warrior Bold. We Sat
by the River. You and I. You Will
Miss Me When I'm Gone. Old and
Only in the Way. Oh, Dem Golden

FIRST CLASS AGENT WANTED IN THIS COUNTY

To represent our beautifully illustrated family
magazine. Special terms and permanent en-
gagement given to the right party. Any smart
man or woman who is willing to work and has
the ability to push the magazine can secure a
splendid position. Write us at once giving age,
particulars of past work, and territory desired.
Address,

COTTAGE HEARTH Co., Boston, Mass.

PERFECT Stylo. Pen

Writes 15,000 WORDS WITH ONE
FILLING.

WARRANTED to give satisfaction. Sent

On Trial For ONE WEEK

On receipt of \$1.00. Full amount returned if not sat-
isfied. Sold by all dealers. Agents wanted.
Send for circular.

C. L. DOWNES & CO., Mfg'rs,
62 and 64 Duane St., N. Y.

The Bates Student.

YOU WILL FIND A GOOD LINE OF

Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, & Slippers

AT C. O. MORRELL'S

If you wish to get just what you pay for and the most you can for your money, please Call and Examine My Stock, which has been largely improved within the last year.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

Corner Main and Lisbon Sts., Lewiston, Me.

SIGN-BIG BLACK BOOT.

HARLOW & WHITE,
Manufacturers of Pure Confectionery.

A LARGE FRESH STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.

CARAMELS AND CREAM GOODS A SPECIALTY.

38 Lisbon St., Lewiston, Me.

DR. D. B. STROUT,
DENTIST,

Corner Main and Lisbon Streets,
Over Abbott's Drug Store.

A BEAUTIFUL SET OF PERMANENT TEETH FOR \$10.

GEORGE B. HATWOOD,
DEALER IN
Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers

Court St., Opp. Elm House,
AUBURN, - - - - - MAINE.
All Goods Guaranteed and Prices Low as the Lowest

L. SMITH,
Dealer in All Kinds of
Coal and Wood, Fitted and Unfitted
OFFICE AND YARD NEAR ENGINE HOUSE,
Between Bates and Franklin Streets.
Terms Strictly C. O. D.

1897. ESTABLISHED 1867.
R. DAGGETT,
CLOTHING CLEANSED, DYED,
PRESSED AND REPAIRED.
Kid Gloves Cleaned and Dyed.

No. 16 Ash St., - - - Lewiston Me.,
UNDER CLARK'S DRUG STORE.

WAKEFIELD BROS.
LEWISTON, ME.,
—DEALERS IN—

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,
Fancy and Toilet Articles, Sponges,
Brushes, Perfumery, etc.

JOHN N. WOOD,
DEALER IN
COAL AND WOOD.
Storage for Flour and Carriages.
No. 64 MIDDLE STREET,
Near Maine Central Upper Station.

**McINTIRE & DRESSER,
HAIR DRESSERS,**

No 60 Lisbon Street.

✂ Razors Honed.

**COOPER & CROCKETT,
DEALERS OF
FLOUR, GROCERIES,**

Fruit and Confectionery,
Cor. Main and Park Sts., - Lewiston, Me.

**LEVI P. YORK,
DEALER IN
New and Second-Hand Furniture !**

Looking Glasses, Cutlery, Tin and Wooden
Ware, Crockery and China Ware,

Also, a good assortment of Household Goods,
Cook and Parlor Stoves, &c.

243 Lisbon St., opp. College Block, Lewiston, Me.

Troy Laundry

All kinds of Laundry Work done at
short notice and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

JUDKINS & HASKELL,
Proprietors.

No. 12 Ash St., Lewiston, Me.

N. B.—The Bath Rooms connected with this
Laundry are second to none in the State, being
large and airy, heated by steam, hot and cold
water, and furnished in first-class shape in
every respect.

Prices for Baths: 25 cents each, or 5 tickets
for \$1.00.

Isaac Goddard, Dentist,

(Successor to DR. M. B. PREBLE.)

3 1-2 Phoenix Block, Auburn, Me.

C. Y. CLARK,



LIVERY, BOARD, and FEED STABLE.

Carriages Furnished for Funerals
and Private Parties.

All orders promptly attended to.

LEWISTON, MAINE.

**G. H. STOCKBRIDGE,
SOLICITOR OF PATENTS.**

Lenox Building, Room 4, Cor. 7th & G Sts.,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Domestic and Foreign Patents secured, Inter-
ference Cases conducted, Expert Preliminary and Val-
idity searches made, and all other business con-
nected with patent interests transacted.

**EZRA H. WHITE, D.D.S.,
Dental Rooms,**

No. 1 Lyceum Block, Lisbon Street,
LEWISTON, ME.

**HIGH ST. LAUNDRY,
AUBURN, MAINE.**

NATHANIEL DAVIS, . . . PROPRIETOR.

OFFICES: Roak & Goss, S. A. Pollister, Atwood & Lowell,
J. F. Atwood, Auburn; Dunham & Andrews, Lincoln
Block, Main St., T. D. Sale, 43 Parker Hall, Bates College,
Lewiston. ☐ All work neatly and promptly done. Your
Orders Solicited.

The Bates Student.

EASTERN STEAM DYE HOUSE.

COATS, PANTS, SHAWLS, SACQUES, &c.,

Dyed, Cleansed and Repaired.

BONNETS and HATS BLEACHED and PRESSED

KID GLOVES COLORED AND CLEANSSED.

J. D. BEAL, 105 Lower Main St., Lewiston, Me.



**JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.**
THE FAVORITE NUMBERS, 303,404, 332,351,170,
AND HIS OTHER STYLES
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.



Perkins' Orchestra.

Notice—We are prepared to furnish from one to eleven men at the shortest notice, for Wedding Parties, Exhibitions, Dramatic Entertainments, Balls, Private Parties, Assemblies, etc.

Concert and Piano furnished if desired.
Call on or address E. Perkins, Lewiston, Me.
Office at Perkins' Cigar Store.

*Go to Perkins' Cigar
Store for all kinds of
Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes,
and Cigarettes.*

E. PERKINS.

JORDAN, FROST & CO.,

Eastern, Western, and Southern

LUMBER

Mouldings, Gutters and Brackets.

Planing Mill and Lumber Yard Foot of Cross Canal.

LEWISTON, ME.

WM. JORDAN.

A. E. FROST.

F. M. JORDAN.

H. A. OSGOOD & CO.,

*Diamonds, Fine Watches, Jewelry,
Spectacles, Sterling Silver and Rogers'
Plated Ware.*

No. 81 Lisbon Street, Lewiston, Maine.

HENRY A. OSGOOD, CH. H. OSGOOD, CH. G. CORLIS.

**DR. EMERY BAILEY,
DENTIST,**

3 1-2 LISBON ST., LEWISTON.

Gas Administered to Extract Teeth.

The Best Assortment of

HARDWARE

Can be found at the Store of

JOSEPH H. DAY,

235 Main Street.

Bird Cages, Clothes Wringers, Skates, Fine Pocket
and Table Cutlery, Fishing Tackle, Whips, &c.

F. A. JONES & CO.,

—DEALERS IN—

BOOTS, SHOES, & RUBBERS,

No. 7 College Block,

LEWISTON, MAINE.

NOTICE!

—FOR—

Fine Shoes at Reasonable Prices.

Please call at the

BOSTON SHOE STORE,

113 LISBON ST., LEWISTON. Sign, Golden Slipper.

E. H. GERRISH, **APOTHECARY.**

145 Lisbon St., cor. Ash, LEWISTON, ME.
Prescriptions promptly and accurately prepared.
Full line of Chemicals, Drugs, Perfumes, Toilet
Articles, &c., at Reasonable Prices.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF CHOICE

Flour, Groceries, Provisions, &c.,
In the City, can be found with

NEALEY & MILLER,
Cor. Main and Bates Sts., Lewiston.
Bottom Prices always guaranteed.

H. G. CUTLER,
CUSTOM TAILOR,
—AND DEALER IN—

FINE WOOLENS,
No. 91 Lisbon Street, Lewiston, Me.

DANIEL ALLEN & CO.,
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
FURNITURE, COFFINS,
CASKETS, ROBES, ETC.
Also, CARPETINGS IN ALL GRADES.
225 Lisbon St., Opp. P. O., Lewiston, Me.

WHITE & AMES,
DEALERS IN
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
Flour of All Grades. Canned Goods a specialty.
Goods delivered without extra charge
in all parts of the city.
187 Main Street, - Lewiston, Maine.


Fred H. White,
—FASHIONABLE—
TAILOR AND DRAPER,
No. 22 Lisbon Street.
Graduation Suits a Specialty.

GLOVER'S ORCHESTRA, **AUBURN, MAINE.**

Music furnished for Concerts, Entertain-
ments, and all occasions where Orchestra
music is needed, at reasonable prices.

GEORGE H. GLOVER.

PRIEST BROTHERS,
DEALERS IN
Fresh, Salt, & Smoked Fish.
ALSO, CLAMS  AND OYSTERS
in their season.
Canned Goods. - Goods delivered free of charge.
254 Main Street, - Lewiston, Maine.



We are Introducing
A new Sewing Machine
which has peculiar
Merit: Desiring to
say more about it
than space will here
permit, we request
your address if you
are at all interested.

Liberal terms to dealers
& protection in territory
The Essey Sewing
Machine.

FACTORY
VT
BRATTLEBORO

The Bates Student.

EASTERN STEAM DYE HOUSE.


COATS, PANTS, SHAWLS, SACQUES, &c.,

Dyed, Cleansed and Repaired.


BONNETS and HATS BLEACHED and PRESSED

KID GLOVES COLORED AND CLEANSSED.

J. D. BEAL, 105 Lower Main St., Lewiston, Me.



**JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.**
THE FAVORITE NUMBERS, 303, 404, 332, 351, 170,
AND HIS OTHER STYLES
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.



Perkins' Orchestra.

We are prepared to furnish from one to eleven men at the shortest notice, for Wedding Parties, Exhibitions, Dramatic Entertainments, Balls, Private Parties, Assemblies, etc.

Concert and Piano furnished if desired.
Call on or address E. Perkins, Lewiston, Me.
Office at Perkins' Cigar Store.

*Go to Perkins' Cigar
Store for all kinds of
Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes,
and Cigarettes.*

E. PERKINS.

JORDAN, FROST & CO.,
Eastern, Western, and Southern

LUMBER

Mouldings, Gutters and Brackets.

Planing Mill and Lumber Yard Foot of Cross Canal.

LEWISTON, ME.

WM. JORDAN,

A. E. FROST,

F. M. JORDAN.

H. A. OSGOOD & CO.,

Diamonds, Fine Watches, Jewelry.

Spectacles, Sterling Silver and Rogers'
Plated Ware.

No. 81 Lisbon Street, Lewiston, Maine.

HENRY A. OSGOOD, CH. B. OSGOOD, CH. G. CORLISS.

DR. BATTERY BAILEY, DENTIST.

3 1-2 LISBON ST., LEWISTON.

Gas Administered to Extract Teeth.

The Best Assortment of

HARDWARE

Can be found at the Store of

JOSEPH H. DAY,

235 Main Street.

Bird Cages, Clothes Wringers, Skates, Fine Pocket
and Table Cutlery, Fishing Tackle, Whips, &c.

F. A. JONES & CO.,

—DEALERS IN—

BOOTS, SHOES, & RUBBERS,

No. 7 College Block,

LEWISTON, MAINE.

NOTICE!
—FOR—

Fine Shoes at Reasonable Prices.

Please call at the

BOSTON SHOE STORE,

113 LISBON ST., LEWISTON. Sign. Golden Slipper.

E. H. GERRISH,
APOTHECARY.

145 Lisbon St., cor. Ash, LEWISTON, ME.
Prescriptions promptly and accurately prepared.
Full line of Chemicals, Drugs, Perfumes, Toilet
Articles, &c., at Reasonable Prices.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF CHOICE

Flour, Groceries, Provisions, &c.,

In the City, can be found with

NEALEY & MILLER,

Cor. Main and Bates Sts., Lewiston.

Bottom Prices always guaranteed.

H. O. CUTLER,
CUSTOM TAILOR,

—AND DEALER IN—

FINE WOOLENS,

No. 91 Lisbon Street, Lewiston, Me.

DANIEL ALLEN & CO.,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

FURNITURE, COFFINS,

CASKETS, ROBES, ETC.

Also, CARPETINGS IN ALL GRADES.

225 Lisbon St., Opp. P. O., Lewiston, Me.

WHITE & AMES,

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Flour of All Grades. Canned Goods a specialty.
Goods delivered without extra charge
in all parts of the city.

187 Main Street, - Lewiston, Maine.

Fred H. White,

—FASHIONABLE—

TAILOR AND DRAPER,

No. 22 Lisbon Street.

Graduation Suits a Specialty.

GLOVER'S ORCHESTRA,

AUBURN, MAINE.

Music furnished for Concerts, Entertainments, and all occasions where Orchestra music is needed, at reasonable prices.

GEORGE H. GLOVER.

PRIEST BROTHERS,

DEALERS IN

Fresh, Salt, Smoked Fish.

ALSO, CLAMS  AND OYSTERS

in their season.

Canned Goods. Goods delivered free of charge.

254 Main Street, - Lewiston, Maine.



We are Introducing
A new Sewing Machine
which has peculiar
Merit: Desiring to
say more about it
than space will here
permit, we request
your address if you
are at all interested.



Liberal terms to dealers
& protection in territory
The Essey Sewing
Machine.

FACTORY
VI
BRATTLEBORO

TEMPLE & CO.,
 Clothiers, Hatters, and Furnishers,
 LEWISTON, MAINE.

ABOVE ALL COMPETITORS

THE
LIGHT RUNNING
NEW HOME

STRONG  **SWIFT**

SEWING MACHINE

PERFECT IN EVERY PARTICULAR
HAS MORE IMPROVEMENTS THAN ALL
OTHER SEWING MACHINES COMBINED

NEW HOME
SEWING MACHINE CO.
30 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK
CHICAGO, ILL.
ORANGE, MASS.
AND ATLANTA, GA.
FOR SALE BY

SULLIVAN & HILDRETH, Lewiston.

J. M. FERNALD,
Bookseller.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND BOOKS,

On nearly every subject, at Low Prices.

Blank Books, Stationery, Newspapers and Magazines, Albums, &c. Old Books Bought, Sold, and Exchanged. Second-Hand School and College Text-Books a Specialty.

THE BOOKSTORE

120 Lisbon St., Lewiston.

GREAT BARGAINS IN
STUDENTS' FURNITURE

Large Stock of all kinds of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

Both New and Second-Hand. Call and
 Examine for yourself.

S. RECORD, Lower Main St.

Wm. C. C.
Stationer!

AND DEALER IN

BLANK BOOKS,

ALBUMS, AND

ART NOVELTIES.

College Stationery a Specialty

No. 2 Frye Block,

LEWISTON, - MAINE.

FINE GOODS.

LOW PRICES.

VOLUME XIII.

NUMBER 9.

THE

BATES STUDENT.

Animo et Labore.

✧ NOVEMBER, 1885. ✧

Published by the Class of '86,

BATES COLLEGE.

CENTRAL DRUG STORE,

Corner Lisbon and Main Sts., Lewiston, Me.

**DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, FINE TOILET SOAPS,
BRUSHES, COMBS, ETC.**

Perfumery and Fancy Toilet Articles in great variety. Physicians' Prescriptions accurately compounded.

FOR FINE PHOTOGRAPHS

— GO TO —

CURTIS & ROSS', Corner Lisbon and Ash Streets.

Only Instantaneous Plates used. Reduction Made to Class Work.

C. W. CURTIS.

H. C. ROSS.

CLOTHING!

The Largest Stock and Best Assortment of

CLOTHING!!

—* CLOTHING *—

In Lewiston, is to be found at

BICKNELL & NEAL'S, 86 Lisbon Street, corner Ash.

Also one of the Largest and Best Stocks of Hats, Caps, Trunks, Umbrellas, and Gents' Furnishing Goods. We manufacture large quantities of our own goods, thus enabling us to offer a First-Class Article for Less Money than any other firm in the city. And we guarantee in every case the Latest Styles and Best of Fits. ~~See~~ Graduating Suits a specialty.

BICKNELL & NEAL, 86 Lisbon Street, Lewiston.

**ONLY \$20
FOR THIS STYLE PHILADELPHIA SINGER**



Purchase from us and save \$30. Send for circular and testimonials. }
C. A. WOOD & CO.,
17 N. Tenth St., Philad'a. Pa.

Including Tucker, Ruffler, box of 4 Hemmers, and Binder, and usual outfit of twelve pieces. **Warranted 3 years.**
15 DAYS' TRIAL in your own house before you pay one cent. No other sewing machine manufacturer in the United States dares to make this offer. They are handsome, durable, and light-running. Same as other companies charge from \$40 to \$50.

1 MILE SIGNAL WHISTLE

The loudest and most piercingly shrill whistle made. Can be heard from one to two miles. Exact size of a 50-calibre centre fire cartridge. Invaluable as a



signal on the farm or on the water. Every sportsman and every farmer should have one. Sent free, by mail, for 25 cents in stamps. Order now, and get our catalogue of Guns, Novelties, etc. Address **RENNIE ALLISON & CO., PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.**

BUY YOUR

Drugs, + Patent + Medicines,

— ALSO —

TOILET ARTICLES,

Such as Perfumes, Soaps, Sponges, Face Powders, Combs, Hair Brushes, Tooth and Nail Brushes, etc., etc., of

TEAGUE & HALE,

(Successors to W. H. Teague.)

Druggists and Apothecaries, 28 Lisbon Street,

LEWISTON.

Physicians' Prescriptions accurately compounded by competent persons.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

We give all a cordial invitation to examine our extensive stock of Holiday Goods, on or about December 15th.

Manufacturers of Fine Cigars.

FACTORY, 30 LISBON STREET.

W. H. TEAGUE.

G. H. HALE.

THE BATES STUDENT.

VOL. XIII.

NOVEMBER, 1885.

No. 9.

Bates Student,

A MAGAZINE PUBLISHED EVERY MONTH DURING THE
COLLEGIATE YEAR BY THE

CLASS OF '86, BATES COLLEGE.

EDITORIAL BOARD.

W. H. HARTSHORN, E. A. MERRILL,
E. D. VARNEY, A. E. BLANCHARD,
A. E. VERRILL, CHARLES HADLEY,
J. H. WILLIAMSON, Business Manager,
J. W. GOFF, Assistant Manager.

TERMS.—\$1.00 per year in advance; single copies 10 cents.

Any subscriber not receiving the *STUDENT* regularly will please notify the Business Manager.

Contributions and correspondence are respectfully solicited. Any information regarding the *Alumni* will be gladly received.

Matter for publication should be addressed to the "Editors of the *BATES STUDENT*," business letters to J. H. WILLIAMSON, Lewiston, Maine.

Entered as Second-Class Mail Matter at Lewiston Post Office.

CONTENTS.

VOL. XIII., No. 9.—NOVEMBER, 1885.

EDITORIAL.....	203
LITERARY:	
A Norwegian Legend.....	206
Possibilities of the Human Mind.....	206
The Spectre Wood-Cutter.....	208
Self-Knowledge.....	208
Cape Cod.....	211
In Memoriam.....	212
COMMUNICATION.....	213
LOCALS.....	215
PERSONALS.....	219
EXCHANGES.....	221
AMONG THE POETS.....	222
COLLEGE PRESS OPINIONS.....	223
COLLEGE WORLD.....	223
LITERARY NOTES.....	221
CLIPPINGS.....	226

EDITORIAL.

SEVERAL of the Seniors attended Archdeacon Farrar's lecture on Dante, recently delivered in Portland. The lecture was the most finely written of any we have heard. The style was metaphorical, with such a wonderful adaptation of the sound to the sense that the lecture could not fail to have a melodious and charming effect.

The subject was at first dry and uninviting to some, but as the speaker advanced it became more interesting, till towards the close every attentive listener must have resolved to read the wonderful work of Dante. Such lectures as this are truly inspiring, and this *one* seems to teach us a lesson that is perhaps too often forgotten—the importance of constantly associating with the great literary geniuses of all ages. Let us remember that an intimate acquaintance with such men as these, alone will call forth the noblest aspirations, create the purest thoughts, and inspire us with the grandest motives.

The Freshman declamations have passed off well this fall, an unusual amount of interest being displayed by

CENTRAL DRUG STORE,

Corner Lisbon and Main Sts., Lewiston, Me.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, FINE TOILET SOAPS,
BRUSHES, COMBS, ETC.

Perfumery and Fancy Toilet Articles in great variety. Physicians' Prescriptions accurately compounded.

FOR FINE PHOTOGRAPHS

— GO TO —

CURTIS & ROSS', Corner Lisbon and Ash Streets.

Only Instantaneous Plates used. Reduction Made to Class Work.

C. W. CURTIS.

H. C. ROSS.

CLOTHING!

The Largest Stock and Best Assortment of

CLOTHING!!

—* CLOTHING *—

In Lewiston, is to be found at

BICKNELL & NEAL'S, 86 Lisbon Street, corner Ash.

Also one of the Largest and Best Stocks of Hats, Caps, Trunks, Umbrellas, and Gents' Furnishing Goods. We manufacture large quantities of our own goods, thus enabling us to offer a First-Class Article for Less Money than any other firm in the city. And we guarantee in every case the Latest Styles and Best of Fits. — Graduating Suits a specialty.

BICKNELL & NEAL, 86 Lisbon Street, Lewiston.

ONLY \$20
FOR THIS **PHILADELPHIA SINGER**



Including Ticker, Ruffler, box of 4 Hemmers, and Binder, and usual outfit of twelve pieces. Warranted 3 years.
15 DAYS' TRIAL in your own house before you pay one cent. No other sewing machine manufacturer in the United States dares to make this offer. They are handsome, durable, and light running. Same as other companies charge from \$40 to \$50.

Purchase from us and save \$30. Send for circular and testimonials. **C. A. WOOD & CO.,** 11 N. Tenth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

1 MILE SIGNAL

The loudest and most piercingly shrill whistle made. Can be heard from one to two miles. Exact size of a 50-calibre centre fire cartridge. Invaluable.



sent free, by mail, for 25 cents in stamps. Order now and get our catalogue of Guns, Revolvers, etc. Address **RENNIE ALLISON & CO., PHILADELPHIA, PENN'A.**

BUY YOUR

Drugs, + Patent + Medicines,

— ALSO —

TOILET ARTICLES,

Such as Perfumes, Soaps, Sponges, Face Powders, Combs, Hair Brushes, Tooth and Nail Brushes, etc., etc., of

TEAGUE & HALE,

(Successors to W. H. Teague.)

Druggists and Apothecaries, 28 Lisbon Street,

LEWISTON.

Physicians' Prescriptions accurately compounded by competent persons.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

We give all a cordial invitation to examine our extensive stock of Holiday Goods, on or about December 15th.

Manufacturers of Fine Cigars.

FACTORY, 30 LISBON STREET.

W. H. TEAGUE.

O. H. HALE.

THE BATES STUDENT.

VOL. XIII.

NOVEMBER, 1885.

No. 9.

Bates Student.

A MAGAZINE PUBLISHED EVERY MONTH DURING THE
COLLEGIATE YEAR BY THE

CLASS OF '86, BATES COLLEGE.

EDITORIAL BOARD.

W. H. HARTSHORN, E. A. MERRILL,
E. D. VARNEY, A. E. BLANCHARD,
A. E. VERRILL, CHARLES HADLEY.
J. H. WILLIAMSON, Business Manager.
J. W. GOFF, . . Assistant Manager.

TERMS.—\$1.00 per year in advance; single copies
10 cents.

Any subscriber not receiving the STUDENT regularly will please notify the Business Manager.

Contributions and correspondence are respectfully solicited. Any information regarding the Alumni will be gladly received.

Matter for publication should be addressed to the "Editors of the BATES STUDENT," business letters to J. H. WILLIAMSON, Lewiston, Maine.

[Entered as Second Class Mail Matter at Lewiston Post Office.]

CONTENTS.

VOL. XIII., No. 9.—NOVEMBER, 1885.

EDITORIAL.....	203
LITERARY:	
A Norwegian Legend.....	206
Possibilities of the Human Mind.....	206
The Spectre Wood-Cutter.....	208
Self-Knowledge.....	208
Cape Cod.....	211
In Memoriam.....	212
COMMUNICATION.....	213
LOCALS.....	215
PERSONALS.....	219
EXCHANGES.....	221
AMONG THE POETS.....	222
COLLEGE PRESS OPINIONS.....	223
COLLEGE WORLD.....	223
LITERARY NOTES.....	224
CLIPPINGS.....	226

EDITORIAL.

SEVERAL of the Seniors attended Archdeacon Farrar's lecture on Dante, recently delivered in Portland. The lecture was the most finely written of any we have heard. The style was metaphorical, with such a wonderful adaptation of the sound to the sense that the lecture could not fail to have a melodious and charming effect.

The subject was at first dry and uninviting to some, but as the speaker advanced it became more interesting, till towards the close every attentive listener must have resolved to read the wonderful work of Dante. Such lectures as this are truly inspiring, and this *one* seems to teach us a lesson that is perhaps too often forgotten—the importance of constantly associating with the great literary geniuses of all ages. Let us remember that an intimate acquaintance with such men as these, alone will call forth the noblest aspirations, create the purest thoughts, and inspire us with the grandest motives.

The Freshman declamations have passed off well this fall; an unusual amount of interest being displayed by

both students and public, as shown by large audiences. The system by which the speakers for the prize are selected—four from each division and united in a final trial,—is well calculated to draw out the best efforts of the students.

One thing seems necessary, however, to perfect the system, and that is to have the first divisions arranged by the professor they receive instruction from. With the present plan of arrangement—that of drawing places—it is often the case that some not selected for the final division speak better than some that are selected. It might even happen that one of those not selected from the first division excel all selected from the second and third divisions.

It is now apparent, therefore, that justice is not done to all by the present system. With very little trouble the instructor could distribute the best speakers among the first divisions, and thus aid in making the final division the best possible representation of the class.

Even in this “enlightened age” it is not uncommon to meet with those who seriously and heartily condemn, as unnecessary, all knowledge higher than reading, writing, or arithmetic. In some parts of the country the sending of a boy to college is taken as the standard sign of foolishness, even as the three R.’s have been regarded as the standard limit of profitable education.

The loafing philosopher of the corner grocery, whose high ambition is to hit the dog in the eye with a solution of tobacco, invariably clinches

his arguments against education by referring to his own intellectual acquirements. The great cry is for practical education, and any system involving studies not directly used in every-day affairs is promptly set aside as a waste of time. Too many persons regard education as some strictly defined bulk of material that is stored away in the mind. Here they make a grand mistake. The fixed walls of a granary will hold only a certain number of bushels, and anything besides grain does not belong in it.

But with education we cannot be thus particular, nor can we apply the standard of weights and measures in its measurement, for the chief purpose of an education is not so much the storing of the mind with material to be directly used, as it is to increase the capacity of the mind to think for itself. All education of the schools is but an index that points toward the path of knowledge. No student can remember all the facts he learns in school; he can, at best, classify them in order that he may find them when called for.

The comparison of the mind to a store-house is not relevant. Such is the peculiar constitution of the mind, that, although an idea may be stored up in it, yet it is very likely to come forth from the mind doubled or trebled or entirely changed. Let no student fear the jeers of the unlearned, for, although he may not have all knowledge on the tip of his tongue, yet he is constantly acquiring habits of thinking that will be to him a constant source of pleasure and profit.

The question as to the expediency of capital punishment for the crime of murder is once more occupying public attention. The strong popular feeling against the execution of two confessed murderers has shown what is the drift of public sentiment on the subject. It is time for the human race to advance a step and look upon the law as a physician rather than a death-dealing nemesis, and its penalties as healing balms rather than avenging tortures. May the discussion of the question increase. Let the press perform its duty in educating the public mind. This question bids fair to be one of the principal topics of the next legislature, and we hope then to see capital punishment permanently abolished from our State.

The spare hours at the command of the faithful student are few, and even the few that come to him he is apt to deem too sacred to be lightly spent. But the old saw, that all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy is well applied nowhere, if not to students; and in the coming winter months, when out-of-door recreation is largely a forbidden luxury, some quiet, pleasing, in-door amusement may be sought with profit. A suggestion may be tolerable.

A few months ago we were introduced to chess, and since our first meeting, we have assiduously cultivated an acquaintance with that most ancient of games. We feel sure that all students should know something of it. Some affirm that chess is too intellectual for recreation. It certainly

requires large mental activity, but of a sort so different from that required by most other kinds of mental work demanded of students, as to render it in a high degree refreshing. Yet it is an excellent disciplinary agent. We have heard a friend, who is a devoted admirer of chess, remark that nothing else ever afforded him so much assistance toward concentration of thought.

Courtesy imposes the preservation of one's equanimity and forbids any exhibition of even a slightly-ruffled surface, however provoking may be the situation. So it becomes a test of self-possession, and an aid in acquiring this. Other games have, perhaps, the same advantage, but possibly, in a less degree. Chess also cultivates one's persistency and steadiness of purpose. Vacillation is always punished in playing this game. Constant vigilance is essential to a high degree of pleasure.

But it is our purpose to be only suggestive, and, if possible, induce those students who know nothing of chess to seek an acquaintance with it. Indeed, we believe a small portion of the time allotted to reading might be advantageously devoted to this. Many students—although these are perhaps not the most faithful—find ample time for card-playing, the influence of which we have never yet observed as in any respect elevating. The suggestion we would make is apparent. The universality of chess in the intellectual world, its sympathy with human nature, its historic accompaniments; these, and many other reasons, commend to the student this oldest,

most delightful, and most profitable of games. Yet, as we first suggested, chess is simply a recreation, to be thus always used and regarded; as such, we have recommended it, while we have mentioned a very few of its advantages.

LITERARY.

A NORWEGIAN LEGEND.

By A. C. T., '88.

In the legends of the Norsemen,
Of the mediæval times,
Full of weird, wild fascination,
With their mystic runes and rhymes,

Is the story of an infant
Fashioned so divinely fair
That the gods, when they beheld her,
Made her their especial care.

So they drew a solemn promise
From the mountain and the plain,
From the thunder and the lightning,
From the tempest and the rain,

From the sun and moon in heaven,
From each river, rock, and tree,
From the deadly powers of evil,
On the land or in the sea.

That to her they would be harmless,
That their forces fierce and wild,
Should be used to guard from evil,
Bulda, Heaven's chosen child.

But a little harmless, helpless,
Vinelet of the mistletoe
Seemed too weak to give a promise
Or a thought of evil know.

But while once the gods were sporting
Round the child so wondrous fair,
Hurling thunderbolts upon her,
Harmless now as empty air,

With the mistletoe one smote her,
Oh, ill-fated, fatal blow!
It had slain the beauteous Bulda,
Filling heaven and earth with woe.

So we bind our strongest passions
Lest the heaven-born spirit die,
Overlooking little habits
That will smite us by and by.

THE POSSIBILITIES OF THE HUMAN MIND.

By C. H., '86.

PERHAPS man never feels more genuine pride than when contemplating the achievements of human thought in the field of modern science. He is proud of being an individual of the great human race; of possessing a portion of that something called mind, which has been the prime agent in producing all these results. Glancing back over the ages of the past, he can see it stretching out its infant powers in every direction, gradually enlarging its sphere, until it has clothed him with a power almost supreme. It has given him the keys to the treasure-box of Nature, has taught him to harness her great forces and to guide them by the pressure of his finger. As well might we attempt to number the sands of the sea as to enumerate its beneficial conquests.

And it is indeed delightful to think of this power as infinite, of its possibilities as limitless. We picture to ourselves the philosopher of some future generation sitting down and weeping because there are no more worlds to conquer. Reasoning from recent progress we almost feel justified in this assumption. For during the nineteenth century more has been done to unravel the mysteries of Nature than during all the ages before. And for the next era we shall see results even more brilliant. But consider the extent of the field. Philosophers have peered into the mysterious depths of every department of science and can discern no sign of a bottom. And

with a limitless power and a limitless field, what marvelous results can we not expect!

But a critical examination of what we term the realm of scientific thought will show a necessary division into two distinct parts. The true field of science is the human universe,—whatever is, or has been, or may be, related to mankind. Now all the results attained by human invention and research have been worked out by one and the same rule. The first step has been the observation of phenomena; generalizations from these have given us theories; these theories, practically established to the satisfaction of the mind, have given us laws. By this process constantly repeated, has been reared the magnificent citadel of physical science, and the wholly unsuccessful attempts to shake it have proved its permanent stability. In this department there can be no limits to the possibilities of human knowledge. It is a sphere in which the mind has proved itself potent, and its problems are those alone which, with patient industry, man can solve.

But in all its researches the mind finds many stumbling blocks, many frowning barriers. There are constantly recurring such questions as: What is this gravity? What are these chemical, electrical, and vital forces? What is the essential nature of matter, energy, and life? And the mind finds no approach to them whatever? Ever since the human mind established its first hypothesis, the invariable question has been asked, why and how were the elements of matter combined for their

marvelous processes? And we are no nearer the answer now than then. Is there anything more powerful to stir up our innate conviction that world building must have had an architect, that intelligence presided over the arrangement of the properties and forms of matter?

But why is it that the mind, so potent in all these other departments, utterly fails of a conception of these questions? What is there in their nature that places them beyond our reach? The human mind, though perhaps spiritual in its nature, is chained to a mortal body, through which alone it can act. It can work only under physical conditions, and consequently all objects of its conception must possess tangible relations. This fact accounts both for the potency of the mind in the field of physical science, and also for its complete insufficiency outside of that field. For example we study the effects of falling bodies. We establish, by our observations, the existence of a law of gravity. But who will describe to us this force, and who will analyze it or give our minds even a conception of it. There is nothing tangible. We know simply that it *is*.

From time immemorial the favorite themes of philosophers have been the universe, its construction and nature, and the origin of the human race. Theory after theory has been set forth, and is there any reason to think that we are nearing the truth? The scientist of to-day propounds to us the nebular hypothesis. He depicts in glowing language its plausibility, yea

its probability. But can the mind accept it? It is indeed a magnificent theory, and that is all it ever can be.

From all parts of the field of science we hear able advocates of the theory of evolution. They enthusiastically offer their arguments to convince us of its truth. But can the mind receive it? Let them show to us an unbroken chain of existence, link by link, from the minute bit of protoplasm to the summit of excellence,—the human being; does even this debar the possibility of other theories? No; probabilities can never become realities, until their absoluteness is proved.

Think not that we seek to arraign the scientific men who have busied themselves in these particular departments. For what occupation in the field of science is more sublime? The translation of the Creator's inscriptions in nature. The point in which they err is in expecting the world to accept conjectures as proofs, mere imaginings as realities.

From the foregoing examples, we see the proper domain of the human mind to be *physical* science, and that all problems outside of it transcend man's power. Although, perhaps, the boundaries of the field of physical science may not be well defined, yet the necessity of their existence is apparent. Around it there is a gulf fixed which no human power can bridge. We may stand upon its very brink and vainly stretch out our hands over its unfathomable depths into the mysterious beyond, and that is all.

But even in all this we recognize a divinity. By faith we believe that

for the solution of these great problems, there has been reserved a whole eternity. The human mind, developed, freed from all earthly hindrances, will enter a new field of study. And what a glorious occupation for an eternity! The contemplation of the sublimity of the Creator as exhibited in an infinite universe. With an eternity of development before it, consider then the possibilities of the human mind. But consider also its nothingness, when compared with the grandeur of the Creator. Our individual eternity has its beginning. That infinite eternity was without beginning, is without end.

THE SPECTRE WOOD-CUTTER.

By I. J., '87.

Is it but folk-lore?
In the Black Forest
Men say a spectre
Wood-cutter stands,
By the dim moonlight
Of the ghost-hour
Felling the fir-trees
With fleshless hands.

Ah! he has trafficked
For sordid riches
Power of feeling,
Love's pure delights;
Trees make his music,
Crackling and crashing
Through the deep stillness
Of starry nights.

SELF-KNOWLEDGE.

By E. F. N., '72.

"THE proper study of mankind is man," says Pope, and we assent, with the idea that it can only mean some other man, while a little of our study, turned towards ourselves, would doubtless be of great benefit. Igno-

rance of our powers as well as of our weakness, is too often the secret of our failings. Perhaps, of all ignorance, self-ignorance is the worst and the most embittering in its results. The swimmer does not entrust himself to the rush of the stream without first knowing his own strength and power of coping with its force; but humanity breasts life's currents and plunges into its most turbulent waters with a mad recklessness and daring, too often born of self-ignorance, and too often ending in disaster and ruin. The bold plunge is for the man of tried forces; for a weakling it is simply suicidal. By all means, then, let man know himself. Let him study ever his own powers, watching their development with care, and always seeking to make it fit and true. The ways by which this self-knowledge can be gained are various, and each must determine for himself the plan he will pursue. DeQuincey has said, "How much solitude, so much power," and doubtless, the means used to attain power would serve to test its possession. The solitary communings by lake and mountain-side, the dwelling upon the varied scenery of sea and shore, that careful study of outward things that finds in "the meanest flower that blows," "thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears," test man in one of his most important relations, namely, its nature. Nature is both a teacher of new truths and a revealer of latent forces, at the same time that she reveals to man his own exceeding littleness. In the presence of her manifestations, arrogance and self-

assertion can not exist; humility and self-abasement witness to her power of developing self-knowledge in man. Thus the communion with nature has two bearings, each full of importance, to reveal to man his powers and to show him also the insignificance of all finite powers when compared with infinity; the one an incentive, the other a check.

But with all deference for the benefits of solitude, it would seem in our day and generation, that there is a self-knowledge born of communion with the world, nourished and sustained in its society, attaining its maturity in the marts of trade and arenas of strife, to which the self-knowledge arising from solitude, is, at best, but supplementary. The teachings of the cloister often need the ventilating air of day, the cheery, sunny influences of society. I remember once being much interested in the varying blossoms of an oleander, which was kept, at different seasons of the year, in the garden, the dining-room, and the cellar of my home. In the cellar these blossoms were always pale and white in the dining-room they looked brighter, being slightly tinged with pink, those on the side toward the windows possessing a decidedly pink color; but in the garden in the pleasant summer months, the tree, laden with its deep pink bloom, would scarcely have been recognized as the same which bore the pale blossoms. In the house I have seen blossoms half pink and half white, the dividing line seeming to mark where the sunny influences ceased and the shadows began. It is

a trite comparison of life to a flower, but the oleander may teach a lesson. There are lives, smitten by solitude, which never attain their highest possibilities because they were passed too much in shadow, and the sunlight was needful to develop their latent forces. The owners of those lives bloom into sickly whiteness, and learn, when too late, to envy their ruddier brothers and sisters, and to realize that the same brilliant hue might have been theirs had they turned their faces toward the light.

Man should make society instrumental in teaching him self-knowledge, as well as self-development. The mirror which society holds up to one's face is sometimes a marvelous revealer of unsuspected features. By no means would we maintain that it is always clear and undistorted, but its revelations, however imperfect, are suggestive and instructive. The incentives of communion with our fellows, in one form or another, are like keen spurs driving us on the race-course of life, and the self-instituted comparison of the steeds tends to a better knowledge of the characteristic points of each.

Perhaps we are pre-supposing a more stimulating society than is usually to be met. However that may be, the conception of a society which shall be at the same time a revelation and a stimulus, is not unwarranted nor incapable of realization. A book upon Madame de Staël contains the following: "In this age she would be denounced as an old woman with a hobby, and be voted a bore of the first magnitude. She could no more adapt

herself to the tone of society of the present day, or mingle in its conversation, than the eagle could adopt the manners and customs of a duck. Imagine her seated upon one end of a sofa in the drawing-room, with her highly ornamented fan before her face, and her eyes peering from behind it at a young Adonis at the other end of the sofa, and, with the most languishing and bewitching air possible, saying, 'Now, Mr. A., I think you are real mean.'" If this be an exact picture of the present state of society, then there is need of reform before we advise our youth to give up their books and solitary communings with nature, in order to partake of its delights. But most persons can testify to having met in social life those who, by reason of natural gifts, or trained intellect, or wide observation, have been able to send them back to their studies richer in knowledge, both of themselves and others. It is to such social intercourse we should resort and there find food for reflection. Then know thyself, study thy inner nature, understand all thy powers, and know also thy weaknesses. "The greatest obstacle to being heroic," says Hawthorne, "is the doubt whether one may not be going to prove one's self a fool; the truest heroism is to resist the doubt; and the profoundest wisdom, to know when it ought to be resisted and when to be obeyed." The man who has a thorough knowledge of himself holds by far the most important factor in that "profoundest wisdom," and however the knowledge be obtained, whether in cloistered walls, in "ver-

nal wood," in public marts, or social life, it is always a power and a blessing.

CAPE COD—H. D. THOREAU.

By C. E. S., '86.

WE have before us a book descriptive of Cape Cod. It tells us of the physical features of this small piece of land, giving the minutest details in regard to every point or indentation. It tells us of the inhabitants, man, beast, bird, or plant; their mode of living and getting a living. It informs us of the manners and customs of the people. It acquaints us with the animals of this narrow strip of land as well as the names of plants that do not grow elsewhere. Let us endeavor to peer through this mass of description and discover the characteristics of the author of this interesting volume. We find no difficulty in judging him to be a man of keen perception. This is one of the most prominent characteristics that will as strikingly distinguish him as will any other. What beauties he discovers in places that the ordinary observer would pass by unnoticed! What pictures he draws of wholly common-place persons and places!

The mass of mankind are content to pass their lives in listless indifference and inattention as to all around them, while those who are destined to distinction have a vigilance that nothing can escape. Dr. Johnson once said: "Some men will learn more in a Hamstead stage than others in the tour of Europe." Mr. H. D. Thoreau saw more, learned more, in walking from Eastham to Provincetown on the shore

of the Atlantic, than many would in going around the world. He saw not alone the sandy waste, with its occasional tufts of grass and stunted trees, the birds of various colors and sizes, the fish that frequent the coast, and the people that live on the Cape, but he noticed every hillock and hollow in the sand and how it was formed, the particular kinds of grasses, plants and trees, the varieties of birds and kinds of fish, and the peculiarities of the people, in dress, mode of living and occupation. Truly, our author is not one, "who," as the Russian proverb has it, "goes through the forest and sees no fire-wood."

Although he confines his observations to no particular line of study, yet he shows a marked interest in birds and plants. Nothing seemed to afford him more delight than to observe the habits of the birds. He evidently treated them almost as if they were human beings. It is said of him that he named all the birds without a gun, and that he never killed or even imprisoned any animal except under extraordinary circumstances. How different from the ordinary man! What fine sympathy, what deep love for the animal creation are here exhibited!

And sympathy it is, that seems to be the grand quality of the man. As the sea-anemone, which feels the first returning wave upon the rocks, and throws out its tendrils, so the tender nature, the poetic life of the man gives forth all its sympathies at the slightest intimation of distress on the part of any one of God's dumb creatures.

In such a man we are not surprised to find, also, a fiery kindred of wrong of any kind. Thoreau, if we judge correctly, on a point of right, would have fought and borne away any indignity. He improves every opportunity to express his admiration of all acts of honesty, justice, and humanity, wherever and whenever exhibited. That eloquent statesman, Henry Clay, once said, "I would rather be right than President." And it is this same principle that characterized Thoreau. Such a man could not fail to write a good book. Uniting this high sense of honor or right with a sudden and sparkling humor, Thoreau has filled this book with fine sayings. Let a few of the many be noticed: "I picked up a bottle half buried in the wet sand, . . . but stopped tight and half full of red ale. . . But as I poured it slowly out on the sand, it seemed to me that man himself was like a half emptied bottle of pale ale, which time had drunk so far, yet stopped tight for a while, and drifting about in the ocean of circumstances; but destined ere long to mingle with the surrounding waves, or be spilled amid the sands of a distant shore."

Also the following from the chapter "The Plains of Nauset": "Sailors making the land commonly steer either by the windmills or the meeting-houses. In the country we are obliged to steer by the meeting-house alone, yet the meeting-house is a kind of windmill which runs one day in seven, turned either by the winds of doctrine or public opinion, or more rarely by the winds of Heaven, where another sort of grist is ground, of which, if it be not all bran or musty,

if it be not *plaster*, we trust to make bread of life." And so we might quote other passages equally fine, but let this suffice.

Thus we find our author to be a man possessed of keen perception, universal sympathy, poetic feeling, dazzling humor, an elevated standard of right, and a boundless love for all God's creatures. And now we take our leave of Thoreau with regret, however, that we have so poorly revealed his character, yet pleased to have hung in memory's halls another picture that will ever be an incentive to noble living.

IN MEMORIAM.

[UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 23, 1885.]

To the Editors of the Bates Student:

Dear Sirs,—In response to your request of the 12th, that I should write a poem in memory of our late and beloved friend, Everett Remick, I send you the following lines.

Had the theme been one that less keenly touched my heart, I should have declined to comply with your request. But were I to withhold even the tribute of my feeble song, I should feel that I was wronging the memory of one of the truest, noblest, manliest friends I ever had.

Please allow the shortness of the time to excuse, in part, the obvious imperfections. Sorrow's language is most eloquent when broken with suppressed emotion, and if these broken, halting lines are rightly interpreted, the sympathizing and the generous may perhaps perceive, through their imperfections, the impress of a tender thought.

C. E. SARGENT, '83.]

Strange that Death should seek such victim,

At the brightest, happiest hour,

'Mid the fairest hopes of promise,

And the gilded dream of power.

Just at manhood's proudest moment,

When his soul sought fullest scope,

And love's jeweled lamp was lighted

In the golden tower of hope;

While the shadows all were westward,

And the sky was cloudless blue,

And upon life's opening roses
 Trembled yet the morning dew.
 Strange that he, the fairest flower
 In our friendship's garland wove,
 Should be first to fall and wither
 From the silver vase of love.

When fair Childhood sleeps in beauty
 'Neath its little rosy mound,
 Mingled sweetness with our sadness
 Consecrates the hallowed ground;
 And, with Nature's benediction,
 Softly falls Old Age to sleep;
 But unmingled is our sorrow
 When at manhood's grave we weep.

Fell consumption—ghastly presence,
 Strange perverter of the truth—
 Walked beside him, all unnoticed
 Through the golden hours of youth.
 Strangest paradox of nature,
 That a false and lying king
 Still should seek 'mid truth and beauty,
 Wearers of his signet ring.

Why, oh Death! should falsehood please
 thee,
 Beauty-wreathed and jewel decked?
 Why those false delusive roses
 On the cheeks of thine elect?
 Art thou, with ironic humor,
 Pleased at sight of human pain,
 'Mid the wrecks of disappointment,
 While the stars of promise wane?

It is hard to tell why beauty
 Should so charm thy hungry eye;
 Why the truest and the fairest
 Should be always first to die.
 Yet, we know that, through all nature,
 Thou dost show a critic's taste,
 In the tender flowers and children
 Thou dost gather to thy breast.

When we gaze, with dewy eyelids,
 On the icy face of death,
 And discern the awful chasm
 That seems bridged by simple breath;
 How the soul, with fondest yearning,
 Longs to follow, and to know
 Of life's deep mysterious river,
 Whence and whither its dark flow.

'Tis the question of the ages,
 With solution yet unfound,
 Ever asked, yet never answered,
 At each flower-laden mound.

Does the friend who lately left us
 His cold legacy of clay,
 Know the answer to the question
 That we fain would ask to-day?

Does he, in transcendent glory,
 Hear and heed grief's wailing cry?
 Does he still know earthly friendships,
 And perchance, that tend'rer tie,
 Severed 'mid the white-lipped kisses,
 Stifled sobs, and speechless fear,
 When the dark and cruel angel
 Whispered in Love's startled ear?

But, though nature's voice be silent
 'Mid death's marble mystery,
 And her pantomime of flowers
 Teaches not life's history;
 Though her meanings lie too hidden
 For our thought's too narrow scope,
 She may lend us stars and rainbows,
 To adorn Death's arch with hopes.

COMMUNICATION.

SIMLA, PUNJAB, INDIA, }
 Aug. 11, 1885. }

To the Editors of the Student:

On leaving my dear Midnapore on the evening of the 28th ult., it was no common pleasure that I experienced in the assurance that I was leaving a good man behind, who, though new to India and inexperienced in work, would faithfully care for our Mission interests, and seek for the extension of the operations now in hand.

But glad as I was in the thought that Mr. George was there, I could not resist the real sadness that came with a second thought, which was that he was alone, or without an experienced colleague. Mr. Burkholder, to be sure, is at Blinapore, only twenty miles away, but his own work there is pressing, and Midnapore should never be left

without at least two men. Thank God we have a strong and reliable native pastor there in Jacob Mishra, and until he gets his tongue well into colloquial Bengali, Mr. George will have to lean heavily on this good native pastor, and a few others who know English enough to be very helpful. Miss Coombs' two years and a half have been well improved, and she is getting on finely in her department, but it seems hard to leave her without another helper, now that Miss Millar has changed her name and her station.

What is the cure for this state of things? I am writing for the young men of Bates College, and I cannot forget how their kind *Alma Mater* has from the beginning, manifested in the person of its instructors and pupils, a hearty and generous interest in our foreign missionary enterprise. And now that one of her own sons has come to our help in India, I can appeal more confidently than ever to her sympathy and co-operation. When this foreign mission was begun, we had no colleges and no theological seminary. Possibly this may be partially the reason why the close, and, I insist upon it, vital and indissoluble relationship of the seminaries of learning at home to our foreign missionary work, has not been adequately recognized or appreciated. Be that as it may, we must now hope for more intelligent views and a better understanding.

The point is just this. Our mission in India not only needs now, but will always need a fresh supply of qualified young men and women from America, to carry on its important department

of work among these people. It is not necessary to cite here what qualifications of head and heart are now generally counted important in candidates for this foreign service. But our schools that are training men and women for every kind of work and for every kind of post in the wide world, must be training some for this work. The history of modern missions amply illustrates the statement that from the schools of Europe and America have come the mightiest missionaries of the Cross in all pagan lands. And so it will continue to be, till the whole earth is evangelized.

My plea then is this: Let the instructors and students of Bates College see to it that the condition and claims of this mission in India are so faithfully represented and thoroughly understood, that there shall always be men and women in the college fitting themselves for this field. Our members are liable to be cut down at any time by illness, death, or worse causes, and men and women should be ready to step into the vacant places. There should be no such risks as we are now obliged to run. Our stations should never be closed as Dantoon has been for three years; our men should never be breaking down by sheer overwork, as they have more than once; our inviting outposts should not longer plead in vain for missionaries, as Contai, Garbeta, Bluddruck, and other places have plead for years. Let Bates College and her theological seminary send us the much-needed re-inforcements, and let her count it her high duty and privilege to provide these re-

inforcements as they are needed from year to year. Let her every class have men for India in it, men whom nothing can turn aside from their purpose, men who shall study with an eye on India, pray with their hearts throbbing for India's woes and wants, eager to learn her language, to lovingly lift her sons and daughters out of the mire and misery of superstition into the blessed light of the Gospel of Christ. Give us this our prayer, and the future of our mission will be brighter.

J. L. PHILLIPS.

LOCALS.

Cut, cut, boys, cut with care,
Cut in the presence of the professore.
A five-minute cut is entirely fair;
But four minutes up, won't find us there.

Run, Prof., run, you must run this trip,
Three minutes are gone, we'll give you the slip.

See his right foot slip and his left one trip,
The Prof. isn't here, so now we skip.

"Sing hey, but the turkey."

"Going to teach, this winter?"

Prof. in Psychology.—"Now I want to lead you up into the realm of nescience if I have not already done it."

One of the inhabitants of P. H. has lately bought a parrot. The bird is of Russian descent, and his name is Ocheneyocomeoff.

Vaccination exercises were held at the lower chapel, Oct. 29th. The chief ceremony was a "puncturation" exercise by the doctor.

A certain Sophomore was heard complaining lately about the chanting service at Sunday school. He says it

is not right to do things in church by chance.

It is said that one of the ladies of '89 wrote the following:

"Winter's coming
Just a humming,
Now air up the old saw,
How does your old stove draw?"

Two Juniors intend to take boarders at their room in Parker Hall during vacation. They advertise: "Meals, once a day. Those tardy at meal time shall be fined." The last word should be "found."

Following are some of the toasts at a recent "breaking up" supper: "Examinations—things of the passed or not passed;" "Pedro—its danger of being caught;" "Pedagogical Wand—its relation to the beat root."

An almost unanimous Thanksgiving was held at the college a week earlier than the public festival. All whose roaring voices were not raised in huzzas were those who "did not quite pass" their examinations.

The Bates alumni of Boston and vicinity will hold their second annual dinner at Young's Hotel, on Tuesday, December 29, 1885, at five o'clock p.m. All members of the alumni that can be present, wherever they live, are cordially invited to attend.

Small boy (to parent)—"Judging from the timid expression of this young person approaching us, I believe he is a Sophomore in Bates College." Parent—"My son, you have a large head." Small boy—"Papa, I know he is a Sophomore; I just saw him secrete his cane in his coat sleeve

when he observed those Freshmen coming."

The treaty of peace between the Freshmen and Sophomores expired on the last day of the term. According to the treaty no Fresh. or Soph. should carry a cane. It was not five minutes after the close of the term that a haughty Freshman was seen down town asserting either his manhood or babyhood by proudly bearing a stick.

O certain grand and stately Senior, impersonation of dignity, we have a gag for you. A high-school girl, well known in the "catch-on" circles, exposes to view a lock of hair that developed to maturity on the top of thine own head. Such treachery as hers should never go unpunished, and for your benefit, O Senior, we quote the lines of beloved Virgil, "*Varium et mutabile semper femina.*"

It was very interesting for the poor land-locked reporter to stand in front of Parker Hall the day after the term closed and watch the departure of the boys. Here comes a Senior with measured step and lofty mien. His baggage has been sent to the station, but he walks down to show off his size and the carefully-polished plug hat. While we are thinking of this, several Freshmen rush past us and flock together on a truckman's dray. We are glad those noisy boys are gone, and now we listen to the calm orders of the tall Junior who has secured the services of the longest whiskered hackman in town. As the cart whirls down the avenue the driver is envied by us all. Five minutes more before the train

starts. But listen to that terrible racket on the stairs. Look out yaggers, here comes a Soph. with his grip under his arm and hat in hand. He pays no attention to the teams, for he is "dead broke." Let us get on the trunk rack of this retreating coach and see if the Soph. gets there in time. Dogs bark at us, but we cling to the rack. Yes, he got there at the right moment. The boys are getting settled in the cars. One is reading "Ten Great Religions." Several others are arranging themselves in groups. One fellow declares he is going to throw away all his game and save the jack, if possible. Ah, there goes the train, the boys look pityingly back on the poor scribe, and, mingled with the whistle of the engine as it enters Auburn, faintly comes to our ears pathetic tones, "Fare ye well, Brother Watkins."

Not many months ago one of the students, whose illness kept him awake, was annoyed by persons talking in the room above him, in the little hours of night. A bad cold oppressed the invalid's lungs and dire anger engaged his mind until he resolved to pass a tube through the floor above, and, on following nights to render ghostly the atmosphere of the room over head by groans and conversations with incorporeal forms. Soon after, accordingly, the tube was put in working order and the programme was opened. Five minutes of groaning brought our upper friend to the realization of the fact that the boy below was showing signs of intense agony. At first he acted on this idea, but finally he took

the cue and then began the fun. Armed with three pails of water, the primary and intended victim of the joke began to fill up the speaking tube with water, and thus confer the degree of H_2O on his friend below. Slowly but steadily the brooklet trickled down to the prime mover of the mischief, who was obliged immediately to bring his waterpail and coal-hod into the service of meeting the demands of the inundation. Mischief, like a mule, sometimes acts in the wrong direction, and the rebound of a practical joke is worse than its forward motion.

The prize debates of the Sophomore class were delivered Nov. 13th and 20th, at chapel hall. Following are the programmes: Friday evening, Nov. 13th.

PRAYER.—MUSIC.

FIRST DIVISION.

Question—Is the "New Departure in College Education" advisable?

Affirmative—R. A. Parker, B. M. Avery.

Negative—F. A. Weeman, W. F. Tibbetts, J. H. Johnson.

MUSIC.

SECOND DIVISION.

Question—Ought all Prizes and Systems of Ranking to be Abolished in College?

Affirmative—F. W. Oakes.

Negative—S. H. Woodrow, C. C. Smith.

MUSIC.

Prizes were awarded to Avery in the first division, and Smith in the second. Friday evening, Nov. 20th:

PRAYER.—MUSIC.

THIRD DIVISION.

Question—Is Queen Elizabeth a Great Historical Character?

Affirmative—G. W. Snow, W. N. Thompson.

Negative—A. C. Townsend, H. J. Cross.

MUSIC.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Question—Ought the United States to Adopt a System of Free Trade?

Affirmative—W. S. Dunn, A. E. Thomas.

Negative—H. W. Hopkins, *C. L. Wallace, H. Hatter, N. E. Adams.

* Previously delivered.

MUSIC.

Prizes were awarded to Cross and Hopkins. Committee of award: J. W. Flanders, A. E. Blanchard, G. E. Paine. The following were selected to participate in the Champion Debate: R. A. Parker, B. M. Avery, W. F. Tibbetts, J. H. Johnson, S. H. Woodrow, C. C. Smith, A. C. Townsend, H. J. Cross.

"A splendid entertainment for the benefit of the Base-Ball Association, held at the college chapel, Wednesday evening, Nov. 11th, was attended by a good audience. Encores were frequent, and all the parts were so well received that it is hardly possible to mention one without mentioning each. Mr. M. Dennett, with his comic readings, seemed to be the favorite of the evening, and was each time called to the stage. He kept the audience in continued laughter while reading "The Goat, by a Boy," the "Letter from a Female Friend Asking for Advice," and "Fare Ye Well, Brother Watkins." Mr. F. A. Conant represented Farmer Magee in the best manner from the time he entered the chapel until he left the stage. Following is the programme:

Overture—Siege of Paris.—Ripley.

College Orchestra.

On the Sea.—Buck. Mendelssohn Quartette.

Piano Duet—La Midget.

Mr. W. A. Walker and Miss Rose Hilton. Solo—The Scout.—Campana.

Mr. F. L. Pierce.

Reading—Selected.

Mr. M. Dennett.

Song—Birds in the Night.—Sullivan.

Mrs. Young.

Solo—Farmer Magee.

Mr. F. A. Conant.

Trio—Hey Diddle Diddle.—Jarvis.

Messrs. Jones, Lothrop, and Goss.

Overture—The Silver Bell.—Schlepegrell.
College Orchestra.
Reading—Selected. Mr. M. Dennett.
Song—Robin Adair.—Adair. Mrs. Young.
Violin Solo—Cavatina.—Raffe.
Mr. John Hilton.
Song—Selected. Mr. F. A. Conant.
Reading—Selected. Mr. M. Dennett.
Serenade—"Slumber Sweetly, Dearest."
—Eisenhofer. Mendelssohn Quartette."
—*Lewiston Journal*.

The annual public meeting of the Polymnian Society was held Wednesday evening, Nov. 4th, at the college chapel. The programme was as follows:

MUSIC.—PRAYER.

Piano Solo—Convent Bells.
G. W. Hayes, '89.
Declamation—Heroes of the Land of Penn.—Lippard. C. L. Wallace, '88.
Reading—The Shadow of Doom.—Celia Thaxter. Miss M. G. Pinkham, '88.
Solo—The Angel at the Window.—Lours.
Mrs. Young.
Discussion—Are the Irish people wise in wishing for immediate independence?
Aff.—E. C. Hayes, '87.

Neg.—S. H. Woodrow, '88.
MUSIC.

Poem—An Indian Legend.
A. E. Verrill, '86.
Oration—The Possibilities of the Human Mind.
Charles Hadley, '86.
Solo—A Voice that is Still.—Pinsuti.
Mrs. Young.
Paper.
E. A. Merrill, '86; Miss L. S. Stevens, '87.
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
C. E. Stevens, '86; J. R. Dunton, '87; S. H. Woodrow, '88.

The second division of the Freshman class declaimed Tuesday evening, Nov. 3d. Below is the programme:

MUSIC.—PRAYER.—MUSIC.

Hannibal at the Altar.—Kellogg.
H. L. Knox.
Irish Aliens and English Victories.—
Sheil. E. Edgecomb.
The Puritans.—Macaulay. A. E. Hatch.
Despair.—Victor Hugo. J. I. Hutchinson.
MUSIC.
Starving Ireland.—Prentiss. E. J. Small.

Extract. * O. B. C. Kinney.
Liberty.—Dewey. H. E. Fernald.
Horatius at the Bridge.—Macaulay.
Miss Laura L. McFadden.
Clarence's Dream.—Shakespeare.
Miss Blanche A. Wright.
MUSIC.
War Unsanctioned by Christianity.—
James. H. W. Small.
One Niche the Highest.—E. Burritt.

Thomas Singer.
Verres Denounced.—Cicero. W. R. Miller.
Spartacus to the Roman Envoys.—Kellogg. F. W. Newell.

MUSIC.

* Excused.

COMMITTEE OF AWARD.

A. E. Blanchard, H. M. Cheney, A. E. Verrill.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

W. R. Miller, Blanche Wright, Thomas Singer.

The following names were selected for the final contest: E. Edgecomb, E. J. Small, Miss L. L. McFadden, and Thomas Singer.

The prize declamations of the third division of the Freshman class were delivered at the college chapel, Friday evening, Nov. 6th. The programme was the following:

MUSIC.—PRAYER.—MUSIC.

Extract. * B. C. Carroll.
Extract. * A. B. Call.
Victor of Marengo.—Anon. J. F. Hilton.
The Memory of Washington.—Edward Everett. H. S. Worthley.
Lochiel's Warning.—Campbell. G. H. Libby.

MUSIC.

Extract of a Speech.—Emmet. B. E. Sinclair.
The Restless Heart.—M. G. Sleeper.
Miss M. S. Little.
Ideal Standards of Duty.—Beecher.
E. L. Stevens.
Mother and Poet.—Browning. Miss I. M. Wood.

MUSIC.

Eulogy on O'Connell.—Seward. C. J. Emerson.
The Civil War.—Kilpatrick. E. H. Thayer.
Unfinished Problems in the Universe.—
Mitchell. W. M. Getchell.

Leak in the Dyke.—Phoebe Cary.

Miss L. E. Plumstead.

MUSIC.

* Excused.

COMMITTEE OF AWARD.

A. E. Blanchard, H. M. Cheney, A. E. Ver-
rill.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

G. H. Libby, B. E. Sinclair, Miss M. S. Little.

The following speakers were selected
for the final division: J. F. Hilton,
Miss Wood, C. J. Emerson, E. H.
Thayer.

The prize division of Freshman Dec-
lamations was held Tuesday evening,
Nov. 10th, at chapel hall. Following
is the programme:

MUSIC.—PRAYER.—MUSIC.

Eulogy on O'Connell.—Seward.

C. J. Emerson.

Zenobia's Ambition.—Ware.

Miss E. I. Chipman.

Regulus to the Carthaginians.—Kellogg.

G. C. Barton.

Irish Aliens and English Victories.—
Shiel.

E. Edgecomb.

MUSIC.

Eulogy on Grant.—Blaine.

J. H. Blanchard.

Victor of Marengo.—Anon.

J. F. Hilton.

The Civil War.—Kilpatrick.

E. H. Thayer.

The Irish Disturbance Bill of 1833.—

O'Connell.

G. W. Hayes.

MUSIC.

Horatius at the Bridge.—Macaulay.

Miss L. L. McFadden.

Starving Ireland.—Prentiss.

E. J. Small.

Mother and Poet.—Mrs. Browning.

Miss D. M. Wood.

One Niche the Highest.—E. Burritt.

Thomas Singer

MUSIC.

COMMITTEE OF AWARD.

S. A. Lowell, W. H. Newell, E. R. Chadwick.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

C. J. Emerson, G. C. Barton, Miss McFadden.

The prize was awarded to Mr Singer.

It is said that sixteen American
colleges are looking for presidents.—
Ex.

PERSONALS.

ALUMNI.

'67.—Rev. Arthur Given has been
elected treasurer of the Free Baptist
Missionary and Educational Society.

'74.—Rev. C. S. Frost has received
a call to the Free Baptist church in
Somerville, Mass.; he is now in Paw-
tucket, R. I.

'74.—Rev. J. H. Hoffman was re-
cently installed pastor of the Congre-
gational church at Shelburne, Mass.

'74.—F. P. Moulton has resigned
his position at New Hampton and
accepted a position at Waltham as
sub-master of the high school, and
teacher of Greek and Latin.

'74.—R. W. Rogers secured, at the
last term of court in Waldo County,
the largest number of indictments
against the liquor traffic on record.

'75.—A. T. Salley, of Hillsdale,
Mich., has been compelled to suspend
his work on account of illness.

'76.—C. S. Libby, of Buena Vista,
Colorado, at the recent state election,
was elected District Attorney of the
Fourth Judicial District.

'77.—O. B. Clason and A. M.
Spear ('75) have formed a law part-
nership at Gardiner, Me.

'78.—J. Q. Adams has accepted a
call to the Free Baptist church at
West Buxton.

'81.—G. P. Curtis was recently mar-
ried to Miss Anthony of Providence,
R. I.

'81.—E. T. Pitts is pastor of the
Pilgrimage church at Plymouth, Mass.

'84.—Miss A. M. Brackett, assistant
at Wilton Academy, is spending her
vacation at her home in Lewiston.

'84.—A. Beede, Jr., recently delivered an interesting lecture in Auburn, on "Washington's Place in History."

'84.—R. E. Donnell and Miss M. A. Emerson ('85) have taught the fall term of Foxcroft Academy with very flattering success.

'85.—Miss A. H. Tucker of Collinsville, Conn., will spend her vacation in New York city.

'85.—A. B. Morrill was in the city a few days recently.

'85.—W. B. Small has returned home after teaching a pleasant term at Cornville.

STUDENTS.

'86.

W. Bartlett, A. E. Blanchard, J. W. Goff, W. A. Morton, and T. D. Sale intend to remain in Parker Hall during the vacation, for the purpose of study and general reading.

S. G. Bonney is teaching his first school in Greene.

H. M. Cheney, J. W. Flanders, C. Hadley, E. A. Merrill, G. E. Paine, F. E. Parlin, Miss A. S. Tracy, and A. E. Verrill will enjoy, during the vacation, the pleasant associations of home.

A. H. Dunn and H. C. Lowden are instructing the youth of Poland.

W. H. Hartshorn, with the assistance of Miss J. G. Sandford, has fully maintained the former high standard of the Oakland High School this fall.

C. E. B. Libby and I. H. Storer are teaching in Washington County.

F. H. Nickerson teaches in Winterport.

F. W. Sandford is teaching his second term at Barter's Island.

H. S. Sleeper has charge of a school at West Monroe.

C. E. Stevens is principal of the grammar school at Litchfield Corner.

L. H. Wentworth is teaching at his home in West Lebanon.

S. S. Wright, the most popular teacher of Franklin County, has consented to teach the Farmington Falls Grammar School.

We regret that W. N. Prescott and J. H. Williamson were obliged to go home before the close of the examinations on account of severe attacks of sickness, caused by vaccination and overwork.

It is gratifying to hear that E. D. Varney has gained a lasting popularity at Lyndon Institute.

'87.

Jessie Bailey is teaching his second term at Vinal Haven with excellent success.

J. R. Dunton is teaching the grammar school at Appleton.

E. L. Gerrish and E. I. Sawyer are teaching in the south-western part of the State.

G. M. Goding and E. K. Sprague intend to canvass during the vacation.

E. C. Hayes is teaching his first term of school at Gray.

I. A. Jenkins has engaged a short term of school at West Bristol.

Israel Jordan has employment for the winter in a Damariscotta Grammar School.

A. S. Littlefield teaches at Corinna.

A. B. McWilliams, L. G. Roberts, and U. G. Wheeler give instruction in the Lewiston evening schools.

F. Whitney is teaching in Norway.

'88.

G. F. Babb is having good success in his first school at East Bowdoinham.

H. J. Cross will teach at East Dover.

H. W. Hopkins has engaged a school at Hallowell.

J. H. Johnson will teach at Waldoboro.

F. W. Oakes is teaching at Cape Neddick.

R. A. Parker is principal of the high school at Columbia Falls.

Miss Mattie G. Pinkham is teaching a pleasant term of school at Greene.

W. L. Powers has engaged a school in Gray.

J. K. P. Rogers has charge of the school at his home in South Eliot.

E. E. Sawyer has begun his second term of high school at Topsham with prospects for a very pleasant term.

G. W. Snow is teaching a school in Poland with good success.

W. N. Thompson is teaching a large school at Abbott.

A. C. Townsend is laboring with the youth of Pittston.

C. L. Wallace is principal of a school at Jackson, N. H.

F. A. Weeman is teaching a long and we trust a successful term of school of Yarmouth.

S. H. Woodrow will spend the vacation preaching in North Auburn.

'89.

G. C. Barton is teaching at Waldoboro.

F. M. Buker and B. E. Sinclair are giving instruction to the youth of Wales.

A. B. Call and Miss Lelia E. Plumstead are teaching in Pittsfield.

I. M. Cox and Miss Susan A. Norton are employed in the evening schools.

C. J. Emerson is principal of a well-regulated school in Wells.

W. T. Guptill sways the rod of direction at his home in Lynchville.

A. E. Hatch is on a lecturing tour. We wish him success.

G. H. Libby is teaching at Cousin's Island.

E. H. Thayer has charge of a school at Pemaquid, Me.

THEOLOGICAL.

'86.—R. L. Duston has been supplying at Penley's Corner.

'86.—A. D. Dodge is preaching at Burnham.

'86.—W. W. Carver is preaching at Orr's Island.

'87.—D. T. Porter is preaching at Hallowell.

'87.—A. W. Bradeen fills the pulpit at West Paris.

EXCHANGES.

Among our Southern brethren the *Southern Collegian* holds an important position. In exterior appearance it is one of the neatest and most attractive exchanges, and it generally gives us a good table of contents.

The *Troy Polytechnic* is, perhaps, too much devoted to technical subjects to be of great interest to the average exchange editor. But it of course represents the interests of its own institution, and is probably very interesting and valuable to its supporters. It is, on the whole, a very readable paper.

The *Brunonian* does not quite meet our ideas of the paper which should proceed from the university which it represents. We have seen it stated that the *Brunonian* is a foe to poetry. However this may be, there is certainly a lack of this important part of a college paper. The *Brunonian* is not very aspiring in any of its literary work, but contents itself with a few columns. This, we think, is a mistake, for it seems to us that the chief province of a college paper is to encourage literary work among the students.

AMONG THE POETS.

RONDEAU—AH LASSIE FAIR.

Ah lassie fair! thine eyes of blue
Betray a heart both warm and true—
Yet something bids me stay, beware,
For thou art false as well as fair,
As fickle as the morning dew.

Yet pretty maid I would I knew
The shortest way to win and woo,
For then my love should ne'er despair,
Ah lassie fair!

Her soft cheeks tinged a deeper hue;
A charming glance at me she threw,
She tossed her wealth of dark brown hair
With such a gay coquettish air.
"Monsieur, pardonez moi—adieu,
Ah, laissez faire!"

—Fortnight.

DOES IT PAY.

Does it pay to burn your smoking
On some neighbor's generous soul?
Does it pay to run your fire
From his larger pile of coal?
Does it pay to borrow dollars
Which you know you'll ne'er return?
Does it pay to shirk the lessons
Which you're giving cash to learn?
Does it pay to skip the duties
Which surround your daily life?
Does it pay to marry money

When you're seeking for a wife?
Does it pay to be a traitor
To your honest sense of right?
Or to sacrifice your honor
To attain distinction's height?
Does it pay to say you cannot
When you know full well you can?
Does it pay to be a mummy
When you ought to be a man?
Does it pay? look on the ruins
Strewn along life's weary way;
And you'll quickly find an answer
To the question, "Does it pay?"

—Boudoin Orient.

RONDEAU.

The shadows fall, and one by one
Grow longer still, until the sun
Has dipt into the western sea,
Then over all the widespread lea
Night settles down and day is done.

How many tasks are yet undone!
How few a meed of praise have won!
Yet over them where'er they be,
The shadows fall.

And Fate no finished thread has spun,
No perfect race has yet been run,
For when the noon is past and we
The paths to Honor clearly see,
Lo! e'er the progress is begun,
The shadows fall.

—Chronicle.

CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES.

One day, while Neptune raged with savage
hands,
And drove the waves ashore, a hurrying band,
With tossing, foamy crests and sullen roar,
I spied a struggling skiff which bore a youth
and maid.

Determined he; while she, affrighted, said,
With brimming eyes and clasped, trembling
hands,
While gazing on the distant, longed-for sands,
"Please, sir, do hug the shore."

Another time when gentle Notus breathed
Upon the liquid lake, and Cynthia wreathed
Her magic spell o'er hill and mountain hoar
I saw the skiff, and, as before, the youth and
maid;
He, stupid, plied an oar with either hand;
While she, bewitching, pouting, did command;
"Don't always hug the shore!"

—Chronicle.

COLLEGE PRESS OPINIONS.

We feel called upon to recur once again to a subject hoary with antiquity, and that is the mode of teaching college men the classics. When a student reaches such proficiency as to be able to read a Greek tragedy or a Latin comedy, he naturally desires to learn something besides Greek and Latin conjugations and declensions. It is undoubtedly "a thing of beauty and a joy forever" to be able to refer to the exact subdivision of the last exception under some remark of a certain rule, and truly nothing can give an ordinary student a keener pleasure than the ability of reciting the Sanskrit or Chaldee roots of every other word he meets. Yet, in face of all these advantages, we cannot but favor a different course of instruction, where there may be more attention to translation and a non-syntactical consideration of the text. If a natural mathematician should be compelled to commit to memory Loomis's "Logarithms," he would be inclined to lose his liking for what should be his favorite study, and, in our opinion, to make a student of classic literature pursue a similar course with reference to his grammar, will bring about a similar result.—*Fortnight*.

The practical value of a good manner can hardly be overestimated in its influence on and with men. The man who leaves his college equipped with this grace, has at his command a power that will be of more value to him in fixing his position among men, than any amount of mental power or

untiring energy would be without its presence.—*Cornell Review*.

With all his book lore, the "dig" lacks what endless study can never give him,—a wide sympathy, a broad sensibility which, mingling with his fellow-creatures, alone can give him. He loses the pleasant recreation, which relaxes the mind and gives it a healthier and more buoyant tone.—*Beacon*.

The originality of a student cannot be expected to have the purity and freshness of that of an older and more experienced man. Reading must supply the deficiency of experience. Yet, while not placing the attainments of the average college student too high, we believe that by the last part of his course he should have outgrown, to some extent, his puerile style of composition. He should not have to run to a magazine or cyclopedia to write upon a familiar subject.—*Brunonian*.

COLLEGE WORLD.

Cornell, Michigan, and Virginia Universities have made chapel attendance voluntary.

A Harvard student from New York carries \$15,000 insurance on the furniture of his rooms.

The Faculty of Williams College have voted to give President Carter an indefinite vacation. It is understood that the reason is President Carter's poor health.

The report is current that James Russell Lowell is to be Vice-President of Harvard next year, and that he

will be in full charge during President Elliot's absence.—*N. E. Journal of Education.*

Cornell men are debarred from examination in any study from which they have been absent fifteen per cent. of the recitations.

Thomas A. Edison has given Cornell University a complete electric lighting plant for its workshops and mechanical laboratory.

Canon Farrar in a lecture delivered at Johns Hopkins University, put himself in line with those who protest against making the ancient language the chief business of college life.

Cornell has 220 Freshmen; Yale, 134; University of Pennsylvania, 100; Lehigh, 106; Dartmouth, 108; Williams, 90; Rutgers, 50; Bowdoin, 37; Bates, 41; College of the City of New York, 30; Colby, 21; Trinity, 21.

A few years ago Prof. Tyndale, having realized \$12,000 from lecturing in this country, left the amount with some American gentlemen to endow a fellowship in science. The fund judiciously invested has increased to \$32,000, and has been divided equally among Columbia, Harvard, and Pennsylvania Universities.—*E.x.*

The details of Senator Stanford's scheme for the establishment in California of a great university, were made public on Nov. 10th for the first time. His ranch at Palo Alto, near Menlo Park, about thirty miles from San Francisco, has been selected as the site. The several buildings comprising the university will be on the general plan of a parallelogram, and

will be constructed so as to permit additions being made as the necessities of the institution may require. Senator Stanford will give to the university his Palo Alto, Gridley, and Vina properties, worth \$5,300,000. To this he will add a money donation, so as to make the total endowment of the university \$20,000,000.

LITERARY NOTES.

THE STORY OF ROME. By Arthur Gilman. M.A. [G. P. Putnam's Sons; \$1.50.]

The Story of the Nations is a series of graphic historical studies now in preparation. These stories are intended to present to the young student of history a vivid picture of the different nations that have risen above mediocrity. "The Story of Rome" begins with its earliest legendary history and continues to the end of the Republic. The book is of marked excellence in three respects. First, the author has so beautifully woven the legendary divinities and historical facts into the thread of his story that while the work is filled with ancient lore it is more attractive than a charming novel. Second, every chapter seems to contain the history of some Roman hero dictating to the Roman world, and thus we imbibe a personal interest in the narrative. Third, the life, manners, and motives of the people are made so prominent and clear that we cannot fail to have a distinct and comprehensive conception of this heroic race as men and women in the family circle. The author has left the reader the task of searching out the lessons that should

be drawn from the story; therefore, the book should be read with the greatest care. We earnestly recommend every student of historical taste to digest, at least, "The Story of Rome," if not the complete series.

THE POSTULATES OF ENGLISH POLITICAL ECONOMY. By the late Walter Bagehot. [G. P. Putnam's Sons; \$1.00.]

In this volume the author has endeavored to set forth the principles that underlie the transferability of labor and capital, and he has certainly succeeded. The book is practical rather than theoretic. It deals with commercial and industrial problems that exist in reality, not in the ideal. The language is simple and laconic, with a style sufficiently easy and figurative to interest. The author seemed to have forgotten that other nations have capital as well as England, but being an Englishman himself we should naturally expect this, and in part overlook it. We consider this work, however, one of the best we have read on the relation of labor and capital. Few questions are more important to us than this. Therefore we advise every thinking student to read it.

WHAT TOMMY DID. [John B. Alden, 393 Pearl Street, New York.]

"What Tommy Did" would be worthy the serious consideration of parents, if it were possible for any one to be other than wildly mirthful over the saintliness and dreadfulnesses of the little hero. Tommy is an ideal boy—one of the kind which are by turns unendurable and angelic, which changes parents from young to old and from old to young again many times a day. No one should fail to read this

book; there is no time in the day in which its pages will not dispel care. It is a delightful book for every boy and girl, because it can be read over and over again and still suit the insatiable appetites of youthful readers, and yet never sicken the mind with any weakness or nonsense in its composition. It has just been published in delightful shape, fine cloth, richly ornamented binding, by Alden, the "Revolution" publisher, at half its former price, 50 cents.

The *Library Magazine* for November fully carries out its promise to furnish a repertory of the best periodical writings of the current month or two. This number contains several carefully conceived and well written papers in the English Reviews. Among these is a thoughtful essay by the Bishop of Carlisle, entitled "Thoughts About Life," being really a review of Herbert Spencer's "Principles of Biology." An appreciative sketch of the late Lord Houghton, by Mr. Estcott, editor of the *Fortnightly Review*, is a timely article and worthy the attention of every reader. Mr. William Henry Hurlburt, well known as an American literateur and for many years editor of the *New York World*, furnishes a well considered paper upon "Catholic Italy and the Temporal Power." Mr. Richard A. Proctor's paper upon the "New Star in the Andromeda Nebula," is worth more than the space it occupies. Probably the most interesting article is written by Mr. Alfred H. Guernsey. It relates to the "Lost Manuscript" by Solomon Spaulding, that has been believed to be the source from

which Joseph Smith got his Book of Mormon.

A personal interest attaches to several of the pictures and articles in the December *Century*. The frontispiece is a striking portrait of the late Helen Jackson ("H. H.") with which is given an appreciative account of her life and writings, by a New England writer, followed by seven new poems, her last works in verse. Mark Twain contributes a chapter of autobiography, entitled, "The Private History of a Campaign that Failed," which is humorously illustrated by Kemble. It describes the writer's short service as a Confederate volunteer, and is a perfect type of a satirical war paper.

There are several popular essays, and the one of most general interest is written by Professor Walker, of the Columbia College School of Mines, on "Dangers in Food and Drink." The writer's position as chemist to the New York Health Department lends weight to his opinions regarding this important subject. Short essays in the "Open Letters" department contain opinions by Senator Edmunds, Judge Cooley, and others on the question recently brought into discussion in the *Century*, "What shall we do with our ex-Presidents?" The December number contains matter of more than ordinary interest, and is worthy of wide circulation.

In the construction of a single locomotive steam engine, there are no fewer than 5,416 pieces to be put together; and these require to be as accurately adjusted as the works of a watch.

CLIPPINGS.

I sat me down and thought it o'er,
And found the maxim true,
It is easier to like a girl
Than to make a girl like you. —*Ex.*

Soph.—"The Professor's bald head makes me think of heaven. Fresh.—"Why, how's that?" Soph.—"It's because there is no dyeing or parting there." —*Ex.*

He—"You don't sing or play. Then I presume you write or paint?" She—"Oh, no; I'm like the young men we meet in society. I simply sit around and try to look intelligent." —*Ex.*

He was a Senior, stiff and staid,
She was a gentle, winsome maid;
He at her dainty feet reclined,
And in her arms a poodle whined.
The restless poodle she caressed,
And on its nose a kiss impressed.

"O, would I had a kiss as sweet!"
The Senior cried; she bent her head
And gently kissed him on the lips:
"And was it sweet?" she said.

With shoulders twisted in a shrug,
He rose and seized his cane and "plug,"
And fixed himself to jog;
"Sweet? Yes, indeed," said he; "but
then
It kinder tastes o' dog." —*Ex.*

"They have discovered footprints three feet long in the sands of Oregon, supposed to belong to a lost race." It is impossible to conceive how a race that made footprints three feet long could get lost. —*Ex.*

Prof.—"How dare you swear before me, sir?" Student—"How did I know you wanted to swear first?" —*Ex.*

A Georgian darkey prays with discretion. He said: "If I ask the Lord to send me a turkey, I won't get it; but if I ask him to send me after one I get the turkey before daybreak.

The Bates Student.



Richmond Straight Cut, **(No. 1) Cigarettes.**

PERSONS who are willing to pay a little more than the price charged for the ordinary trade Cigarettes will find these Cigarettes far superior to all others.

 BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND OBSERVE THAT SIGNATURE OF UNDERSIGNED APPEARS ON EVERY PACKAGE.

Allen & Ginter, Manufacturers,
Richmond, Va.

JOHN C. HATCH
Keeps the Best 5  10c. Cigars in the City.
No. 64 LISBON STREET, LEWISTON, ME.

 SIGN—BIG INDIAN...

 **CRAYON ARTIST**
—AND—
PHOTOGRAPHER.
SPECIAL RATES TO STUDENTS.

WE ARE AGAIN AT THE OLD PLACE.  CALL AND SEE US.

Paul's Block, 172 Lisbon Street, Lewiston, Me.

The Old MAIN STREET CANDY MANUFACTORY

Is the place for you to buy your CONFECTIONERY, made fresh every day.
FOREIGN GREEN FRUIT A SPECIALTY.

S. A. CUMMINGS, No. 223 Main Street, Lewiston.

SAVE COPIES
OF ALL IMPORTANT LETTERS.

The best and lowest price Copy Book in the market is

The "Hano Manifold Letter-Book."

Writes and copies letters at the same time. No Water! No Press! No Special Ink! No Trouble! Send for price list or call and see them at

No. 30 LOWER MAIN STREET, LEWISTON.

WOOD, ROBINSON & CO.,
Wholesale Paper Dealers, Gen'l Agts. for Maine.

Buy Shirts, Collars, Cuffs,

—AND ALL—

FURNISHING GOODS

—AT—

ROBIE'S SHIRT STORE.

BATES COLLEGE.

FACULTY OF INSTRUCTION AND GOVERNMENT.

REV. OREN B. CHENEY, D.D., President.	THOMAS L. ANGELL, A.M., Professor of Modern Languages.
REV. JOHN FULLONTON, D.D., Prof. of Ecclesiastical History and Pastoral Theology.	REV. JAMES ALBERT HOWE, D.D., Professor of Systematic Theology and Homiletics.
JONATHAN Y. STANTON, A.M., Professor of Greek and Latin Languages.	GEORGE C. CHASE, A.M., Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature.
REV. BENJAMIN F. HAYES, D.D., Professor of Psychology and Exegetical Theology.	THOMAS HILL RICH, A.M., Professor of Hebrew.
RICHARD C. STANLEY, A.M., Professor of Chemistry and Geology.	JOHN H. RAND, A.M., Professor of Mathematics.
REV. THOMAS HILL, D.D., Lecturer on Ethics.	REV. G. S. DICKERMAN, Lecturer on English History.
REV. W. H. BOWEN, D.D., Lecturer on Natural Theology.	

CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission to the Freshman Class are examined as follows:—

LATIN: In six books of Virgil's *Æneid*; six orations of Cicero; the *Catiline* of Sallust; twenty exercises of Arnold's *Latin Prose Composition*, and in Harkness' *Latin Grammar*. **GREEK:** In three books of Xenophon's *Anabasis*; two books of Homer's *Iliad*, and in Hadley's *Greek Grammar*. **MATHEMATICS:** In Loomis' or Greenleaf's *Arithmetic*, in the first twelve chapters of Loomis' *Algebra*, and in two books of *Geometry*. **ENGLISH:** In Mitchell's *Ancient Geography*, and in Worcester's *Ancient History*.

All candidates for advanced standing will be examined in the preparatory studies, and also in those previously pursued by the class they propose to enter, or in other studies equivalent to them.

Certificates of regular dismission will be required from those who have been members of other Colleges.

The regular examinations for admission to College take place on the second Saturday before Commencement, on Tuesday preceding Commencement, and on Saturday preceding the first day of the Fall Term.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The regular Course of Instruction is that commended by the leading Colleges of the country as eminently adapted to secure liberal culture and a sound classical education.

EXPENSES.

The annual expenses are about \$200. Pecuniary assistance, from the income of thirteen scholarships and various other benefactions, is rendered to those who are unable to meet their expenses otherwise.

Students contemplating the Christian ministry receive assistance every year of the course.

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.

This is a department in the College, established by vote of the corporation July 21, 1870. It occupies Nichols Hall, situated about a quarter of a mile from the College buildings, and is in charge of a special Faculty appointed by the College corporation.

Candidates for admission are required to furnish testimonials of good standing in some Christian church, and to give evidence of their duty to prepare for the gospel ministry, certified by the church of which they are members respectively, or by some ordained minister.

Those who are not graduates from College, previous to entering upon the regular course of study, must be prepared for examination in the common English branches, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Chemistry, Geology, Astronomy, Algebra, and in the Latin and Greek languages.

Tuition, room rent, and use of libraries free.

COMMENCEMENT, Thursday.....JUNE 24, 1886.

NICHOLS LATIN SCHOOL.

This Institution is located in the city of Lewiston, Maine, and is named in honor of LYMAN NICHOLS, Esq., of Boston. The special object of the school is to prepare students for the Freshman Class of Bates College, though students who do not contemplate a College course are admitted to any of the classes which they have the qualifications to enter. The School is situated near the College and Theological School, and thus affords important advantages of association with students of more advanced standing and scholarship.

The Course of Study comprises three years and as many classes; that is, the first year, or third class; the second year, or second class; the third year, or first class. The classes are so arranged that students can enter the school at any time during the year.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.

IVORY F. FRISBEE, A.M., PRINCIPAL	Teacher of Latin and Greek.
EDWARD R. CHADWICK, A.B.	Teacher of Rhetoric and Elocution.
CHAS. HADLEY	Teacher of Mathematics.
L. G. ROBERTS	Teacher of Latin.
ROSCOE NELSON	Teacher of Mathematics.
W. F. TIBBETTS	Teacher of Geography and History.

For further particulars send for Catalogue.

I. F. FRISBEE, *Principal.*

LYNDON INSTITUTE,

LYNDON CENTRE, VT.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.

WALTER E. RANGER, A.M., PRINCIPAL—Latin and Greek. EDWIN F. NASON, A.M.—Latin and Higher Mathematics. Miss AUGUSTA PRESCOTT, PRECEPTRESS—French and German. Miss JENNIE E. WOODMAN—English Branches. Miss MABEL C. BEMIS—Instrumental Music. Miss JENNIE E. WOODMAN—Painting and Drawing. Miss MARY RAYNES—Elocution. Mrs. R. H. HARVEY—Matron.

For both sexes. Young Ladies' Classical Course, College Preparatory Course, Seminary Scientific Course, Commercial and Business Course. Instruction given in Music, Painting, Drawing, Elocution.

A Reading-Room of more than thirty of the best magazines and papers and an excellent Library. The Cabinet has been recently enhanced by the acquisition of a fine collection of minerals, fossils, woods, birds, etc., at an expense of several hundred dollars. Chemical Laboratory with new apparatus fitted up for individual experiments. Philosophical Apparatus, etc. Best moral Influences. Expenses moderate.

Lyndon Institute was chartered in 1867. During the year 1883 it has received a permanent endowment of \$25,000. The Institute building, which is a brick and granite building, 100x75 feet, built at a cost of \$20,000, has recently been refurnished and refurnished at an expense of several thousand dollars. It is delightfully located on a gentle eminence overlooking the Passumpsic valley, which is surrounded by beautiful hills and mountains. The Ladies' Boarding Hall, in charge of the Preceptress, with a competent Matron, offers unusual advantages for a home to a limited number of young ladies. Large, well-ventilated, comfortably furnished rooms, spring water, excellent drainage, steam heat, and a healthful location.

I. W. SANBORN, Sec'y and Treas.
D. P. HALL, President.

LEBANON ACADEMY.

Pupils fitted for Business, Scientific Schools or the best Colleges.

GEORGE H. GOULD, *Principal.*

For further particulars, address the Principal, or ELIHU HAYES, Sec'y Trustees.

New Hampton Literary Institution, NEW HAMPTON, N. H.

Six Courses of Study—Classical, English and Classical, Regular Scientific, Musical, and Commercial College Course.

Address, REV. A. B. MESERVEY, A.M., *Principal.*

Green Mountain Seminary, WATERBURY CENTRE, VT.

Courses of Study—College Preparatory, Classical and English Commercial. The best Commercial Department in the State. Expenses Low.

For further particulars address the Principal, Miss LIZZIE COLLEY, at Waterbury Centre.

Maine Central Institute, PITTSFIELD, MAINE.

Thorough Courses of Study in English, Classical and Scientific Branches.

Normal Department attached.

J. H. PARSONS, A.B., *Principal.*

The Bates Student.

RICHARDS & MERRILL, Merchant Tailors,

AND DEALERS IN

Ready-Made Clothing, Furnishing Goods, &c.

We have always on hand a very large and choice selection of Foreign and Domestic Woolens, in latest styles and novelties, which we make to order, and guarantee in Fit, Trimmings, and Workmanship, equal to any that can be had in Maine. A full line of Fine Custom Ready-Made Suits and Overcoats always on hand. Our Motto: Quick Sales at Small Profits.

No. 1 Lyceum Hall Building, Lewiston, Maine.

W. E. LANE, APOTHECARY

Lately removed to the store formerly
occupied by H. W. Barbour.

No. 263 Lisbon St., Lewiston, Me.

ESTERBROOK'S STEEL PENS



Leading Numbers: 14, 048, 130, 333, 161.

For Sale by all Stationers.

THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO.,
Works, Camden, N. J. 26 John St., New York.

ONE MILLION Copies will soon be sold—
Twenty Years of Congress—By James G. Blaine. The only history
of our government from 1801 to 1881. Hon. John S.
Wise, M. C. from Virginia, says: "Whoever takes it
up, no matter whether he be Mr. Blaine's friend or
enemy, will never put it down until he has read the
whole. \$200 per Month paid good responsible
agents. Apply at once.

THE HENRY BILL PUB. CO., NORWICH, CONN.

T. J. MURPHY, Dealer in and Manufacturer of HATS, CAPS, & FURS,

Lisbon Street, Lewiston, Me.

Sign—BIG GOLD HAT.

THE NEW-ENGLAND Bureau of Education

1. THE NEW ENGLAND BUREAU OF EDUCATION has gained a national reputation, and is now patronized by many of the best schools, public and private, in every State in the Union.

2. Hence, School Officers have learned where to apply for the best teachers, and the best teachers where to register to find access to the best schools.

3. This Bureau is under the management of a professional educator, who has spent forty years in the school-room, and has devoted much attention to the school, and the teacher's necessary qualifications.

The business of this Bureau is rapidly increasing. The call for teachers of every grade of school and every department of instruction comes from the East, the West, the North, and the South—from every State in the Union.

Now is the time to register.

Circulars and forms of application sent free.

Address, HIRAM ORCUTT, Manager,
16 HAWLEY ST., BOSTON.

GEO. F. DUTTON, HAIR DRESSER,

232 Lisbon Street, Two Doors South of P. O.,
Up Stairs, Lewiston,

HAIR CUTTING, . . . 15 CENTS.

More than 12 years' experience in the business.

The Bates Student.

**McINTIRE & DRESSER,
HAIR DRESSERS,**

No 60 Lisbon Street.

 Razors Honed.

COOPER & CROCKETT,

DEALERS OF

FLOUR, GROCERIES,

Fruit and Confectionery,

Cor. Main and Park Sts., - Lewiston, Me.

LEVI P. YORK,

DEALER IN

New and Second-Hand Furniture !

Looking Glasses, Cutlery, Tin and Wooden
Ware, Crockery and China Ware,

Also, a good assortment of Household Goods,
Cook and Parlor Stoves, &c.

243 Lisbon St., opp. College Block, Lewiston, Me.

Troy Laundry

All kinds of Laundry Work done at
short notice and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

JUDKINS & HASKELL,
Proprietors.

No. 12 Ash St., Lewiston, Me.

N. B.—The Bath Rooms connected with this
Laundry are second to none in the State, being
large and airy, heated by steam, hot and cold
water, and furnished in first-class shape in
every respect.

Prices for Baths: 25 cents each, or 5 tickets
for \$1.00.

Isaac Goddard, Dentist,

(Successor to DR. M. B. PREBLE.)

3 1-2 Phoenix Block, Auburn, Me.

C. Y. CLARK,



LIVERY, BOARD, and FEED STABLE.

Carriages Furnished for Funerals
and Private Parties.

All orders promptly attended to.

LEWISTON, MAINE.

G. H. STOCKBRIDGE,

SOLICITOR OF PATENTS.

Lenox Building, Room 4, Cor. 7th & G Sts.,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Domestic and Foreign Patents secured, Inter-
ference Cases conducted, Expert Preliminary and Val-
idity searches made, and all other business con-
nected with patent interests transacted.

EZRA H. WHITE, D.D.S.

Dental Rooms,


No. 1 Lyceum Block, Lisbon Street,

LEWISTON, ME.

HIGH ST. LAUNDRY,

AUBURN, MAINE.

NATHANIEL DAVIS, . . . PROPRIETOR.

OFFICES: Roak & Goss, S. A. Polister, Atwood & Lowell,
J. F. Atwood, Auburn; Dunham & Andrews, Lincoln
Block, Main St., T. D. Sale, 43 Parker Hall, Bates College,
Lewiston.  All work neatly and promptly done. Your
Orders Solicited.

The Bates Student.

YOU WILL FIND A GOOD LINE OF
Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, & Slippers
AT C. O. MORRELL'S

If you wish to get just what you pay for and the most you can for your money, please Call and Examine My Stock, which has been largely improved within the last year.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

Corner Main and Lisbon Sts., Lewiston, Me.

SIGN—BIG BLACK BOOT.

HARLOW & WHITE,
Manufacturers of Pure Confectionery.

A LARGE FRESH STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.

CARAMELS AND CREAM GOODS A SPECIALTY.

38 Lisbon St., Lewiston, Me.

DR. D. B. STROUT,
DENTIST,

Corner Main and Lisbon Streets,
Over Abbott's Drug Store.

A BEAUTIFUL SET OF PERMANENT TEETH FOR \$10.

GEORGE B. ATTWOOD,

DEALER IN

Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers

Court St., Opp. Elm House,

AUBURN, - - - - - MAINE.

All Goods Guaranteed and Prices Low as the Lowest

L. SMITH,

Dealer in All Kinds of

Coal and Wood, Fitted and Unfitted

OFFICE AND YARD NEAR ENGINE HOUSE,

Between Bates and Franklin Streets.

Terms Strictly C. O. D.

1867.

ESTABLISHED

1867.

R. DAGGETT,

CLOTHING CLEANSED, DYED,

PRESSED AND REPAIRED.

Kid Gloves Cleansed and Dyed.

No. 16 Ash St., - - - Lewiston Me.,

UNDER CLARK'S DRUG STORE.

WAKEFIELD BROS.

LEWISTON, ME.,

—DEALERS IN—

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,

Fancy and Toilet Articles, Sponges,
Brushes, Perfumery, etc.

JOHN N. WOOD,

DEALER IN

COAL AND WOOD.

Storage for Flour and Carriages.

No. 64 MIDDLE STREET,

Near Maine Central Upper Station.

The Bates Student.

EASTERN STEAM DYE HOUSE.


COATS, PANTS, SHAWLS, SACQUES, &c.,

Dyed, Cleansed and Repaired.

BONNETS and HATS BLEACHED and PRESSED

KID GLOVES COLORED AND CLEANSED.

J. D. BEAL, 105 Lower Main St., Lewiston, Me.



**JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.**
THE FAVORITE NUMBERS, 303, 404, 332, 351, 170,
AND HIS OTHER STYLES
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.



Perkins' Orchestra.

We are prepared to furnish from one to eleven men at the shortest notice, for Wedding Parties, Exhibitions, Dramatic Entertainments, Balls, Private Parties, Assemblies, etc.

Cornet and Piano furnished if desired.

Call on or address E. Perkins, Lewiston, Me.

Office at Perkins' Cigar Store.

*Go to Perkins' Cigar
Store for all kinds of
Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes,
and Cigarettes.*

E. PERKINS.

JORDAN, FROST & CO.,

Eastern, Western, and Southern

LUMBER

Mouldings, Gutters and Brackets.

Planing Mill and Lumber Yard Foot of Cross Canal.

LEWISTON, ME.

WM. JORDAN.

A. E. FROST.

F. M. JORDAN.

H. A. OSGOOD & CO.,

Diamonds, Fine Watches, Jewelry,
Spectacles, Sterling Silver and Rogers'
Plated Ware.

No. 81 Lisbon Street, Lewiston, Maine.

HENRY A. OSGOOD, CH. H. OSGOOD, CH. G. CORLISS.

DR. EMERY BAILEY, DENTIST,

3 1-2 LISBON ST., LEWISTON.

Gas Administered to Extract Teeth.

The Best Assortment of

HARDWARE

Can be found at the Store of

JOSEPH H. DAY,

235 Main Street.

Bird Cages, Clothes Wringers, Skates, Fine Pocket
and Table Cutlery, Fishing Tackle, Whips, &c.

F. A. JONES & CO.,

—DEALERS IN—

BOOTS, SHOES, & RUBBERS,

No. 7 College Block,

LEWISTON, MAINE.

NOTICE!

—FOR—

Fine Shoes at Reasonable Prices.

Please call at the

BOSTON SHOE STORE,

113 LISBON ST., LEWISTON. Sign, Golden Slipper.

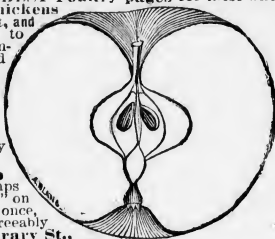
TRIAL OFFER

THE FARM AND GARDEN

is a hand-colored printed monthly paper, with ORIGINAL ILLUSTRATIONS, and is as homelike, sensible, and ACCURATE rural journal.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE

and valuable information from every State in the Union, but no nonsense or stolen ideas. It is an authority on FRUITS and VEGETABLES. Contains the BEST Poultry pages for those who raise chickens for profit, and is sure to surprise, interest, and please you. Nine of every



ten trial subscribers become permanent readers, and use their influence to send more names. Experience having taught us this, we feel certain that it will pay us to make A LIBERAL OFFER to induce every one to try the paper.

3 MONTHS TRIAL 10c.

To every reader of this who will send us 10 cts. in stamps or silver, we will send "THE FARM AND GARDEN" on trial for three months. Please accept this trial offer at once, if only to satisfy curiosity, and you will certainly be agreeably disappointed.

Address at once **FARM AND GARDEN, 1001 Library St., Philadelphia, Pa.**

61 POPULAR BALLADS ONLY 20 CTS.

Slippers. Only to See Her Face Again. I've Only Been Down to the Club. Nelly Gray. You Get More Like Your Dad Every Day. My Pretty Red Rose. I'll Remember You Love, In My Prayers. Ross's Sunday Out. When You've Got But Fifty Cents. Old Folks at Home. I'll Take You Home Again, Kathleen. Old-Fashioned Homestead. Pallet of Straw. Cradle's Empty. Baby's Gone. Never Take the Horseshoe from the Door. Blue Alsatian Mountains. Leaf of Ivy from my Angel Mother's Grave. Mary of the Wild Moor. Peek-a-Boo. Joe Hardy. Home Again. We Never Speak as we Pass By. Farmer's Boy. Lullaby. Boys, Keep Away from the Girls. Baby Mine. Grandmother's Old Arm Chair. High Water Pains. Over the Garden Wall. A Flower from my Angel Mother's Grave. I Left Ireland and Mother Because we Were Poor. Give an Honest Irish Lad a Chance. Not Before Pa. Spanish Cavalier. Mountain Song. In the Gloaming. Love of the Shamrock. Barney McCoy. Butcher Boy. Poor, But a Gentleman Still. Sweet Evelina. Forgive and Forget. All the Troubles You Have Met. This book is printed on paper same size as sheet music. Order a copy now. Address **AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., 17 North Tenth St., Philadelphia, Penn'a.**

I'm Just Going Down to the Gate. Handful of Earth. Wait 'till the Clouds Roll By. I'll Meet Her When the Sun Goes Down. A Knot of Blue and Gray. Mary's Gone With a Coon. Sweet Violets. Bridget Donaghue. Little Wife, Nellie. Bold McIntires. Only a Pansy Blossom. Nobody Knows What a Racket Was There. Where is My Wandering Boy To-night? Paddy Duffy's Cart. Widow Nolan's Goat. Warrior Bold. We Sat by the River, You and I. You Will Miss Me When I'm Gone. Old, and Only in the Way. Oh, Dem Golden

FIRST CLASS AGENT WANTED IN THIS COUNTY

To represent our beautifully illustrated family magazine. Special terms and permanent engagement given to the right party. Any smart man or woman who is willing to work and has the ability to push the magazine can secure a splendid position. Write us at once giving age, particulars of past work, and territory desired. Address,

COTTAGE HEARTH CO., Boston, Mass.

PERFECT Stylo. Pen

Writes 15,000 WORDS WITH ONE FILLING.

WARRANTED to give satisfaction. Sent

On Trial For ONE WEEK

On receipt of \$1.00. Full amount returned if not satisfied. Sold by all dealers. Agents wanted. Send for circular.

C. L. DOWNES & CO., Mfg'rs,

62 and 64 Duane St., N. Y.

THE CENTURY for 1885-86.

The remarkable interest in the War Papers and in the many timely articles and strong serial features published recently in THE CENTURY has given that Magazine a regular circulation of

**MORE THAN 200,000 COPIES
MONTHLY.**

Among the features for the coming volume, which began with the November number, are:

THE WAR PAPERS BY GENERAL GRANT AND OTHERS.

These will be continued (most of them illustrated) until the chief events of the Civil War have been described by leading participants on both sides. General Grant's papers include descriptions of the battles of Chattanooga and the Wilderness. General McClellan will write of Antietam, General D. C. Buell of Shiloh, Generals Pope, Longstreet and others of the Second Bull Run, etc., etc. Naval combats, including the fight between the *Kearsarge* and the *Albatama*, by officers of both ships, will be described.

The "Recollections of a Private" and special war papers of an anecdotal or humorous character will be features of the year.

SERIAL STORIES BY

**W. D. HOWELLS, MARY HALLOCK
FOOTE, AND GEO. W. CABLE.**

Mr. Howells's serial will be in lighter vein than "The Rise of Silas Lapham." Mrs. Foote's is a story of mining life, and Mr. Cable's a novelette of the Acadians of Louisiana. Mr. Cable will also contribute a series of papers on Slave songs and dances, including negro serpent-worship, etc.

SPECIAL FEATURES

Include "A Tricycle Pilgrimage to Rome," illustrated by Pennell; Historical Papers by Edward Eggleston, and others; Papers on Persia, by S. G. W. Benjamin, lately U. S. minister, with numerous illustrations; Astronomical Articles, practical and popular, on "Sidereal Astronomy"; Papers on Christian Unity by representatives of various religious denominations; Papers on Manual Education by various experts, etc., etc.

SHORT STORIES

By Frank R. Stockton, Mrs. Helen Jackson (H. H.), Mrs. Mary Hallock Foote, Joel Chandler Harris, H. H. Boyesen, T. A. Janvier, Julian Hawthorne, Richard M. Johnston, and others; and poems by leading poets. The Departments,—"Open Letters," "Bric-a-Brac," etc., will be fully sustained.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS

Will be kept up to the standard which has made THE CENTURY engravings famous the world over.

PRICES. A SPECIAL OFFER.

Regular subscription price, \$4.00 a year. To enable new readers to get all the War Papers,

with contributions from Generals Grant, Beauregard, McClellan, J. E. Johnston, Lew Wallace, Admiral Porter, and others, we will send the 12 back numbers, November, 1884, to October, 1885, with a year's subscription beginning with November, 1885, for \$6.00 for the whole. A subscription with the 12 numbers bound in two handsome volumes, \$7.50 for the whole. Back numbers only supplied at these prices with subscriptions.

A free specimen copy (back number) will be sent on request. Mention this paper.

All dealers and postmasters take subscriptions and supply numbers according to our special offer, or remittance may be made directly to

THE CENTURY CO. NEW YORK.

The ideal young people's magazine. It holds the first place among periodicals of its class.

—BOSTON JOURNAL.

ST. NICHOLAS

An illustrated monthly periodical for boys and girls, appearing on the 25th of each month. Edited by Mary Mapes Dodge. Price, 25 cents a number, or \$3.00 a year, in advance. Booksellers, newsdealers, postmasters, and the publishers take subscriptions, which should begin with the November number, the first of the volume.

ST. NICHOLAS aims both to satisfy and to develop the tastes of its constituency; and its record for the past twelve years, during which it has always stood, as it stands to-day, at the head of periodicals for boys and girls, is a sufficient warrant for its excellence during the coming season. The editors announce the following as among the

LEADING FEATURES FOR 1885-86:

A Serial Story by Frances Hodgson Burnett. The first long story she has written for children.

A Christmas Story by W. D. Howells. With humorous pictures by his little daughter.

"George Washington," by Horace E. Scudder. A novel and attractive Historical Serial.

Short Stories for Girls by Louisa M. Alcott. The first—"The Candy Country"—in November.

New "Bits of Talk for Young Folks," by "H. H." This series forms a gracious and fitting memorial of a child-loving and child-helping soul.

Papers on the Great English Schools, Rugby and others. Illustrations by Joseph Pennell.

A Sea-Coast Serial Story, by J. T. Trowbridge, will be life-like, vigorous, and useful.

"Jenny's Boarding-House," a serial by James Otis. Dealing with news-boy life and enterprise.

Frank R. Stockton will contribute several of his humorous and fanciful stories.

"Drill," by John Preston True. A capital school-story for boys.

The Boyhood of Shakespeare, by Rose Kingsley. With illustrations by Alfred Parsons.

Short Stories by scores of prominent writers, including Susan Coolidge, H. H. Boyesen, Nora Perry, T. A. Janvier, Washington Gladden, Rosister Johnson, Joaquin Miller, Sophie May, Hezekiah Butterworth, W. O. Stoddard, Harriet Prescott Spofford, and many others.

Entertaining Sketches by Alice W. Rollins, Charles G. Leland, Henry Eckford, Lieutenant Schwatka, Edward Eggleston, and others.

Poems, shorter contributions, and departments will complete what the *Rural New Yorker* calls "the best magazine for children in the world."

THE CENTURY CO. NEW-YORK.

FINE PRINTING. LOW PRICES.

—0—
PRINTING

OF ALL KINDS EXECUTED AT THE

Journal Job Office,

LEWISTON, MAINE.

One of the Largest Printing Houses East of Boston.

—0—
Having a very extensive Job Printing Establishment furnished with the very best appliances of Presses, Type, and Workmanship, we especially solicit orders for Fine Printing of all kinds,

For Manufacturers or Business Men,

TAGS, LABELS,

PAY ROLLS,

BLANK BOOKS

We also make a specialty of

First-Class Book and College Printing

—SUCH AS—

PROGRAMMES,

CATALOGUES,

ADDRESSES,

SERMONS, &c

Don't send out of the State for these goods, for we guarantee to give

Good Work at Low Prices

—0—
All orders addressed to the

PUBLISHERS OF JOURNAL,

Lewiston, Maine.

The best representative of American periodical literature, which appeals to readers by its own charms.—New York Evening Post.

The Atlantic Monthly

For 1886

Will contain Serial Stories by

CHARLES EGBERT CRADDOCK,

Author of "The Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains," "In the Tennessee Mountains," etc.

HENRY JAMES

["The Princess Casamassima" will continue until August, 1886].

WILLIAM H. BISHOP,

Author of "The House of a Merchant Prince."

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL

Will write for THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for 1886.

JOHN FISKE

Will contribute papers on United States History.

PHILIP GILBERT HAMERTON

Will furnish a series of articles comparing French and English people, character, opinions, customs, etc.

THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH

Will contribute some Short Stories.

TERMS: \$4.00 a year, in advance, POSTAGE FREE; 35 cents a number. With superb life-size portraits of Hawthorne, Emerson, Longfellow, Bryant, Whitier, Lowell, or Holmes, \$5.00; each additional portrait, \$1.00.

Note—The November and December numbers of the Atlantic will be sent free of charge to new subscribers whose subscriptions are received before December 20th.

Postal Notes and Money are at the risk of the sender, and therefore remittances should be made by money-order, draft, or registered letter, to

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.,

4 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

E. H. GERRISH, **APOTHECARY,**

145 Lisbon St., cor. Ash, LEWISTON, ME.

Prescriptions promptly and accurately prepared.

Full line of Chemicals, Drugs, Perfumes, Toilet Articles, &c., at Reasonable Prices.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF CHOICE

Flour, Groceries, Provisions, &c.,

In the City, can be found with

NEALEY & MILLER,

Cor. Main and Bates Sts., Lewiston.

Bottom Prices always guaranteed.

H. O. CUTLER,
CUSTOM TAILOR,

—AND DEALER IN—

FINE WOOLENS,

No. 91 Lisbon Street, Lewiston, Me.

DANIEL ALLEN & CO.,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

FURNITURE, COFFINS,

CASKETS, ROBES, ETC.

Also, CARPETINGS IN ALL GRADES.

225 Lisbon St., Opp. P. O., Lewiston, Me.

WHITE & AMES,

—DEALERS IN—

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Flour of All Grades. Canned Goods a specialty.
Goods delivered without extra charge
in all parts of the city.

187 Main Street, - Lewiston, Maine.

Fred H. White,

—FASHIONABLE—

TAILOR AND DRAPER,

No. 22 Lisbon Street.

Graduation Suits a Specialty.

GLOVER'S ORCHESTRA,

AUBURN, MAINE.

Music furnished for Concerts, Entertainments, and all occasions where Orchestra music is needed, at reasonable prices.

GEORGE H. GLOVER.

PRIEST BROTHERS,

DEALERS IN

Fresh, Salt, & Smoked Fish.

Also, CLAMS  AND OYSTERS

in their season.

Canned Goods. Goods delivered free of charge.

254 Main Street, - Lewiston, Maine.



We are Introducing
A new Sewing Machine
which has peculiar
Merit: Desiring to
say more about it
than space will here
permit, we request
your address if you
are at all interested.

Liberal terms to dealers
& protection in territory
The Estey Sewing

Machine.

FACTORY
VT
BRATTLEBORO

The Bates Student.

FINE PRINTING. LOW PRICES.

PRINTING

OF ALL KINDS EXECUTED AT THE
Journal Job Office,

LEWISTON, MAINE.

One of the Largest Printing Houses East of Boston.

Having a very extensive Job Printing Establishment furnished with the very best appliances of Presses, Type, and Workmanship, we especially solicit orders for Fine Printing of all kinds.

For Manufacturers or Business Men.

TAGS, LABELS,

PAY ROLLS,

BLANK BOOKS

We also make a specialty of

First-Class Book and College Printing

PROGRAMMES,

CATALOGUES,

ADDRESSES,

SERMONS, &c

Don't send out of the State for these goods, for we guarantee to give

Good Work at Low Prices

J. All orders addressed to the

PUBLISHERS OF JOURNAL,

Lewiston, Maine.

The best representative of American periodical literature, which appeals to readers by its own charms.—New York Evening Post.

The Atlantic Monthly For 1886

Will contain Serial Stories by

CHARLES EGBERT CRADDOCK,

Author of "The Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains," "In the Tennessee Mountains," etc.

HENRY JAMES

"The Princess Casanoviana" will continue until August, 1886.

WILLIAM H. BISHOP,

Author of "The House of a Merchant Prince."

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL

Will write for THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for 1886.

JOHN FISKE

Will contribute papers on United States History.

PHILIP GILBERT HAMERTON

Will furnish a series of articles comparing French and English people, character, opinions, customs, etc.

THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH

Will contribute some short stories.

TERMS: \$4.00 a year, in advance. POSTAGE FREE: 35 cents a number. With superb life-size portraits of Hawthorne, Emerson, Longfellow, Bryant, Whitier, Lowell, or Holmes, \$5.00; each additional portrait, \$1.00.

N.B. The November and December numbers of the Atlantic will be sent free of charge to new subscribers whose subscriptions are received before December 20th.

Postal Notes and Money are at the risk of the sender, and therefore remittances should be made by money order, draft, or registered letter, to

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.,

4 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

E. H. GERRISH,
APOTHECARY.

145 Lisbon St., cor. Ash, LEWISTON, ME.
Prescriptions promptly and accurately prepared.
Full line of Chemicals, Drugs, Perfumes, Toilet
Articles, &c., at Reasonable Prices.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF CHOICE

Flour, Groceries, Provisions, &c.,
In the City, can be found with
NEALEY & MILLER,

Cor. Main and Bates Sts., Lewiston.

Bottom Prices always guaranteed.

H. O. CUTLER,
CUSTOM TAILOR,

—AND DEALER IN—

FINE WOOLENS,

No. 91 Lisbon Street, Lewiston, Me.

DANIEL ALLEN & CO.,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

FURNITURE, COFFINS,

CASKETS, ROBES, ETC.

Also, CARPETINGS IN ALL GRADES.

225 Lisbon St., Opp. P. O., Lewiston, Me.

WHITE & AMES,

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Flour of All Grades. Canned Goods a specialty.
Goods delivered without extra charge
in all parts of the city.

187 Main Street, - Lewiston, Maine.

Fred H. White,

—FASHIONABLE—

TAILOR AND DRAPER,

No. 22 Lisbon Street.

Graduation Suits a Specialty.

GLOVER'S ORCHESTRA,

AUBURN, MAINE.

Music furnished for Concerts, Entertain-
ments, and all occasions where Orchestra
music is needed, at reasonable prices.

GEORGE H. GLOVER.

PRIEST BROTHERS,

DEALERS IN

Fresh, Salt, & Smoked Fish.

ALSO, CLAMS  AND OYSTERS

in their season.

Canned Goods. Goods delivered free of charge.

254 Main Street, - Lewiston, Maine.



We are Introducing
A new Sewing Machine
which has peculiar
Merit: Desiring to
say more about it
than space will here
permit, we request
your address if you
are at all interested.



Liberal terms to dealers
& protection in territory
The Estey Sewing

Machine.

FACTORY
VT.
BRATTLEBORO

TEMPLE & CO.,
 Clothiers, Hatters, and Furnishers,
 LEWISTON, MAINE.

ABOVE ALL COMPETITORS

THE
LIGHT RUNNING
NEW HOME

SIMPLE

STRONG **SWIFT**



SILENT

SEWING MACHINE

PERFECT IN EVERY PARTICULAR
HAS MORE IMPROVEMENTS THAN ALL
OTHER SEWING MACHINES COMBINED

NEW HOME
SEWING MACHINE CO.

30 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK

CHICAGO, ILL. — — — — —
— — — — — ORANGE, MASS.
AND ATLANTA, GA. — — — — —

FOR SALE BY

SULLIVAN & HILDRETH, Lewiston.

J. M. FERNALD,
Bookseller.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND BOOKS,

On nearly every subject, at Low Prices.

Blank Books, Stationery, Newspapers and Magazines, Albums, &c. Old Books Bought, Sold, and Exchanged. Second-Hand School and College Text-Books a Specialty.

UNDER MUSIC HALL.

71 Lisbon St., Lewiston.

GREAT BARGAINS IN
STUDENTS' FURNITURE

Large Stock of all kinds of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

Both New and Second-Hand. Call and
 Examine for yourself.

S. RECORD, Lower Main St.

W. W. Ellis
Stationer.

AND DEALER IN

BLANK BOOKS,
ALBUMS, AND
ART NOVELTIES.

College Stationery a Specialty

No. 2 Frye Block,
LEWISTON, - MAINE.

FINE GOODS.

LOW PRICES.

VOLUME XIII.

NUMBER 10.

THE

BATES STUDENT.

~~~~~  
*Animo et Labore.*  
~~~~~

HOLIDAY NUMBER.

DECEMBER, 1885.

Published by the Class of '86,

BATES COLLEGE.

CENTRAL DRUG STORE,

Corner Lisbon and Main Sts., Lewiston, Me.

**DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, FINE TOILET SOAPS,
BRUSHES, COMBS, ETC.**

Perfumery and Fancy Toilet Articles in great variety. Physicians' Prescriptions accurately compounded.

FOR FINE PHOTOGRAPHS

— GO TO —

CURTIS & ROSS', Corner Lisbon and Ash Streets.

Only Instantaneous Plates used. Reduction Made to Class Work.

C. W. CURTIS.

H. C. ROSS.

CLOTHING!

The Largest Stock and Best Assortment of

CLOTHING!!

→ CLOTHING ←

In Lewiston, is to be found at

BICKNELL & NEAL'S, 86 Lisbon Street, corner Ash.

Also one of the Largest and Best Stocks of Hats, Caps, Trunks, Umbrellas, and Gents' Furnishing Goods. We manufacture large quantities of our own goods, thus enabling us to offer a First-Class Article for Less Money than any other firm in the city. And we guarantee in every case the Latest Styles and Best of Fits. ~~42~~ Graduating Suits a specialty.

BICKNELL & NEAL, 86 Lisbon Street, Lewiston.

BUY YOUR

Drugs, Patent Medicines,

— ALSO —

TOILET ARTICLES,

Such as Perfumes, Soaps, Sponges, Face Powders,
Combs, Hair Brushes, Tooth and Nail
Brushes, etc., etc., of

TEAGUE & HALE,

(Successors to W. H. Teague.)

Druggists and Apothecaries, 28 Lisbon Street,

LEWISTON.

Physicians' Prescriptions accurately compounded
by competent persons.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

We give all a cordial invitation to examine our
extensive stock of Holiday Goods.

Manufacturers of Fine Cigars.

FACTORY, 30 LISBON STREET.

W. H. TEAGUE.

G. H. HALE.

ONLY \$20
FOR THIS **PHILADELPHIA SINGER**



Including Tucker, Ruffler, box of 4 Hemmers, and Binder, and usual outfit of twelve pieces. Warranted 3 years. **15 DAYS' TRIAL** in your own house before you pay one cent. No other sewing machine manufacturer in the United States dares to make this offer. They are handsome, durable, and light-running. Same as other companies charge from \$40 to \$50.

Purchase from us and save \$30. Send for circular and testimonials. **C. A. WOOD & CO.,** 17 N. Tenth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

1 MILE SIGNAL WHISTLE
The loudest and most piercingly shrill whistle made. Can be heard from one to two miles. Exact size of a 50-calibre centre fire cartridge. Invaluable as a



signal on the farm or on the water. Every sportsman and every farmer should have one. Sent free, by mail, for 25 cents in stamps. Order now, and get our catalogue of Guns, Novelties, etc. Address **RENNIE, ALLISON & CO., PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.**

VOLUME XIII.

THE

BATES STUDENT.

ANIMO ET LABORE

Published by the Class of '86,

BATES COLLEGE.

LEWISTON, MAINE.

...

Editorial Board:

W. H. HARTSHORN.

A. E. VERRILL.

A. E. BLANCHARD.

E. D. VARNEY.

E. A. MERRILL.

CHARLES HADLEY.

BUSINESS MANAGERS: J. H. WILLIAMSON, J. W. GOFF.

CENTRAL DRUG STORE,

Corner Lisbon and Main Sts., Lewiston, Me.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, FINE TOILET SOAPS,
BRUSHES, COMBS, ETC.

Perfumery and Fancy Toilet Articles in great variety. Physicians' Prescriptions accurately compounded.

FOR FINE PHOTOGRAPHS

— GO TO —

CURTIS & ROSS', Corner Lisbon and Ash Streets.

Only Instantaneous Plates used. Reduction Made to Class Work.

C. W. CURTIS.

H. C. ROSS.

CLOTHING!

The Largest Stock and Best Assortment of

CLOTHING!!

→ **CLOTHING** ←

In Lewiston, is to be found at

BICKNELL & NEAL'S, 86 Lisbon Street, corner Ash.

Also one of the Largest and Best Stocks of Hats, Caps, Trunks, Umbrellas, and Gents' Furnishing Goods. We manufacture large quantities of our own goods, thus enabling us to offer a First-Class Article for Less Money than any other firm in the city. And we guarantee in every case the Latest Styles and Best of Fits. Graduating Suits a specialty.

BICKNELL & NEAL, 86 Lisbon Street, Lewiston.

BUY YOUR

Drugs, + Patent + Medicines,

— ALSO —

TOILET ARTICLES,

Such as Perfumes, Soaps, Sponges, Face Powders,
Combs, Hair Brushes, Tooth and Nail
Brushes, etc., etc., of

TEAGUE & HALE,

(Successors to W. H. Teague.)

Druggists and Apothecaries, 28 Lisbon Street,

LEWISTON.

Physicians' Prescriptions accurately compounded
by competent persons.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

We give all a cordial invitation to examine our
extensive stock of Holiday Goods.

Manufacturers of Fine Cigars.

FACTORY, 80 LISBON STREET

W. H. TEAGUE.

G. E. HALE.

ONLY \$20
FOR THIS
STYLE PHILADELPHIA SINGER



Including Tuckers, Ruffler,
box of 4 Hemmers, and Blind-
er, and usual outfit of twelve
pieces. Warranted 3 years.

15 DAYS' TRIAL in
your own

house before you pay
one cent. No other sewing
machine manufacturer in the
United States dares to make
this offer. They are hand-
some, durable, and light-
running. Same as other com-
parable makes from \$40 to \$50.

Purchase from us and save \$30. Send for
circular and
testimonials.) **C. A. WOOD & CO.,**
17 N. Tenth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

1 MILE SIGNAL
WHISTLE
The loudest and most
piercingly shrill
whistle made. Can

be heard from one to
two miles. Exact
size of a 50-cal-
ibre centre fire
cartridge. Invalu-
able
as



signal
on the
farm
or on
the water.
Every sports-
man and every
farmer should have
one. Sent free, by
mail, for 25 cents in
stamps. Order now
and get our catalogue of
Guns, Novelties, etc. Address
RENNIE ALLISON & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

VOLUME XIII.

THE

BATES STUDENT.

ANIMO ET LABORE.

Published by the Class of '86,

BATES COLLEGE,

LEWISTON, MAINE.

Editorial Board:

W. H. HARTSHORN,

A. E. VERRILL,

A. E. BLANCHARD,

E. D. VARNEY,

E. A. MERRILL,

CHARLES HADLEY.

BUSINESS MANAGERS: J. H. WILLIAMSON, J. W. GOFF.

PRINTED AT THE JOURNAL OFFICE, LEWISTON, MAINE.

INDEX. VOL. XIII.

EDITORIAL.

JANUARY:	PAGE
Salutatory—Criticisms—Electives—Appeal to Alumni—Society Work—College Band—Origin of Ideas—Teaching—Patronage of Advertisers,	1-6
FEBRUARY:	
College Mail System—Gymnasium Work—Latin Salutatories—Reading Society—Study of History—Salvation Army—Teaching in Term Time,	25-29
MARCH:	
Intelligent Political Action—Editorial Notice—Study of Greek—Political Corruption—Prize System—Payment of Subscriptions—Base-Ball,	49-53
APRIL:	
Request—Commencement Orator—Gymnasium Exercise—Stoddard Lectures—The Anglo-Russian Controversy—Value of System—Wrong Incentives,	77-82
MAY:	
Editorial Notice—Secret Societies—Cultivation of Memory—Oratory—Courses of Reading—Field Day,	105-108
JUNE:	
Tendency to Indifference—Pronunciation—Defective Ventilation—Student Charity,	129-133
SEPTEMBER:	
Welcome to '89—Class Feeling—Superficiality in Student Life—Persistency—Value of a Purpose,	159-163
OCTOBER:	
Editorial Notice—College Senate—Literary Societies—Healthy Influences of Bates—Political Problems,	179-183
NOVEMBER:	
Canon Farrar—Declamations—College Education—Capital Punishment—Chess,	203-207
DECEMBER:	
Farewell—Co-Education—Acknowledgments and Explanations—Local Contributions—Errata—Methods in Recitation—Alumni Personals—Nature of an Editorial—Manager's Note,	227-231

LITERARY.

PROSE:	
Baccalaureate. President Cheney,	137
Cape Cod. C. E. Stevens, '86,	211
Constitutional Amendment, The. A. E. Blanchard, '86,	31
Decline of Monarchical Power. J. W. Flanders, '86,	163
Effects of the Periodical Literature of To-day on the Morals and Intellect of our People, The. Israel Jordan, '87,	168
Eloquence of Silence, The. J. W. Goff, '86,	111
Energy. W. H. Hartshorn, '86,	165
First Sabbath, The. (From the German.) Prof. Angell,	110
Glimpses of Hawthorne. E. B. Stiles, '85,	6
Heart of Midlothian. W. S. Bartlett, '86,	188
Hero of Harper's Ferry, The. Miss H. M. Brackett, '84,	8
Ideas and Institutions. W. D. Wilson, '84,	86
Individuality of Charles Lamb as a Writer. F. E. Parlin, '86,	240
Influence of Poetry in Education, The. Miss A. S. Tracy, '86,	133
Is this a Skeptical Age? E. B. Stiles, '85,	185
Limitations to Knowledge. A. B. Morrill, '85,	112
Live Scholar, The. G. E. Paine, '86,	135
Men are Measured by their Heroes. Roscoe Nelson, '87,	114
Mental Progress Dependent upon Moral. C. S. Flanders, '84,	35
Mind in Animal and Man. O. H. Tracy, '82,	36
Mission of the Poet, The. Miss A. S. Tracy, '86,	186
Oldtown Folks. J. W. Flanders, '86,	235
Personality of Ruskin as Revealed in his Works, The. Miss A. H. Tucker, '85,	29
Poetry as a National Power. Miss A. H. Tucker, '85,	108

Popular Objections to a Liberal Education. E. R. Chadwick, '84.	232
Possibilities of the Human Mind. Charles Hadley, '86.	206
Relation of Culture and Religion. The. E. R. Chadwick, '84.	81
Sanctity of Law, The. C. A. Washburn, '85.	183
Secret Societies. { W. V. Twaddle, '82.	59
{ D. C. Washburn, '85.	88
Self-Knowledge. E. F. Nason, '72.	208
Stenography. J. L. Reade, '85.	10
Teaching as a Profession. W. H. Hartshorn, '86.	61
"To Thine Own Self be True." C. A. Washburn, '85.	84
Translation from the German. Prof. Angell.	238
Will Bismarck be a Greater Character in History than Gladstone? E. C. Hayes, '87.	53

POETRY:

Alone. Mrs. C. W. Morehouse.	239
Changes. A. L. Morey, '76.	116
Christmas. A. E. Verrill, '86.	232
Farewell. Israel Jordan, '87.	6
Fate. Israel Jordan, '87.	53
Flowers. D. C. Washburn, '85.	34
Future, The. J. H. Johnson, '88.	7
Horseman's Song. Israel Jordan, '87.	239
Hammock Song, The. A. E. Verrill, '86.	163
If Allah Please. Israel Jordan, '87.	108
If We Could Know. Mrs. C. W. Morehouse, '77.	136
In Memory. Mrs. C. W. Morehouse, '77.	110
In Late Summer. Mrs. C. W. Morehouse, '77.	183
Last Thoughts. A. E. Verrill, '86.	185
Love. W. E. Ranger, '79.	238
Maple Tree's Lament, The. C. W. M., '77.	242
Morning Song. A. E. Verrill, '86.	61
Norwegian Legend, A. A. C. Townsend, '88.	206
Old and New. D. C. Washburn, '85.	258
Olympic of the Waves. A. C. Townsend, '88.	30
Origin of Song, The. Israel Jordan, '87.	167
Pictures. A. C. Townsend, '88.	135
Robin's Nest, The. Mrs. C. W. Morehouse, '77.	29
Salve. Miss J. R. North, '77.	114
Seeds. J. H. Johnson, '88.	84
Silence at Mount McGregor, The. F. F. Phillips, '77.	165
Sir Gondebert. Mrs. C. W. Morehouse, '77.	88
Spectre Wood-Cutter, The. Israel Jordan, '87.	208
Snow-Drop, The. A. E. Verrill, '86.	86
Song of the Soul, The. W. P. Foster, '81.	133
Storm Spirit, The. A. E. Verrill, '86.	10
Sweet Caporal. D. C. Washburn, '85.	188
To the Song Sparrow. A. E. Verrill, '86.	81
To-Day. Israel Jordan, '87.	167
Valentine, A. D. C. Washburn, '85.	34
Wait. C. A. Strout, '81.	112
Wind on the Summit of Mount Washington, The. W. P. Foster, '81.	235
Woodland Echoes. W. H. Hartshorn, '86.	59

MISCELLANEOUS.

Among the Poets,	22, 45, 73, 100, 127, 155, 201, 222, 250
Clippings,	24, 48, 76, 103, 128, 158, 202, 226, 252
College Press Opinions,	75, 102, 156, 223, 251
College World,	22, 46, 74, 101, 127, 156, 223, 251
Communications,	13, 39, 64, 92, 116, 142, 169, 191, 213, 242
Exchanges,	21, 44, 71, 99, 126, 155, 200, 221, 249
In Memoriam,	15, 190, 212
Literary Notes,	23, 47, 75, 103, 178, 224
Locals,	16, 39, 68, 94, 122, 145, 173, 197, 215, 245
Personals,	20, 42, 70, 98, 125, 152, 176, 199, 219, 248

THE

BATES STUDENT.

VOL. XIII.

DECEMBER, 1885.

No. 10.

Bates Student.

A MAGAZINE PUBLISHED EVERY MONTH DURING THE
COLLEGIATE YEAR BY THE

CLASS OF '86, BATES COLLEGE.

EDITORIAL BOARD.

W. H. HARTSHORN, E. A. MERRILL,
E. D. VARNEY, A. E. BLANCHARD,
A. E. VERRILL, CHARLES HADLEY.
J. H. WILLIAMSON, Business Manager.
J. W. GOFF, . . Assistant Manager.

TERMS.—\$1.00 per year in advance; single copies
10 cents.

Any subscriber not receiving the STUDENT regu-
larly will please notify the Business Manager.

Contributions and correspondence are respect-
fully solicited. Any information regarding the
Alumni will be gladly received.

Matter for publication should be addressed to the
"Editors of the BATES STUDENT," business letters
to J. H. WILLIAMSON, Lewiston, Maine.

[Entered as Second Class Mail Matter at Lewiston
Post Office.]

CONTENTS.

VOL. XIII., No. 10.—DECEMBER, 1885.

EDITORIAL.....	227
LITERARY:	
Christmas.....	232
Popular Objections to a Liberal Education....	232
The Wind upon the Summit of Mt. Washing- ton.....	235
Oldtown Folks.....	235
Old and New.....	238
Love.....	238
A Translation.....	238
Alone.....	239
The Horseman's Song.....	239
Individuality of Charles Lamb as a Writer....	240
The Maple Tree's Lament.....	242
COMMUNICATION.....	242
LOCALS.....	245
PERSONALS.....	248
EXCHANGES.....	249
AMONG THE POETS.....	250
COLLEGE PRESS OPINIONS.....	251
COLLEGE WORLD.....	251
CLIPPINGS.....	252

EDITORIAL.

WITH this number of the STUDENT
the present Board of Editors
bid farewell to the sanctum, and re-
sign their charge to their successors.
Though hard pressed by their daily du-
ties as students and teachers, and com-
pelled to sacrifice much to secure the
needed time for editorial labor, they
have one and all greatly enjoyed their
connection with the STUDENT, and leave
it with something of the sorrow with
which one leaves an old friend, miti-
gated, to be sure, by the satisfaction
of having rolled the heavy burden from
their shoulders.

In regard to their labors, they wish
to say that the beginning of the year
found them scattered and unable to
easily attend to their duties, and they
have been hampered during the entire
year by the absence of various mem-
bers of the board. Notwithstanding
these drawbacks they have endeavored
to work faithfully for the interests of
the STUDENT, and have no excuses to
offer for their shortcomings. They
wish to offer their sincere thanks to
those of the alumni and students who
have aided them with contributions and
otherwise, and to all friends of the
STUDENT for sympathy and good-will.

The incoming board need no intro-

duction to the students and to the alumni and general readers. The editors will say that they transfer the STUDENT to its new management with full assurance that the change will be for the better and the value of the publication will be increased.

It has been long since the much-mooted question of co-education has been mentioned at any length in the columns of the STUDENT,—presumably because it was long ago exhausted,—and we should certainly hesitate to revert to the subject now for any other purpose than to note a few of the pleasing realities that our observation during three years had taught us to recognize as changes. Notwithstanding the fact that the doors of Bates were open to ladies from the beginning, we believe the way of those who first entered them was that of the transgressor. Certainly the men of earlier classes could not have been positively discourteous, but student opinion was against the system, and the bravery of the young ladies who were first willing to run the gauntlet of student prejudice, and avail themselves of the opportunities presented here, challenges our admiration.

We remember the warmth with which, later, in the early part of our course, the point of the *right* of ladies to secure a higher education at Bates was contested. That point, however, had long before been settled by those who had the power to settle it, namely, the founders of the college. Earlier classes fought against the idea, while later classes have yielded to the inev-

itable, and, within the last two years, far less has been said against co-education than formerly.

What reason could ever be adduced for opposition to it? No valid reason. Some flimsy arguments were, and still occasionally are, advanced, but the actual reason (and the entire discussion of the question always made this too apparent) was that some of the young ladies, as a matter of fact, were superior in scholarship, and held the leading positions in their classes. We do not doubt the assertion that some young ladies have been the recipients of honors which were unjustly conferred upon them; but we believe the same is true of certain young men whom we have known, and the ratio of cases of the latter to those of the former kind will be found to be no greater than the ratio of the number of gentlemen to that of the ladies in college. We feel safe in assuming that excellent scholarship and the evidences of hard, faithful work on the part of lady students have afforded a healthful stimulus to greater effort on the part of young men; and, further, that the standard of scholarship has, doubtless, in some classes, been raised in this way.

The fact of the ever-increasing number of ladies in Bates—the number of ladies now catalogued constitutes nearly one-fifth of the entire number of students—may be cited as an additional reason for pronouncing the movement a success; for an augmented number of good students is an advantage to any institution.

Again we believe the moral tone of

the institution has been elevated by the advent of a goodly number of the gentler sex. Their helpfulness has been marked in the work of the Y. M. C. A. They form, too, no inconsiderable factor in sustaining an interest in the work of the literary societies. Co-education may not be everywhere an unmixed blessing, but we think it has demonstrated its eminent propriety to exist here, by showing that it is an advantage attended by no harm to any party concerned.

Apropos of the above, we recently saw it stated that the students of Tufts have defeated co-education by a vote of about two to one. We have some doubts whether, if the college were not already open to ladies, a similar vote would result at Bates. There are quite a number here who would not be "in favor of the young ladies," if there was a female college at a convenient distance. None, however, will assert that the fairer sex have not as good a right, and ought not to have the same privileges as others of a higher education. If those interested in education will not take measures to found a separate college for ladies, certainly it is not the fault of the ladies, and they cannot justly be refused admittance to colleges simply because of the old misfortune which has faced every woman that ever sought a sphere beyond the kitchen—the misfortune of "not having been born a boy."

Without making special mention of those who have been most liberal in

their favors, we desire to express our sincere gratitude to all those graduates and undergraduates, who, through the year, have kindly contributed to the Literary Department. The occasional publication of articles not originally written for the *STUDENT*, may not have been a complete fulfillment of the purpose of a college journal, or in strict accordance with our editorial creed. But we have aimed at a high order of merit in the work published, and this has always been an exponent of the best thought of the college. And while the graduates have been ably represented, it will have been observed that the contributions, both prose and poetry, are chiefly those of students. We have been sometimes glad—and we assume that we have the sympathy of our predecessors—to secure articles several months old from students, in preference to fresh ones from graduates. While this may not cause the *STUDENT* to deteriorate, we do not consider it altogether best. And we have permitted this, because we believe that through a more active participation in the work of publication, on the part of the students, even at the expense of somewhat lowering the standard of excellence of the work published, a larger benefit would accrue to themselves.

As we are about to close the sanctum we endeavor to find fit terms with which to thank those who have aided us in our local column. It has been said many times that all the students should feel a personal interest in our magazine, and, by aiding the editors,

should make it a true representative of the college. This state of affairs can best be brought about by selecting the editors from three, or at least two, of the classes. In this way all the classes would naturally have an interest that endless faultfinding cannot supply. In expressing our gratitude for contributions to the locals, we tender our thanks to a few of the members of the Senior class.

During the past year there have been very few typographical errors in the *STUDENT*. In justice to the printers, it should be stated that these few are not due to any neglect of theirs, but to errors in manuscript. The only error of importance (not corrected) is on page 19, second column. The date "Jan. 8th," should read "Dec. 8th."

We confess our liability to pick flaws, still a laudable movement we are always ready to notice. The methods employed by our instructors in recitations may be a subject outside of our province, yet to any innovation which seems progressive we feel it a duty to give our testimony. We all know that to secure effective work in any study requires something more than simply memorizing the text and verbal repetition in the class-room. It is in the recitation that the reform should begin. Here, of all places, we are most likely to get into ruts. There must be sought for the recitation varying forms in order to gain good results. In this line we have the benefit of lectures

which are excellent to intersperse with our daily work; we only wish that they would occur a little more frequently. Short discussions or explanations by the professor on some topic suggested by the recitation afford another pleasing variation. All these serve to break the monotony of our daily routine and awaken an interest which otherwise would not be felt.

One method which we have had the benefit of for the first time this term, is the preparation of frequent essays on the work gone over. Though we confess the task was irksome at first, yet we believe that no one thing has been more effective in fixing a general understanding of a subject than this. It also gives excellent practice in the acquirement of a ready pen, so invaluable to the literary student. Though perhaps this method may not be practicable in all departments, yet we believe it could be employed to some extent in most. We would earnestly recommend it at least for consideration.

As to the extent of the Alumni Personal department during the past year, we can say that we feel we have carried out our purpose to the best of our ability. The complete alumni history published in the *STUDENT* three years ago renders a repetition of such an effort at present needless. Hence it has been the aim of the present board of editors to make the department simply a bureau of intelligence. If this aim has been but poorly carried out, we hope that we shall not be held wholly accountable. Though of

course this department contains matter of interest to all the readers of the STUDENT, it is mainly in the interest of the alumni that the department has been instituted and maintained. We thank the alumni for what support we have received, however slight it may have been, and hope that during the ensuing year their interest will be greatly increased.

In all the editorials that we remember of reading from our one hundred exchanges, we have seen every subject, either defined or discussed, that could possibly be dragged to light, and made for a moment to appear as the one necessary thing for students to "consider," under penalty of falling into an indefinable "some-state," or of forfeiting an indefinable "something"; but one subject, that many would do well to "study up," is wholly overlooked, namely, what an *editorial* should be. "We thought it understood," all will no doubt hasten to say, "that it should be simply what will interest students." Granted.

Now your editor, number one, sets himself to choosing a subject, and he hits one that must be a good one, for it isn't "stale"; but it turns out to be of no interest to any one because it is not a live question. Number two perceives that there are only about a dozen "live questions," and these he confines himself to, but feels that he must offer an apology each time before discussing them. Number three sometimes feels called upon to exhaust his store of metaphor, culled from every

quarter, to conceal his puny ideas; his real object, however, is to dazzle you with his pretty wings, and show you the sun-bearing power of his eagle eye. No statement is too nonsensical for him to make. He hides his ideas from himself even, in his desire to shine. Your editor number four has long since become an expert in cutting and slashing right and left into any essays that he admires. He trims, and fits, and sews together, but fails to conceal the suture. Sometimes this editor is known by his plumage; he and number three are often seen scratching the same empty pate.

Your editor number five—"may his tribe increase"—is sensible enough not to try to invent new subjects; he never strings an essay of ten lines out into a column; he generally "calls a spade a spade;" and he invariably has some idea of what he is trying to say.

We wish to remind our subscribers that with this issue our year ends, and many of the subscriptions for 1885 are still unpaid. The past year has been rather discouraging for the STUDENT. Our expenses have been higher than usual, while our income from advertising has fallen below the usual amount from that source, owing to depression in business at the beginning of the year. It is absolutely necessary that all our subscribers pay their subscription for the year, in order that we may meet our expenses. Those who have not paid will save the Managers much trouble and expense by sending their subscription along as soon as possible.

LITERARY.**CHRISTMAS.**

By A. E. V., '86.

'Tis the day for merry bells;
'Tis the day of all the year
To bright eyes and curly heads,
As to hoary sage and seer.

Bides therein a mystic charm;
Law divine for me, for you.
Ye contestants through all time:
Come thou Gentile, hither Jew,
Catholic and Protestant,
Christian and Agnostic too,

Stay before that grandest law
Which re-echoes still again,
Whispered down through crumbling
ages,

"Peace on earth, good-will to men."

◆◆◆

**POPULAR OBJECTIONS TO A
LIBERAL EDUCATION.**

By E. R. C., '84.

MANY of the readers of the *STUDENT* will have occasion, during the winter, to hear some of the popular objections which are advanced against a liberal education, and sometimes we are at loss to know just how to answer them. If these objections are valid it is important that students should understand it; if not we should be able to render to every man a reason for our belief. One objection which we have to meet is that a liberal education costs too much; if not a serious objection, at least a serious obstacle with many.

In passing, this point is worthy of notice, that more than half the actual expense of a college course is required to cover the cost of living, board and

clothes being necessities of life, and not fairly charged to the cost of an education. And yet an education costs something; but who shall say that it costs too much, when those who have made the investment, and can appreciate its worth, are unanimous in declaring that its value far exceeds its cost. Many a young man, who, in all seriousness, says an education costs too much, will spend in a very few years upon the habit of tobacco using enough to secure a good education. Twenty-five cents laid by each week will, within sixty years, amount to more than five thousand dollars. True, an education costs something, but what that we value does not? That which comes to us without outlay on our part, of either money, time, or effort, usually possesses little value for us. Those whose education comes the easiest are usually the ones who appreciate it the least, and who derive the least benefit from it.

But what value has money other than what it can secure for us, provided the thing be really worth getting? We brought none of it into the world with us and we are to carry none of it away. Beyond supplying the actual necessities of life we have use for little more of it. The point should be pressed that a young man should get money, but with all his getting he should get wisdom.

Another objection is that it takes too much time; but have those who say so made a better use of their time? While one has been acquiring an education, has another obtained a thing of more value? If, as some one says, an

education represents time wasted, what would represent time well employed? Is it too much time taken from such pursuits as occupy the attention of the majority of mankind, the race for pleasure, wealth, fame, honor, or power? Time taken for these things is not being put to a better use. But sometimes it is said that instead of spending ten years of the best part of his life in getting an education, a young man had better be about his life-work. Suppose a man is to live fifty years for the active duties of life, and suppose he spend ten of them in getting a thorough education, can he be said to waste his time, if, by so doing, he can increase by many fold his power to do in the other four-fifths?

A man disciplined by a thorough course of study will occupy a more commanding position, will do more in the same time, and will be better able to hold his ground against competitors until later in life than the man without such discipline. True, some of the greatest men have not been liberally educated men, but they were by no means uneducated. They were self-educated and none have regretted more than some of these very men that they were deprived of the advantages of a liberal education. These men were great by nature; with natural endowments such as are vouchsafed to but few; but even they lost something without the discipline of a liberal education.

Another popular objection is that an education raises a young man above his station, whatever that may mean. If to cause a man to see more in life than a mere struggle for exist-

ence, other sources of enjoyment than the gratification of the senses, powers within himself never before dreamed of; if to raise him to a higher plane of thinking and living than that occupied by too many of his fellow-men,—if this be to raise him above his natural station, then the charge is true. But if it means that it disqualifies him for the stern realities of life, that it leads him to despise its commonplace duties, to shun labor and to court ease, then the charge is not true. A proper education will never make a man ashamed of labor, or unfit him for it. When the boy returns from school too much of a gentleman to soil his hands with work, it is not to be charged to his education, but rather to a lack of the proper kind.

But because an education may open to a man other means of securing a livelihood than by manual labor, does that raise him above his station? If he finds a broader field of action than is offered by the farm or the work-shop, does it follow that he is out of his natural sphere? With such capacities for development, is there any station too high, any goal too distant, or any ambition too aspiring, provided he have the ability to win and the wisdom to use aright.

Another objection in the popular mind is that a liberal education is not practical. But what is it to be practical? Is it only practical to feed and clothe the body; to answer the question, what shall we eat and drink, and wherewithal shall we be clothed? Is living the end of life, and the struggle for existence all it offers? Can

there be no higher motto for a man than eat, drink, and be merry, for to-morrow we die?

Yes, man has more than a physical existence; he has a mind and a soul, a mental and a spiritual, and as the functions of these are higher than those of the body, so are the needs more important. In his physical, man is simply brute, linked by his physical nature to the entire animal creation. Is it any the less important or any the less practical, that he cultivate that which alone can distinguish him from the animal—the mental and the spiritual? But if an education is not of itself practical, it need make the man none the less so. If it does not teach him to use the hoe and the shovel, the saw and the plane, it does not make him any the less qualified for a good farmer or mechanic. Is a man any the less qualified to learn a trade because he is well educated; or is there any the less reason for his doing so, provided nature has adapted him for that work?

If educated men do seem to shun the so-called practical walks of life, it is not so much the fault of their education as the false ideas connected with it. The young man is taught that other things are expected of him; the public demand it of him, often regardless of tastes or talents. It is a mistake to expect an education alone to open the way to success, to take the place of natural endowment. It only brings them out and develops them.

It is a mistake to teach the young that an education is valuable only as a stepping-stone on which ambition

may mount, that it should be used to open the way to wealth, fame, or fortune, and then charge that it makes them unpractical.

Another objection is put something in this way: when a man says that his father had little or no education, and that what was good enough for his father is good enough for himself. If he does not apply the same rule to all the affairs of life, and say that whatever was good enough for his father was good enough for himself, then he is illogical. If he does, he is to be pitied. In nothing is it true that what one's parents could get along with is good enough for one's self, provided a better thing is possible. Nothing is good enough for any man short of the very best within his reach, nor should a young man be satisfied with an education short of the very best he can secure.

To the objection that it is beyond the reach of the average youth, just a word. Any person who can read and think, who can secure a few choice books, and who will use them, has sufficient capital for the foundation of a good education. It takes no more time to read a good book than a poor one. A work on science may be made as entertaining as the latest novel, and far more instructive. Schools and colleges do not supply an education, although they are wonderful aids in getting it. Books and study are the sources.

If a youth be really ambitious for a thorough education, and cannot see his way clear to go to school at once, by all means advise him to get the

books and set to work. Let him get an elementary text-book on Botany, Chemistry, Geology, Zoölogy, or Astronomy; read and study them, and see what stores of knowledge are lying all about him.

THE WIND UPON THE SUMMIT OF MOUNT WASHINGTON.

By W. P. F., '81.

No man comes here with bearded sickle keen,
Amid these shining acres of gray stone,
To reap the harvest which the wind has sown
So many ages; in this air, I ween,
No corn-fields ever wave, no maidens glean;
But mightier harvests from this height are
blown

Of storm and shower; here with deep organ
tone

The tempest sounds,—this is the wind's de-
mesne.

Like some unfettered spirit through the hills
He wanders, shepherding his rocky fold;
Hark, hear his voice, where far beneath he
shrills

With airy whisper round some lonesome peak,
A sound that makes the beating heart grow
cold,

Ear-piercing, sharp as flayed Marsuas' shriek.
—*Century.*

OLDTOWN FOLKS.

By J. W. F., '86.

IN the pleasant story of "Oldtown Folks," we have pictured to our minds New-England life, near the beginning of the present century. The primary aim is to instruct. But so neatly is every-day fact introduced, and under such pleasing circumstances does every solid statement appear, that we forget that we are learning valuable lessons, and are lost in the scenes and incidents of a charming story.

To be sure the opening chapters are not happy; indeed they are quite depressing, and for a long time not one ray of sunshine would shed its glad beams upon our new-found friends. Horace loses a kind father, and though he and his frail mother, being left without means, are received by his grandparents, it is as a burden that must be endured. What could be more touching than the sad death of that angel mother, leaving Harry and little Tina, as if by cruel fate, in the hands of that monster "Crab Smith," and his equally harsh sister, Miss Asphyxia. But, ere long, the skies begin to brighten. Things take a more favorable turn, and pleasant days, increasing through childhood and youth, come in to make up the lives of our young friends, until, finally, wedding bells and the merriment of the marriage day enable us to bid them a happy good-bye.

Nor is it simply a narration of pleasing circumstances. Underlying the whole, there is enough of device or plot to afford something in which we are particularly interested, or somebody about whom we would especially like to know. There is something perfectly natural in the way Ellery Davenport is introduced. Often events occur in a very quiet manner which are to affect our whole lives. So Ellery Davenport, at first mentioned only accidentally, keeps coming into notice until, ere we know it, he is the central object of our thought.

The losing of the marriage certificate, and its recovery, is another interesting feature. Then, too, the

name of Emily now and then brought in, excites within us an increasing desire to hear and learn her history. We keep getting nearer and nearer to the facts, until, finally, it gives one a feeling of triumph to meet with success and get the story of her sad life.

It is said that the proper way to eat is to finish when there is something of an appetite remaining. It is in this condition that our author leaves us at the close of her story. We wish to know a little more about Harry and Esther, to learn of a few more of the conquests of the ever-successful Tina. In fact, we have made friends or foes with all her characters, and as such, we wish to know more of their career.

How consistent, too, are all the characters of our story. It is in vain that we look for a single expression that should indicate a warm heart in the breast of "Old Crab Smith." Miss Asphyxia, too, is ever the same machine, working always at high pressure, and never once acting but as if it were a sin to do anything but fret and work. On the other hand, how consistently lazy was Sam'l Lawson, in every breath of his existence. Never did he have enough stove wood ahead for more than one baking, while he was always on hand at weddings, funerals, and what not, scrupulously to gather every bit of the current gossip. Was there ever a difficulty that Tina could not, in some way, overcome? By some irresistible magic, she unlocked all doors and gained a triumphant entrance. And so it is continually. We always know where to look for the honest, quiet, but per-

sistent Harry; the modest and thoughtful Esther; and the good-natured, liberal grandmother. Every character stands out clear and distinct.

And here, in passing, we are led to notice that it is this distinctness—it is these minute descriptions of persons that would lead one to know, even if he did not to begin with, that the author was a lady. Who but a lady could enter thus into the details of a person's peculiarities, describing to the finest tint the color of every ribbon worn, and giving a different interpretation to the least change of countenance? As another evidence, we may ask also, what boy, when talking familiarly with a mate, would stop to speak of "pout fishing." More likely would he say "pouting"; and more likely yet would he leave off altogether the final *g*, and put it "poutin'." It is only a lady who can thus talk about "pout fishing," "bat-sticks," and "hopper-grasses."

If, however, these peculiarities betray her sex, her general conclusions and comprehensive summaries evidence the depth of her mind, while her numerous references and quotations evidence her extended knowledge. The sciences, politics, theology, one and all, come within the range of her acquirements, and she manifests perfect familiarity with all the subjects of the day.

What then do we learn from reading this story? Nothing, directly. The novel would then cease to be a novel and become a text-book. But, indirectly, we are highly benefited. At church, on a Sunday, we see the gents

dressed in their swallow-tailed coats, knee-breeches, silk stockings, low shoes and silver buckles, ruffled shirt-bosoms and collars, and powdered wigs. At home, we miss the modern lamp and comfortable stove, and instead we see the glimmering candle, the old fire-place, with its huge back-log and great andirons. It was also a time when the temperance question was viewed in an altogether different light from to-day, when every hospitable hearth furnished its cheering mug of cider, while the minister, and all who could afford it, provided their wines and stronger liquors.

In politics, we see, generally, the enthusiastic republican; but now and then a remnant of the Tory element, compelled outwardly to accept the independence of their land, but inwardly devoted to their king; honestly believing their nation to be ruled by wicked rebels who would finally—as did the French—lead their government into disorder and ruin. Even many who were loyal to the new republic, retained old, aristocratic tendencies, and while believing a republic to be good in theory, found it hard to accept all its products in actual practice.

But most of all we are impressed with the depth of religious feeling that pervades every household. Doctrinal creeds are constantly-recurring topics to which all conversation tends. The Calvinist, the Armenian, the church man, one after another present their views, and often joining in arguments. Now one will seem to gain the victory, and now another; and again, each being lost in the labyrinth of his

own logic, all mutually retire to avoid the embarrassment of defeat. The minister, as the ambassador of God, and as a sort of sacred oracle, is instinctively revered by all; while he, conscious of his power, gives his opinions as one whose decrees are infallible. But this was a turning point in the history of the church. Under the spirit of the age, the people were beginning to question not only the rights of temporal kings, but also of would-be rulers in spiritual realms. The minds of men were revolting against the harsh doctrines of infant damnation. They were questioning the creeds that asserted that some were born to perish, despite their prayers and tears.

And so we see all classes, some secure in their own minds, preaching heartlessly the doctrine that the lost should bless God for being elected to condemnation; others, through fear, accepting what they do not dare disavow; while a few are making a shipwreck of all faith, and are being lost in the darkness of skepticism and infidelity.

Thus it is that we get an insight into the politics, the theology, and all the different phases of early New-England life. We are instructed and entertained at the same time. And not only this. By the simple faith and sterling integrity of Harry, we are incited to greater humility, to better work, and to more perfect trust in God. While by the final success of all our young friends, in their upright and honest course, we become ourselves encouraged to perseverance in the true

ways of life. And thus from the reading of the novel as a whole, we arise intellectually stronger, hopefully bolder, and morally better.

♦ ♦ ♦

OLD AND NEW.

By D. C. W., '85.

[Written in a young lady collegian's album.]

In ancient Rome, a maiden's seat
Was at her austere matron's feet;
Her dainty hands, her fresh girl-face,
Her rounded form of classic grace,
Reposed in soft, luxurious ease
Beneath the aged court-yard trees.

In warlike days of chivalry
When knights were noble, brave, and free,
'Mid clash of arms in bloody fight,
With waving plumes and armor bright
Each warrior couched his stoutest lance
To win some fair one's favoring glance.

When old New England still was young,
Ere from her rocky soil had sprung
A race of men with nerves relax,
Demure Priscilla spun the flax,
And practiced staid, housewifely knowl-
edge;

But *now* young ladies—go to college!

Ah! well; Ah! well:—the world jogs on;
The new has come, the old has gone.
But though the Roman maiden's grace
Was equaled only by her face;
Though old romantic tales read well,
And hold one with a magic spell:

And though I envy him who loved
The blushing maiden that reproved,—
But hardly hindered,—his caressing;—
Still I don't mind, you know, confessing
I much prefer, in every way
Young ladies of the present day.

♦ ♦ ♦

LOVE.

By IGX, '79.

Two lovers stood beside a flowing river,
A deeply flowing river;
And dreamed of a love flowing on forever,
Love flowing on forever.

The lovers walked adown the growing river,
The flowing, growing river;
And thought their tender love would grow
forever,

A deep love growing ever.

The lover's boat glides on the moonlight river—
The starlight, moonlight river;
They thought that this sweet dream would live
forever,

Live on and on forever.

Unchanged by the course of love's charmed
dreaming,

Unchanging, blissful dreaming;
Their vision views a realm more real than
seeming,

A wonderland not seeming.

♦ ♦ ♦

A TRANSLATION.

MELCHTHAL (whose father's eyes have been de-
stroyed at the command of the Austrian bailiff):

Oh! the light of the eyes is a noble
gift of heaven. All creatures live upon
the light. The plants turn themselves
with joy to the light. And he must sit
there, fumbling, in the night, in an
eternal darkness. The warm verdure
of the meadows, the glow of the flowers
will refresh him no more. He can no
more behold the rosy summits of the
glaciers. To die is nothing, but to live
and not see is indeed a dire misfortune.
Why do you look upon me with com-
passion? I have two good eyes, and
yet I cannot give a single one to my
poor, blind father, not one glimmer
from this ocean of brilliant light that
dazzles my eyes. . . . Now speak
to me no more of remaining. I will
think of naught but a bloody vengeance.
I will go and demand of the bailiff the
eyes of my father.

WALER FÜRST:

Remain! What can you do against
him? He is at Sarnen, in his lofty

castle, and sheltered by his fortress he laughs at your powerless rage.

MELCHTHAL:

Even though he should dwell up yonder in the icy palace of the Schreck-horn, or higher still where the Yung-frau has sat veiled since eternity, I shall make my way to him: With twenty young men determined as myself I will batter down his fortress. And if nobody will follow me, if all of you, trembling for your huts and your herds, bend your necks beneath the yoke of tyranny, I will call the shepherds together upon the mountain, and there beneath the open vault of the heavens, where the spirit is still energetic and the heart sound, I will recount this horrible cruelty. Oh! my old father! blind you will not be able to behold the day of liberty: but you shall hear it. When from mountain to mountain the signals of fire shall rise toward heaven, when the solid citadels of the tyrants shall crumble, into thy hut the Swiss shall pour to bear to thy ear the joyous news, and then what a glorious day shall shine in the midst of thy night of obscurity.

—Schiller's *William Tell*.

ALONE.

By C. W. M., '77.

Pleasant t'were those by-gone days,
Days in the summer weather,
When, side by side, we wandered on
Adown life's way together.

Verdure and bloom on every side,
Fragrance in the air,
The song-bird calling to its mate,—
Ah! life seemed wondrous fair.

Leafless and bare, the branches now
Are swaying in the breeze,

No flower fragrance in the air,
No bird-songs from the trees.

O'er all the land grim Winter has
His chilly mantle thrown,
And down life's cold and cheerless way
I sadly walk alone.

♦♦♦

THE HORSEMAN'S SONG.

By I. J., '87.

Now, my spirited bay,
Do I mount thee. Away!
The hills and the plains across!
O, thy soft, rippling mane
O'er the loose, looping rein
Right haughtily dost thou toss.

In these halcyon days,
While glad birds sing their lays,
Through the leafy lanes we wind;
And the echoing beat
Of thine earth-spurning feet
Comes cantering on behind.

A swift courser like thee,
So enduring and free,
Yet curbed by a gentle hand,
Would have merited praise
In the chivalrous days
Of brave knights and fair ladies so grand.

In the green solitude
Of this whispering wood,
While yon brooklet sings like a bird—
Drink, drink from this cool
And crystalline pool,
Then prancingly wait my word.

Now, on with thy might!
Ere the sun sinks from sight
We must enter a town far away;
For, though war's time be past,
Yet love's time shall last
As long as sweet day follows day.

—Golden Argosy.

♦♦♦

Edward S. Holden, formerly Professor of Astronomy in Wisconsin University, has been elected president of California University, and Director of the Fisk Observatory.

INDIVIDUALITY OF CHARLES
LAMB AS A WRITER.

By F. E. P., '86.

THE first thing that impresses itself upon one reading Charles Lamb, is his humor. His way of looking at things and expressing his ideas of them is peculiar to himself. Through nearly all his writings there runs a pleasant vein of humor. His pen was never dyspeptic, and rarely did its quiet and insinuating humor reach the quickness and sparkle of wit. He was eccentric, and seemed to take pleasure in not being like any one else. Although odd, he does not have the disagreeable and repulsive ways of most eccentric persons. There is always a spirit of friendliness accompanying his humorous sayings, so that the person who is the object of his remarks cannot feel at all hurt. Mr. Lamb himself is no more ignorant of this merry side of his nature and of his peculiar ability, than are his friends; and sometimes, as with most men thus gifted, his consciousness of his own humor detracts from the pleasing effect on the reader. But this consciousness of humor, as brought out in his own remarks, is in perfect keeping with his character, for he was as honest and frank as a child. Sometimes he would openly criticise the peculiarities of a friend, and again, as openly confess his own. Frequently he would make close observations at the expense of others, and as frequently make them at his own expense. He was fond of practical jokes, and could always appreciate the

humor, wit, or puns of others. It is sometimes hard to discover whether he is serious, and means just what he says, or is joking and speaking ironically.

Everything indicates that he was a scholar. He was a great reader, and made books take the place of wife and children. He said that he could not sit and think, but made books think for him. When he was not walking he was reading, and, even in his walks, he was wont to make his way to a book-stall and to examine its stock, snatching a few thoughts from each volume that he chanced to take up. There was something in the very presence of books, which afforded him pleasure. Although he was an extensive reader, he was no copyist, but, on the contrary, remarkably original. Even if all the thoughts that he expressed were not the offspring of his own brain, they were, nevertheless, all legally adopted before he sent them into the world, and were clothed in the peculiar dress of his own mental wardrobe. The authorship of the most of his writings cannot be doubted, so plainly are they marked with his individuality.

But he did not get all of his knowledge from books. Observation was one of the richest sources from which he drew. He was one of the most observing of men, picking up the material of some of the most interesting parts of his writings where the majority of persons would have found nothing worthy of their attention. Subjects that we have been accustomed to regard as suitable only for themes of

school children, he invests with importance and interest; and, as we finish his essays, we are surprised to see how much valuable reading he has afforded by his skill in treating commonplace things.

Mr. Lamb loved all men, yet was never blind to the faults and idiosyncracies of even his friends. Nothing escaped his eyes. Hardly a person, old or young, rich or poor, educated or uneducated, could be in the genial author's presence five minutes, without his observing their peculiarities and weaknesses. Every tone of voice, every posture of the body, every expression of the countenance, was critically noted and interpreted; even the mind was almost robbed of its thoughts.

Although these observations furnished material for his humor to work upon, his head always acted in concert with his heart, for a noble and manly spirit runs through all his witty sayings. He was wont to bring the quaintness of all classes under the microscope of his humor—not to abuse his subjects, but to amuse his reader. While he was so sensitive to the ludicrous, he was equally sensitive to the suffering of humanity. His heart was tender, and the distress of his fellow-men gave him pain. Although he saw the frailties of humanity, yet humanity was the object of his love. Doubtless the experience of his own life and the companionship of his unfortunate sister made him more sensitive to the sufferings of others.

His feminine nature shows itself in many of the subjects upon which he writes, also in his manner of treating

them. The poor found in him a friend and sympathizer. He was one of those rare men who can rise from the pinching want of poverty to comfortable circumstances, and an honorable position, and not forget their humble origin, or the sorrows and hardships of those less favored than themselves.

He was much attached to his friends. For his father and sister his attachment was ever wonderful. The society of friends was the only enjoyment for which he would willingly forego the pleasure of his books. He did not much care to look on the dark side of life himself, nor did he have great patience with those who were of a melancholy nature. The esteem in which he was held by those who knew him best, proves that he was an agreeable companion.

His imagination was vivid, but not profound. He seemed able to put himself in the place of others, and to experience and understand all of their joys and trials, aspirations and dejections, successes and failures. His memory of little incidents in his own life, and the life of his friends, is remarkable. In fact, these seem to be cherished with unusual fondness, and in his reading, although he remembered almost everything that he read, anecdotes and incidents were favorite passages. This fact is in perfect harmony with his humorous and sympathetic nature, and is another evidence of his interest in man. His knowledge of human nature was extraordinary. He seemed to be able to read a man's character in his countenance. He

understood how different events and deeds would impress the mind, and when he saw an act could at once perceive the motive of the actor.

Although he was a writer of poetry, he had not a true poetic nature. We mean that poetical rhythm and smoothness were not prominent characteristics of his writings. He liked poetry for the same reason that all cultivated minds like it,—the beautiful is admired in whatever form it appears,—but in fiction, drama, and biography, he found more fruitful pleasure. He worked not for fame, but for the satisfaction of working, thinking little of either renown or obscurity. Whatever he did, he did through the promptings of an honest heart, and with a noble purpose, not through any selfish motive.

While he was not a professed Christian, he, nevertheless, loved and respected sacred things, and was prompt to reprove the profanity and irreverence of others. Finally, he was social, genial, sympathetic. He was humorous and abrupt; observing and original; pure and refined; natural, but quaint; scholarly, but not profound; critical, but not acrimonious; reverent, but not religious. He loved men and was loved by men.

THE MAPLE TREE'S LAMENT.

By C. W. M., '77.

"Wooded by the gentle spring-time winds,
My buds of glossy sheen
Burst forth, and soon my top was crowned
With leaves of brightest green.

"All summer long my heart was glad,
For the birds flew in and out,
And 'mong my branches, spreading wide,
They built their nests about.

"October came with its pleasant days,
And yet with a breath so keen,
That it turned to a brilliant red and gold
My leaves of beautiful green.

"And soon they left me, one by one
Joining the earth's damp mould;
And Winter kindly cover'd them o'er
With a mantle, white and cold.

"And now, a bare and leafless tree,
I stand in the chilling blast,
And the empty nests among my boughs
Tell only of the joys that are past."

"O maple tree! with gladness hear
The tidings that I bring;
There yet shall come, in His own time,
Another wonderful Spring.

"Thy buds shall then once more grow green,
And crown thee as before,
And the birds fly out, and the birds fly in,
As they did in days of yore."

COMMUNICATION.

FROM BALTIMORE TO BOSTON BY SEA.

To the Editors of the Student:

The magnificent stretch of our coast from St. Croix to the Rio Grande, with the many steamship lines plying between its various ports, afford to the seeker for pleasure many delightful, and which is of much importance to many, inexpensive excursions. Of these that from Baltimore to Boston, or *vice versa*, is one of the pleasantest. It was my good fortune to take this trip last summer, and when asked to contribute something to the *STUDENT*, I thought an account of the voyage might be of more interest than any "literary(?)" article I could write.

The steamers of the Merchants and Miners Transportation Company sail

from Baltimore every Monday and Thursday, and it was on a perfect Thursday afternoon, in the latter part of July last, that in company with two friends I embarked upon the new and staunch iron steamship *Chatham*, Capt. Hallet, built at Philadelphia in the fall of 1884, and as strong and handsome a craft as one could desire.

The harbor of Baltimore is very long and narrow, so narrow that a steamer so large as ours cannot turn around unaided, but after backing out from her dock, her bow has to be pulled around by a tug. The water is black, dirty, and so shallow that in turning, our keel stirs up the black mud of the bottom, and with it odors surely not of "Araby the blest." At last, however, our prow is fairly turned seaward, the last adieux are waved to friends on the shore, and the voyage is fairly begun. The shores gradually widen, the water becomes clearer, until soon we are out on the blue waters of the beautiful Chesapeake.

Nothing of especial interest occurs during the afternoon, and we busy ourselves with strolling about the deck and taking an inventory of our fellow-passengers, who number about eighty all told. A little after fair Annapolis is passed, but too far away to afford more than a glimpse of its steeples. Supper is at six, and we find the fare to be first-class, both in quality and quantity, which latter is of no small moment, as the bracing air produces wonderful appetites. The evening passes quietly in star gazing, watching the phosphorescence in the wake, and the lights of passing vessels, and at an

early hour we "turn in" to sleep as peacefully as if in our own beds at home.

Rising the next morning at a little before six, we find ourselves entering the harbor of Norfolk. Hampton Roads, Old Point Comfort, and Fortress Monroe were passed about an hour before, while we were quietly slumbering, but we comfort ourselves with the thought that we shall see them on our return at night. The dock at Norfolk is reached at about 6.30 and we hasten ashore for a short constitutional before breakfast.

Norfolk is a city of about 25,000 inhabitants and in northern eyes is a strange looking place. The streets are narrow and miserably paved with cobble stones, while the drainage of the city being all on the surface, does not add to their cleanliness. However, it is a very busy city, being the chief shipping port for southern fruits and vegetables to the north. Our steamer remains here all day taking in freight. At that time it was the water-melon season and the harbor was full of small craft of every description, laden to the water's edge with the luscious fruit, all of which were stowed away in the capacious hold of the *Chatham* before night. The boats were manned for the most part by colored men and boys, with here and there a white man in command, and it was amusing to watch their maneuvers to get into good positions to be quickly unloaded.

In order to enable the passengers to pass away the time during the day, the steamship company very generously gives each the choice between three

free excursions, to Old Point Comfort and the Hygeia Hotel, the largest summer hotel, I believe, in the world, to Ocean View on the shore of the bay just within the cape, or to Virginia Beach, a new watering place directly east from Norfolk and on the Atlantic. Personally I should have preferred Old Point, but as going there necessitated a departure before breakfast, while the return would not be made till just before the departure of our steamer, thus forbidding our seeing anything of the sights of Norfolk, my companions vetoed that plan, and not wishing to go alone, I yielded to their wishes, and we went to Virginia Beach. This was reached by a ride of about an hour over a tiny railroad of two feet gauge, in cars but little larger than open horse-cars, and like them having seats running across the car, with entrance at the side.

Virginia Beach, though a new place, is destined to become one of the leading summer resorts of the South. Its chief attraction is its fine beach, which, however, is much inferior to Old Orchard. After a "plunge in the briny," an excellent dinner at the hotel (furnished at half price to passengers on the M. & M. steamers), and an hour or more's rest under the veranda, listening to the excellent music of the hotel band, we return to Norfolk in ample time for supper before we sail. It is a little before seven when we again cast loose from our dock, and resume our course for the land of baked beans and brown bread.

To our regret it is nearly dark when we reach Fortress Monroe, and we can

see but little more than the lights of the fort and of the great hotel, though we get a good view of Hampton Roads, the scene of the memorable combat between the Monitor and the Merrimac.

On passing Old Point our prow is turned seaward, and when we turn in at about ten, two dim lights far away astern, on Capes Charles and Henry, are all that is visible. On deck the next morning,

"Old ocean's gray and melancholy waste" alone greets the eye. North, south, east, or west no land is in sight, and our noble vessel, which at her dock at Norfolk seemed such a monster, now seems a pigmy in the "vast wilderness of waters." The log which was thrown over at Cape Henry and is now merrily spinning out the miles, shows that to be over a hundred miles astern, and we may fairly call ourselves at sea. All day long we hold our course, apparently making no progress, though the log steadily counts the miles. We are in the track of coasters bound for our Southern ports and Cuba, and there is scarcely a moment during the day that there is not one or more sail in view from the deck. The sea is very calm, but there is swell enough to make several sick, and their pallid faces and miserable looks excite the pity of the rest of us as they lie at full length under the awnings of the stern. Our party are all level-headed, and take our three meals a day with great regularity and promptness.

Just before dark we cross the path of steamers bound from New York across the "brook," and we pass three,

two bound out and one in, but at too great a distance to make them out. A little after seven Five Island Light, about thirty-five miles off Sandy Hook, is sighted, and soon after, Shinnecock Light, on Long Island, about half way to Montauk. Gay Head, the scene of the City of Columbus disaster, is passed in the "we sma' hours," and we see it not, but when we turn out some hours later, we are well through Vineyard Sound, and almost up to the heel of the Cape. Here we run into a fog bank, and preparations are made for anchoring; but fortunately it proves to be a narrow one, and creeping at half speed, with a lookout at the mast-head and our whistle keeping up an unearthly screeching, we finally work our way through it, and once more proceed merrily on our way. All that forenoon we are skirting the shores of Cape Cod, at no time more than two miles distant from it, and a desolate and barren coast it is. An occasional light-house or life-saving station is about all the sign of life one sees from Chatham to Provincetown. Going below at one o'clock for dinner, the Cape is fast disappearing from view, and on coming on deck an hour (?) or so later, Minot Ledge Light is directly abeam, and soon we are picking our way through the shipping of the harbor, and at four o'clock reach our dock and hasten ashore, well pleased to feel the solid earth beneath our feet once more.

J. L. R., '83.

James Russell Lowell has resumed his old place as Professor of Belles-Lettres at Harvard.

LOCALS.

The linen duster and straw hat have finally been discarded.

There is need and considerable talk of a new stove and new bowling balls for the Gym.

"I say, chum, how do you spell Bohn?" "Oh, I use the interlinear occasionally, spell him and give him a rest in that way."

By the numerous and large packages of books, received of late by the college book-seller, we should say he is about to do a driving business next term.

"Got a letter from chum lately. He says he is teaching in a plantation where the general average of snow is six feet, and of boys, six feet and a half."

Quite a number of students are spending their vacations in quiet study and rest, in Parker Hall, rather than take a poor paying school or visit their distant homes.

To him who values money more than time, or in other words, who is always fearing that he is not getting his money's worth, we recommend our college tonsorial artist.

The pun epidemic seems to be everywhere breaking out. The kerosene vender puts up a notice, "Oil 15 cts. a gal." Some wag writes under it, "*O I'll take one gal.*"

The following are the editors of the STUDENT for next year: R. Nelson, Exchanges; I. Jordan, Literary;

L. G. Roberts and F. Whitney, Locals ;
H. E. Cushman and E. C. Hayes, Personals and Correspondence.

All those advertisers and subscribers that do not care to be haunted, during the coming year, by the ghost of a last year's manager, will do well to send him his due without delay.

Scene at a club-table: "Will you have some beet?" "Yes, mine be eat all up." "Be it?" "Yes, you be-et." (Groans around the table and an almost inaudibly muttered, "dead-beat.")

A Soph's girl threatened to leave him if he did not quit smoking. He at once threw away his pipe. Soon after, however, she jilted him for some other offense, and now he smokes as of old. Truly the calico is a mighty power for good or evil.

The latest comes in from a Sophomore who, while skating with his pupils, had occasion to cover himself with glory by rescuing a fair maid from her cool position in about two feet of ice water. The story will be continued later on.

During vacation the yaggers have utilized the base-ball ground for a skating rink. The favorite place for the customary fire is the pitcher's box, while all yags joyfully "grind bark" about the home plate—a very appropriate place, since many base-ballists have ground the bark off their shins on the same spot.

At a meeting of a debating club not many days' journeys from Lewiston, the following question was discussed:

"Is the pen mightier than the sword?" One youthful debater arose and briefly settled the question in this way: "I don't want to take your time, but I think the sword is a mighty sight mightier than the pen."

The college library has been well patronized during the last term, more than a thousand volumes having been taken out. Among the novelists Scott has first preference; Hawthorne comes next. There is great need of more shelf room in the library, since many valuable books and pamphlets are stacked in the corner.

A few days since the *STUDENT* editors and business managers posed at Stanley's for their "likenesses." It was a trying situation for all, since all tried very hard to keep still and look wise. We feel it our duty to mention the primeval, time-worn, rusty, bald-headed joke about breaking the camera, but the reader may supply it to suit his fancy.

An excess of conscience is, in college vernacular, about equivalent to "extreme verdancy." Either is excusable in some, but never in a Senior. When one recently so far forgot his responsibility as to correct the professor's mistake of about twenty pages in the class's favor, he met with rather a harsh rebuke the next morning, in the shape of a large placard containing the dialogue, tacked high above the professor's head.

The Chautauquans of Lewiston and Auburn, and many others interested in the man, had the pleasure of listening to Dr. Vincent on Thursday even-

ing, Dec. 10th. He did really lead us up "Among the Heights." He drew us pictures of some of the grandest of mountain scenery; then drew "still greater heights among men." The allegory, with which he closed, served as a clasp to a cluster of beautiful similes.

The Couthouli Concert given Dec. 1st, in Music Hall, drew quite an attendance from the college, notwithstanding school had closed. It is to be regretted that it was not given during term time, for much benefit to students must result from such entertainments. The music was well applauded throughout. The finale especially was brilliantly executed by De Koutski on the piano. The reading of Miss Couthouli excelled in some respects that of any lady we ever heard. Her youthful appearance, graceful movements, and her simple, unaffected manner completely won the audience.

A few evenings since as a Senior was walking home with a young friend, he suddenly came to a tree very nearly in the middle of the sidewalk. His willful and obstinate companion wished to go on one side and he wished to go on the other. Hence there was necessarily a halt. After about ten minutes of begging the question, circular arguments, characteristic of some females, the Senior was convinced that his health demanded that he give up, and he did so. He sends us the following lines as a caution:

Beware, kind friends, of an obstinate girl,
She'll torment you in good season,

Balky, stubborn, and obdurate,
She never will listen to reason.

That bump on top of her pretty head
Betrays her pet infirmity.
Look out or she'll thump *your* little head
So 'twill send you to the infirmary.

Following is supposed to be the programme of an entertainment given by the editors and business managers. at the close of their duties:

Smoking of the Pipe of Peace.
Favorite Solo—Brah the Goat.
Reading of the Advertisements by the Manager.
Smoking of the Clay Pipe.
Singing by Chorus of Eight Male Voices, assisted by the Goat.
Discussion—"Benefits of Sancho Pedro."
Seven spoke on the affirmative, one on the negative.

REPEAT.

Pipe was then repressed.
Toasts:

The Pen, long may it wave. Editor-in-chief.
The Wallet, long may it wave. Manager.
The Green Bay Tree, long may it wave. Six boys, in concert.

Singing by the chorus:

The Porker in the Pig Sty. Bacon.
Pull Hard on the Pipe of Peace. Anon.
Choice Selections, played on the Stove Funnel:
The Fragrant Tobacco. Bach.
The Old Oaken Bucket. Pump Handel.
The Hole in My Carpet. Beatholeinit.
Ship Building. Moahsark.

After this, twenty minutes were given the local editors for a contest in lying. At the outset one of them said there was copy enough for the STUDENT at the Journal Office; the other contestant immediately gave up the prize.
Smoking of Pipe of Peace.

A student, who rooms not far from Parker Hall, resolved one evening not

to wait for his room-mate to return from town, and retired at an early hour. How long he slept he had no means of knowing. The first thing he was conscious of was some movement in the room. This completely aroused him, for the light had been extinguished, and he was sure his chum was in bed, for that unmistakable elbow was propped against his back. The low coal fire gave, through the door of the stove, just the faintest, ghostliest glimmer in the darkness of the room. Glancing sidewise about the room, without turning his head, our hero could discern a human head peering over the edge of the table. Who could it be so stealthily crouching there? and what could be his purpose? Our friend felt something like an electric shock play up and down the back of his neck, but in spite of this sensation, he revolved schemes in his mind for overpowering the fiend behind the table. He would reach carefully to the floor for one of his heavy shoes, hurl it at the head of the intruder, and jump up, yelling to his chum, and seizing the chair by the bedside for defense. This plan was carried out to perfection. Chum awoke, and, thinking the uproar the result of a nightmare, sprang up and struck a match. As the shadows disappeared from the room, our hero saw, not a human form, but a human skull upon the floor beside his shoe. His friend had returned from his medical studies late at night, and had laid the skull he brought with him carefully upon the table. Chum says nothing but a treat will keep his mouth closed.

PERSONALS.

FACULTY.

Prof. Stanley has been quite seriously ill during the vacation. We are glad to learn that he is improving.

Prof. Chase has been in Boston the greater part of the vacation, in the interests of the college.

ALUMNI.

'81.—H. S. Roberts, principal of the high school at Warner, N. H., has been visiting friends in this city.

'81.—F. E. Foss, of the Senior class in the Boston School of Technology, has been in this city during his vacation.

'81.—[Correction.] W. P. Curtis was recently married to Miss Day of Providence, R. I.

'83.—Rev. O. L. Gile has accepted a call to the Free Baptist Church at Richmond, Me.

'83.—E. J. Hatch was married Dec. 9th to Miss Olive R. Johnson of Auburn. He will engage in the practice of law.

'84.—A. Beede is gaining quite a reputation as a lawyer.

'84.—J. W. Chadwick has met with flattering success in the Gardiner Grammar School.

'84.—W. H. Davis is teaching the high school at Alfred.

'85.—A. F. Gilbert is principal of the grammar school at Yarmouth.

'85.—E. B. Stiles is at the Andover Theological School.

'85.—G. A. Goodwin has had charge of a large school at Middleborough, Mass.

STUDENTS.

'86.—J. H. Williamson and J. W.

Goff have gone home for the remainder of the vacation.

'86.—A. E. Blanchard has been called home by the illness of his mother.

'86.—W. A. Morton is studying medicine with Dr. Donovan of this city.

'86.—G. E. Paine is teaching in Monroe.

'86.—W. H. Hartshorn will teach another term at the Oakland High School.

'87.—J. Sturgis is teaching in Caribou.

'87.—A. S. Woodman has charge of the library during the vacation.

'87.—W. C. Buck will remain in this city during the vacation.

'88.—C. W. Cutts has closed a successful term of school at Clinton.

'88.—F. S. Hamlet has begun a school at Tenant's Harbor.

'89.—J. F. Hilton is employed in Fernald's bookstore.

'89.—H. S. Worthley has been obliged to close his school for two weeks on account of illness.

EXCHANGES.

For the last time we dip the editorial pen and seat ourselves before an imposing array of visitors, to see what of good we can discover in their pages, or what of evil we are compelled to point out. We have been much interested during the past year in perusing the various exchanges that seek our sanctum, noticing the signs of improvement in some, the lack of improvement

in others; and it is now with something of regret that we resign our friends to other hands. We wish to tender our thanks to our editorial brethren for their courteous treatment of us, and to wish them abundant success in their field of labor.

The *Vassar Miscellany* first presents its claims for consideration, and truly, very few, if any, of our exchanges can present better claims. The miscellany is a representative of what young ladies can do in the way of journalism, and shows that in this department of labor they can win the highest success. The October number presents, first: "The Scholar in Practical Life," which tends to confute the popular theory that higher education unfits its possessor for active business. The second article, in a pointed and spirited manner discusses the evil tendencies of the press, and the evils resulting from too close attention to the details of the average newspaper. "Some Schools Depicted by Dickens," is light and agreeable reading. The November *Miscellany* presents a powerful article on "Physical Training of Women." The writer claims that weakness is not due to sex but to custom; that the course of training that a girl receives would kill most boys in a few years; finally that girls should pay more attention to rowing, horse-back riding, more vigorous walking, and other kindred exercise, and should have a regular system of gymnasium practice.

The *Niagara Index* is a representative of that class of papers which are eternally at war with some one. Their hands are against every man's hand,

and every man's hand is against them. We have watched this war of low slang, attempted wit, and disgusting expressions with considerable amusement and more disgust; and we sincerely hope that the *Index* and its opponents will soon call a truce, give up the battle, and take up the delightful pursuits of peace.

We have carefully read the *Epoch*, from the University of the Pacific, and fail to find in it anything that would justify us in reading another number unless far superior to this. The editorials seem to be trying to make a great deal out of nothing, the literary is short and insipid; while the climax is reached by "An Extemporaneous Consideration of Conditional Circumstances." A column and a half is devoted to this subject, written in the form of a period, reserving the best for the last, which is as follows:

"Notwithstanding, whereas, in as much as, on the one hand, nevertheless, heretofore, to wit, namely, as follows:

"His name was Jack,
His father drove hack,
Plain sewing his mother did do;
And a brother of his
In position had riz,
To sweep out an office or two.

"I now seize the opportunity to clothes."

This may suit the tastes of the readers of the *Epoch*, but it does seem that if a paper must fill its columns with such unmitigated trash, it should write *finis* and tranquilly sink from mortal sight.

The Yale and Williams literary magazines stand forth preëminently the representatives of those papers which essay to maintain a high literary stand-

ard. Both papers are excellent and are rapidly advancing the cause of college journalism. Their subjects are generally of a more serious nature than those of most of their contemporaries, the subject matter is more carefully thought out, and the style more elevated. We trust they will continue their march of progress.

AMONG THE POETS.

When the Freshman comes to college
He comes in search of knowledge,
Climbing up the college stair;
And he grinds out horse translations—
Holds the Sophs. in veneration—
Climbing up the college stair.

He hears the bell a-ringing,
And says, "I do declare,
I love to hear it ringing,
Climbing up the college stair."

With the Sophomoric duties,
"Plugging" loses all its beauties,
Climbing up the college stair;
Water is the Freshman's diet,
And it keeps him good and quiet,
Climbing up the college stair.

He hears the bell a-singing,
And says, "I do declare
'Tis hard to hear it ringing,
Climbing up the college stair."

But the Junior's year is brightest,
And his cares are far the lightest,
Climbing up the college stair;
And his heart is ever laden
With the beauties of some maiden,
Fairer than the fairest fair.

He hears the belles a-ringing,
And says, "I do declare,
I will of love be singing,
Climbing up the college stair."

Lost in visions of the whenceness,
Climbing to the heights of thenceness,
Far above the college stair,

Haughtily the Senior passes—
Scorns derisively the classes
Climbing up the college stair.

He hears the bell a-ringing,
And says with careless air,
I care not for its ringing,
I have climbed the college stair.

—Colby Echo.

It cannot be, when you and I
Were happy in the days gone by,
I seemed to love you as I ought,
Your face was with me, and I sought
Your own sweet self and company.

O time! O years that swiftly fly!
How could ye break the tender tie?
I live to learn that thou hast taught
It cannot be.

Forget the past. Forget, and try
To help me say the last good-bye;
If love like yours were sold or bought,
Had not our love-dream come to naught,
I should be spared the bitter cry
It cannot be.

—Concordiensis.

WHY THE EDITOR SWORE.

With a terrific cold in his head
And his eyelids heavy and sore,
The editor sat in a broken chair,
And bitterly, earnestly swore.

A youth had dropped in with a poem,
A man was there with a dun,
And a chap had entered to tell him
How the paper ought to be run.

An irate subscriber had told him
That his sheet wasn't fit to be read,
While another had carefully promised
To punch the editor's head.

The foreman was yelling for copy,
The wind whistled in at the door,
And this, with a few other reasons,
Was why the editor swore.

But the angel who took it to heaven,
Recorded this verdict there:
"The jury find in the present case
"Twas a justifiable swear."

—Ex.

THOUGHTS.

White clouds in the summer sky,
Floating through the arching blue,
Glorify and beautify
All the far-encircling view
That the vision may descry.

Sweet thoughts passing through the brain
Add to life as pure a tint
As the sunbeam's sparkling train,
With their silvered dyes, imprint
On the yellowed fields of grain.

—Williams Literary.

COLLEGE PRESS OPINIONS.

Latin is the voice of empire and law, breathing the impulse of races and not the tenets of schools; instinct with the spirit of nations and not with the passions of individuals; tried, indeed, to its utmost by Virgil, and by him not found wanting. "Greek and Latin are among the noblest instruments of thought ever elaborated by the human race, and we cannot possibly, without great damage to ourselves, neglect any system of education so fraught with the best possessions Providence has preserved to mankind from the works of barbarism and decay." — Canon Farrar at Johns Hopkins, Oct., 1885.

COLLEGE WORLD.

Yale has taken in its first female law student.

Tufts, by a vote of students defeated co-education, 81 to 37.

A chair of Ethics and Moral Philosophy at Cornell has been endowed with \$60,000.

In round numbers it costs Yale \$7000 for boating, \$5000 for base-ball, and \$2000 for foot-ball.

During the past few months the presidents of California, Chicago, Vassar, Cornell, and Yale colleges have resigned.

Sixty students at Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, have been suspended for attending performances of Richard III. contrary to faculty orders.

Some of the students of Michigan University having been arrested on the charge of "obstructing the sidewalks," 900 of their fellow-students assembled and demanded their release. Resolutions have since been drawn up requesting the dismissal of one of the police force.

A conference committee which is to confer with the faculty in regard to cases of college government has been elected at Harvard for the ensuing year. It consists of five Seniors, four Juniors, three Sophomores, and two Freshmen. Five members at large will be elected by the faculty and the student delegates at the first meeting.

Noah Porter has resigned the presidency of Yale College, to take effect next Commencement. Among the names mentioned to succeed him are: Prof. E. S. Dana, Pres. Gilman of Johns Hopkins, Prof. Timothy Dwight, ex-Pres. A. D. White of Cornell, and Gen. F. A. Walker, President Institute of Technology.

The Harvard Library contains 184,000 volumes; Yale, 115,000; Dartmouth, 62,000; Cornell, 53,000; Brown, 52,000; Columbia, 51,000; Williams, 18,000; Princeton, 49,000; Michigan, 45,000; Iowa, 18,000; Oberlin, 16,000, and Minnesota, 15,000. Amherst College has received 600 skins of birds, the remnants of the collection of the celebrated J. J. Audubon.

CLIPPINGS.

With eyes that sparkle with joy,
With teeth that glisten with glee,
The Freshman mounteth his bounding steed
With a zest most pleasing to see.
He rides at an awful rate,
Advising he mindeth not;
But over his "Livy" at break-neck gait

Doth trot, trot, trot.

And ever from out his room
As his voice in happiness rings,
Doth float as sweet as the clover-bloom
This song he exultant sings:

"Trot, trot, trot.

O, easy are Latin and Greek,
I can do the work of a long, long year
In the space of a short, short week.
Oh, boys that labor so hard
All day at your desks in schools,
And hold your grammar in due regard,
You are naught but the veriest fools.
The college man is a man,
And labor he heedeth not,
For he mounteth his steed on the good old
plan,
And over his lessons as fast as he can

Doth trot, trot, trot,

—Haverfordian.

An exchange says a young lady of that place has just celebrated her wooden wedding by marrying a block-head.

A girl who could spell Deuteronomy,
And had studied domestic economy,
Went to skate at the rink,
And as quick as a wink
She sat down to study astronomy.

—Ex.

A student was recently heard to murmur that he wished the professor would put a little yeast in the reports, so as to raise the marks.—Ex.

WHERE IT WAS NEEDED.

A boy threw his hat on the floor,
And was told he must do so no more;
But he did it again,
And his fond mother then
Used her slipper until he was sore.

The boy then looked up askance,
And his mother cast down a mad glance;
"Do you know now," said she,
"Where your hat ought to be?"
"Yes," he answered, "inside of my pants."

—Columbus Dispatch.

It is said that a bee can pull more in proportion to its size than a horse. "We don't know as to that," says the editor of the *Buena Vista Democrat*, "but they are quite powerful when they back up to you and push."—Ex.

The Bates Student.



Richmond Straight Cut, (No. 1) Cigarettes.

PERSONS who are willing to pay a little more than the price charged for the ordinary trade Cigarettes will find these Cigarettes far superior to all others.

 BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND OBSERVE THAT SIGNATURE OF UNDERSIGNED APPEARS ON EVERY PACKAGE.

**Allen & Ginter, Manufacturers,
Richmond, Va.**

JOHN C. HATCH
Keeps the Best 5  10c. Cigars in the City.
No. 64 LISBON STREET, LEWISTON, ME.

 SIGN—BIG INDIAN. 




CRAYON ARTIST

—AND—

PHOTOGRAPHER.

SPECIAL RATES TO STUDENTS.

WE ARE AGAIN AT THE OLD PLACE.  CALL AND SEE US.

Paul's Block, 172 Lisbon Street, Lewiston, Me.

The Old MAIN STREET CANDY MANUFACTORY

Is the place for you to buy your CONFECTIONERY, made fresh every day.

FOREIGN GREEN FRUIT A SPECIALTY.

S. A. CUMMINGS, No. 223 Main Street, Lewiston.

SAVE COPIES

OF ALL IMPORTANT LETTERS.

The best and lowest price Copy Book in the market is

The "Hano Manifold Letter-Book."

Writes and copies letters at the same time. No Water! No Press! No Special Ink! No Trouble! Send for price list or call and see them at

NO. 30 LOWER MAIN STREET, LEWISTON.

WOOD, ROBINSON & CO.,

Wholesale Paper Dealers, Gen'l Agts. for Maine.

Buy Shirts, Collars, Cuffs,

—AND ALL—

FURNISHING GOODS

—AT—

ROBIE'S SHIRT STORE.

BATES COLLEGE.

FACULTY OF INSTRUCTION AND GOVERNMENT.

REV. OREN B. CHENEY, D.D.,
President.

REV. THOMAS HILL, D.D.,
Lecturer on Ethics.

REV. JOHN FULLONTON, D.D.,
Prof. of Ecclesiastical History and Pastoral Theology.

THOMAS L. ANGELL, A.M.,
Professor of Modern Languages.

JONATHAN Y. STANTON, A.M.,
Professor of Greek and Latin Languages.

REV. JAMES ALBERT HOWE, D.D.,
Professor of Systematic Theology and Homiletics.

REV. BENJAMIN F. HAYES, D.D.,
Professor of Psychology and Exegetical Theology.

GEORGE C. CHASE, A.M.,
Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature.

RICHARD C. STANLEY, A.M.,
Professor of Chemistry and Geology.

THOMAS HILL RICH, A.M.,
Professor of Hebrew.

JOHN H. RAND, A.M.,
Professor of Mathematics.

CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission to the Freshman Class are examined as follows:—
LATIN: In six books of Virgil's *Æneid*; six orations of Cicero; the *Catiline* of Sallust; twenty exercises of Arnold's Latin Prose Composition, and in Harkness' Latin Grammar. GREEK: In three books of Xenophon's *Anabasis*; two books of Homer's *Iliad*, and in Hadley's Greek Grammar. MATHEMATICS: In Loomis' or Greenleaf's Arithmetic, in the first twelve chapters of Loomis' Algebra, and in two books of Geometry. ENGLISH: In Mitchell's Ancient Geography, and in Worcester's Ancient History.

All candidates for advanced standing will be examined in the preparatory studies, and also in those previously pursued by the class they propose to enter, or in other studies equivalent to them.

Certificates of regular dismission will be required from those who have been members of other Colleges.

The regular examinations for admission to College take place on the second Saturday before Commencement, on Tuesday preceding Commencement, and on Saturday preceding the first day of the Fall Term.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The regular Course of Instruction is that commended by the leading Colleges of the country as eminently adapted to secure liberal culture and a sound classical education.

EXPENSES.

The annual expenses are about \$200. Pecuniary assistance, from the income of thirteen scholarships and various other benefactions, is rendered to those who are unable to meet their expenses otherwise.

Students contemplating the Christian ministry receive assistance every year of the course.

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.

This is a department in the College, established by vote of the corporation July 21, 1870. It occupies Nichols Hall, situated about a quarter of a mile from the College buildings, and is in charge of a special Faculty appointed by the College corporation.

Candidates for admission are required to furnish testimonials of good standing in some Christian church, and to give evidence of their duty to prepare for the gospel ministry, certified by the church of which they are members respectively, or by some ordained minister.

Those who are not graduates from College, previous to entering upon the regular course of study, must be prepared for examination in the common English branches, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Chemistry, Geology, Astronomy, Algebra, and in the Latin and Greek languages.

Tuition, room rent, and use of libraries free.

COMMENCEMENT, Thursday.....JULY 1, 1886.

**McINTIRE & DRESSER,
HAIR DRESSERS,**

No 60 Lisbon Street.

Razors Honed.

COOPER & CROCKETT,

DEALERS OF

FLOUR, GROCERIES,

Fruit and Confectionery,

Cor. Main and Park Sts., - Lewiston, Me.

LEVI P. YORK,

DEALER IN

New and Second-Hand Furniture!

Looking Glasses, Cutlery, Tin and Wooden
Ware, Crockery and China Ware,

Also, a good assortment of Household Goods,
Cook and Parlor Stoves, &c.

243 Lisbon St., opp. College Block, Lewiston, Me.

Troy Laundry

All kinds of Laundry Work done at
short notice and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

JUDKINS & HASKELL,
Proprietors.

No. 12 Ash St., Lewiston, Me.

N. B.—The Bath Rooms connected with this
Laundry are second to none in the State, being
large and airy, heated by steam, hot and cold
water, and furnished in first-class shape in
every respect.

Prices for Baths: 25 cents each, or 5 tickets
for \$1.00.

Isaac Goddard, Dentist,

(Successor to DR. M. B. PREBLE.)

3 1-2 Phoenix Block, Auburn, Me.

C. Y. CLARK,



LIVERY, BOARD, and FEED STABLE.

Carriages Furnished for Funerals
and Private Parties.

All orders promptly attended to.

LEWISTON, MAINE.

G. H. STOCKBRIDGE,

SOLICITOR OF PATENTS.

Lenox Building, Room 4, Cor. 7th & G Sts.,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Domestic and Foreign Patents secured, Inter-
ference Cases conducted, Expert Preliminary and Val-
idity searches made, and all other business con-
nected with patent interests transacted.

EZRA H. WHITE, D.D.S.

Dental Rooms,

No. 1 Lyceum Block, Lisbon Street,

LEWISTON, ME.

HIGH ST. LAUNDRY,

AUBURN, MAINE.

NATHANIEL DAVIS, . . . PROPRIETOR.

OFFICES: Roak & Goss, S. A. Polister, Atwood & Lowell,
J. F. Atwood, Auburn; Dunham & Andrews, Lincoln
Block, Main St., T. D. Sale, 43 Parker Hall, Bates College,
Lewiston. All work neatly and promptly done. Your
Orders Solicited.

NICHOLS LATIN SCHOOL.

This Institution is located in the city of Lewiston, Maine, and is named in honor of LYMAN NICHOLS, Esq., of Boston. The special object of the school is to prepare students for the Freshman Class of Bates College, though students who do not contemplate a College course are admitted to any of the classes which they have the qualifications to enter. The School is situated near the College and Theological School, and thus affords important advantages of association with students of more advanced standing and scholarship.

The Course of Study comprises three years and as many classes; that is, the first year, or third class; the second year, or second class; the third year, or first class. The classes are so arranged that students can enter the school at any time during the year.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.

IVORY F. FRISBEE, A.M.,	PRINCIPAL	Teacher of Latin and Greek.
EDWARD R. CHADWICK, A.B.		Teacher of Rhetoric and Elocution.
CHAS. HADLEY		Teacher of Mathematics.
L. G. ROBERTS		Teacher of Latin.
ROSCOE NELSON		Teacher of Mathematics.
W. F. TIBBETTS		Teacher of Geography and History.

For further particulars send for Catalogue.

I. F. FRISBEE, *Principal.*

LYNDON INSTITUTE,

LYNDON CENTRE, VT.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.

WALTER E. RANGER, A.M., PRINCIPAL—Latin and Greek. EDWIN F. NASON, A.M.—Latin and Higher Mathematics. Miss AUGUSTA PRESCOTT, PRECEPTRESS—French and German. Miss JENNIE E. WOODMAN—English Branches. Miss MABEL C. BEMIS—Instrumental Music. Miss JENNIE E. WOODMAN—Painting and Drawing. Miss MARY RAYNES—Elocution. Mrs. R. H. HARVEY—Matron.

For both sexes. Young Ladies' Classical Course, College Preparatory Course, Secondary Scientific Course, Commercial and Business Course. Instruction given in Music, Painting, Drawing, Elocution.

A Reading-Room of more than thirty of the best magazines and papers and an excellent Library. The Cabinet has been recently enhanced by the acquisition of a fine collection of minerals, fossils, woods, birds, etc., at an expense of several hundred dollars. Chemical Laboratory with new apparatus fitted up for individual experiments. Philosophical Apparatus, etc. Best moral influences. Expenses moderate.

Lyndon Institute was chartered in 1867. During the year 1883 it has received a permanent endowment of \$25,000. The Institute building, which is a brick and granite building, 100x75 feet, built at a cost of \$20,000, has recently been refurnished and refurnished at an expense of several thousand dollars. It is delightfully located on a gentle eminence overlooking the Passumpsic valley, which is surrounded by beautiful hills and mountains. The Ladies' Boarding Hall, in charge of the Preceptress, with a competent Matron, offers unusual advantages for a home to a limited number of young ladies. Large, well-ventilated, comfortably furnished rooms, spring water, excellent drainage, steam heat, and a healthful location.

I. W. SANBORN, Sec'y and Treas.
D. P. HALL, President.

LEBANON ACADEMY.

Pupils fitted for Business, Scientific Schools or the best Colleges.

GEORGE H. GOULD, Principal.
For further particulars, address the Principal, or ELIHU HAYES, Sec'y Trustees.

New Hampton Literary Institution, NEW HAMPTON, N. H.

Six Courses of Study—Classical, English and Classical, Regular Scientific, Musical, and Commercial College Course.

Address, REV. A. B. MESERVEY, A.M., Principal.

Green Mountain Seminary, WATERBURY CENTRE, VT.

Courses of Study—College Preparatory, Classical and English Commercial. The best Commercial Department in the State. Expenses Low.

For further particulars address the Principal, Miss LIZZIE COLLEY, at Waterbury Centre.

Maine Central Institute, PITTSFIELD, MAINE.

Thorough Courses of Study in English, Classical and Scientific Branches.
Normal Department attached.

J. H. PARSONS, A.B., Principal.

RICHARDS & MERRILL, Merchant Tailors,

AND DEALERS IN

Ready-Made Clothing, Furnishing Goods, &c.

We have always on hand a very large and choice selection of Foreign and Domestic Woolens, in latest styles and novelties, which we make to order, and guarantee in Fit, Trimmings, and Workmanship, equal to any that can be had in Maine. A full line of Fine Custom Ready-Made Suits and Overcoats always on hand. Our Motto: Quick Sales at Small Profits.

No. 1 Lyceum Hall Building, Lewiston, Maine.

W. E. LANE, APOTHECARY

Lately removed to the store formerly
occupied by H. W. Barbour.

No. 263 Lisbon St., Lewiston, Me.

ESTERBROOK'S STEEL PENS



Leading Numbers: 14, 048, 130, 333, 161.

For Sale by all Stationers.

THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO.,
Works, Camden, N. J. 26 John St., New York.

ONE MILLION Copies will soon be sold—
Twenty Years of Congress—By James G. Blaine. The only history of our government from 1861 to 1881. Hon. John S. Wise, M. C. from Virginia, says: "Whoever takes it up, no matter whether he be Mr. Blaine's friend or enemy, will never put it down until he has read the whole. \$200 per Month paid good responsible agents. Apply at once.

THE HENRY BILL PUB. CO., NORWICH, CONN.

T. J. MURPHY,

Dealer in and Manufacturer of

HATS, CAPS, & FURS,

Lisbon Street, Lewiston, Me.

Sign—BIG GOLD HAT.

THE NEW-ENGLAND Bureau of Education

1. THE NEW ENGLAND BUREAU OF EDUCATION has gained a national reputation, and is now patronized by many of the best schools, public and private, in every State in the Union.

2. Hence, School Officers have learned where to apply for the best teachers, and the best teachers where to register to find access to the best schools.

3. This Bureau is under the management of a professional educator, who has spent forty years in the school-room, and has devoted much attention to the school, and the teacher's necessary qualifications.

The business of this Bureau is rapidly increasing. The call for teachers of every grade of school and every department of instruction comes from the East, the West, the North, and the South—from every State in the Union.

Now is the time to register.

Circulars and forms of application sent free.

Address, HIRAM ORCUTT, Manager,
16 HAWLEY ST., BOSTON.

GEO. F. DUTTON, HAIR DRESSER,

232 Lisbon Street, Two Doors South of P. O.,
Up Stairs, Lewiston.

HAIR CUTTING, . . . 15 CENTS.

More than 12 years' experience in the business.

The Bates Student.

YOU WILL FIND A GOOD LINE OF

Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, and Slippers

AT C. O. MORRELL'S.

If you wish to get just what you pay for and the most you can for your money, please Call and Examine My Stock, which has been largely improved within the last year.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

Corner Main and Lisbon Sts., Lewiston, Me.

SIGN—BIG BLACK BOOT.

HARLOW & WHITE,
Manufacturers of Pure Confectionery.

A LARGE FRESH STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.

CARAMELS AND CREAM GOODS A SPECIALTY.

38 Lisbon St., Lewiston, Me.

DR. D. B. STROUT,
DENTIST,

Corner Main and Lisbon Streets,
Over Abbott's Drug Store.

A BEAUTIFUL SET OF PERMANENT TEETH FOR \$10.

GEORGE B. ATTWOOD,
DEALER IN
Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers

Court St., Opp. Elm House,
AUBURN, - - - - - MAINE.
All Goods Guaranteed and Prices Low as the Lowest

L. SMITH,
Dealer in All Kinds of
Coal and Wood, Fitted and Unfitted
OFFICE AND YARD NEAR ENGINE HOUSE,
Between Bates and Franklin Streets.
Terms Strictly C. O. D.

1867. ESTABLISHED 1867.
R. DAGGETT,
CLOTHING CLEANSED, DYED,
PRESSED AND REPAIRED.
Kid Gloves Cleansed and Dyed.
No. 16 Ash St., - - - Lewiston Me.,
UNDER CLARK'S DRUG STORE.

WAKEFIELD BROS.
LEWISTON, ME.,
—DEALERS IN—
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,
Fancy and Toilet Articles, Sponges,
Brushes, Perfumery, etc.

JOHN N. WOOD,
DEALER IN
COAL AND WOOD.
Storage for Flour and Carriages.
No. 64 MIDDLE STREET,
Near Maine Central Upper Station.

The Bates Student.

EASTERN STEAM DYE HOUSE.


COATS, PANTS. SHAWLS, SACQUES, &c.,

Dyed, Cleansed and Repaired.

BONNETS and HATS BLEACHED and PRESSED

KID GLOVES COLORED AND CLEANSSED.

J. D. BEAL, 105 Lower Main St., Lewiston, Me.



**JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.**

THE FAVORITE NUMBERS, 303, 404, 332, 351, 170,
AND HIS OTHER STYLES

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Perkins' Orchestra.

We are prepared to furnish from one to eleven men at the shortest notice, for Wedding Parties, Exhibitions, Dramatic Entertainments, Balls, Private Parties, Assemblies, etc.

Cornet and Piano furnished if desired.

Call on or address E. Perkins, Lewiston, Me.

Office at Perkins' Cigar Store.

*Go to Perkins' Cigar
Store for all kinds of
Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes,
and Cigarettes.*

E. PERKINS.

JORDAN, FROST & CO.,

Eastern, Western, and Southern

LUMBER

Mouldings, Gutters and Brackets.

Planing Mill and Lumber Yard Foot of Cross Canal

LEWISTON, ME.

WM. JORDAN.

A. E. FROST.

F. M. JORDAN.

H. A. OSGOOD & CO.,

Diamonds, Fine Watches, Jewelry,

*Spectacles, Sterling Silver and Rogers'
Plated Ware.*

No. 81 Lisbon Street, Lewiston, Maine.

HENRY A. OSGOOD,

CH. H. OSGOOD,

CH. G. CORLISS.

3

DR. EMERY BAILEY,

DENTIST,

3 1-2 LISBON ST., LEWISTON.

Gas Administered to Extract Teeth.

The Best Assortment of

HARDWARE

Can be found at the Store of

JOSEPH H. DAY,

235 Main Street.

Bird Cages, Clothes Wringers, Skates, Fine Pocket
and Table Cutlery, Fishing Tackle, Whips, &c.

F. A. JONES & CO.,

—DEALERS IN—

BOOTS, SHOES, & RUBBERS,

No. 7 College Block,

LEWISTON, MAINE.

NOTICE!

—FOR—

Fine Shoes at Reasonable Prices.

Please call at the

BOSTON SHOE STORE,

113 LISBON ST., LEWISTON. Sign, Golden Slipper.

The Bates Student.

YOU WILL FIND A GOOD LINE OF

Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, & Slippers

AT C. O. MORRELL'S.

If you wish to get just what you pay for and the most you can for your money, please Call and Examine My Stock, which has been largely improved within the last year.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

Corner Main and Lisbon Sts., Lewiston, Me.

SIGN—BIG BLACK BOOT.

HARLOW & WHITE,
Manufacturers of Pure Confectionery.

A LARGE FRESH STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.

CARAMELS AND CREAM GOODS A SPECIALTY.

38 Lisbon St., Lewiston, Me.

DR. D. B. STROUT,
DENTIST,

Corner Main and Lisbon Streets,
Over Abbott's Drug Store.

A BEAUTIFUL SET OF PERMANENT TEETH FOR \$10.

GEORGE B. ATTWOOD,

DEALER IN

Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers

Court St., Opp. Elm House,

AUBURN, - - - - - MAINE.

All Goods Guaranteed and Prices Low as the Lowest

L. SMITH,

Dealer in All Kinds of

Coal and Wood, Fitted and Unfitted

OFFICE AND YARD NEAR ENGINE HOUSE,

Between Bates and Franklin Streets.

Terms Strictly C. O. D.

1867.

ESTABLISHED

1867.

R. DAGGETT,
CLOTHING CLEANSED, DYED,
PRESSED AND REPAIRED.
Kid Gloves Cleansed and Dyed.

No. 16 Ash St., - - - Lewiston Me.,
UNDER CLARK'S DRUG STORE.

WAKEFIELD BROS.
LEWISTON, ME.,
—DEALERS IN—

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,
Fancy and Toilet Articles, Sponges,
Brushes, Perfumery, etc.

JOHN N. WOOD,

DEALER IN

COAL AND WOOD.

Storage for Flour and Carriages.

No. 64 MIDDLE STREET,
Near Maine Central Upper Station.

The Bates Student.

EASTERN STEAM DYE HOUSE.


COATS, PANTS, SHAWLS, SACQUES, &c..

Dyed, Cleansed and Repaired.

BONNETS and HATS BLEACHED and PRESSED

KID GLOVES COLORED AND CLEANSSED.

J. D. BEAL, 105 Lower Main St., Lewiston, Me.



**JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.**

THE FAVORITE NUMBERS, 303, 404, 332, 351, 170,
AND HIS OTHER STYLES

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Perkins' Orchestra.

We are prepared to furnish from one to eleven men at the shortest notice, for Wedding Parties, Exhibitions, Dramatic Entertainments, Balls, Private Parties, Assemblies, etc.

Cornet and Piano furnished if desired.

Call on or address E. Perkins, Lewiston, Me.

Office at Perkins' Cigar Store.

*Go to Perkins' Cigar
Store for all kinds of
Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes,
and Cigarettes.*

E. PERKINS.

JORDAN, FROST & CO.,

Eastern, Western, and Southern

LUMBER

Mouldings, Gutters and Brackets.

Planing Mill and Lumber Yard Foot of Cross Canal

LEWISTON, ME.

WM. JORDAN.

A. E. FROST.

F. M. JORDAN.

H. A. OSGOOD & CO.,

*Diamonds, Fine Watches, Jewelry,
Spectacles, Sterling Silver and Rogers'
Plated Ware.*

No. 81 Lisbon Street, Lewiston, Maine.

HENRY A. OSGOOD,

CH. H. OSGOOD,

CH. G. CORLISS.

3

DR. EMERY BAILEY,

DENTIST,

3 1-2 LISBON ST., LEWISTON.

Gas Administered to Extract Teeth.

The Best Assortment of

HARDWARE

Can be found at the Store of

JOSEPH H. DAY,

235 Main Street.

Bird Cages, Clothes Wringers, Skates, Fine Pocket
and Table Cutlery, Fishing Tackle, Whips, &c.

F. A. JONES & CO.,

—DEALERS IN—

BOOTS, SHOES, & RUBBERS,

No. 7 College Block,

LEWISTON, MAINE.

NOTICE!

—FOR—

Fine Shoes at Reasonable Prices.

Please call at the

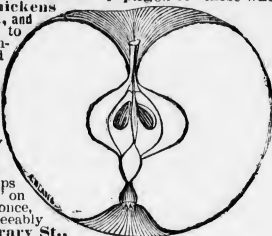
BOSTON SHOE STORE,

113 LISBON ST., LEWISTON. Sign, Golden Slipper.

TRIAL OFFER

THE FARM AND GARDEN

Is a handsomely-printed monthly paper, ORIGINAL ILLUSTRATIONS, and is as homelike, sensible, and ACCURATE rural journal. INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE and valuable information from every State in the Union, but no nonsense or stolen ideas. It is an authority on FRUITS and VEGETABLES. Contains the BEST Poultry papers for those who raise chickens for profit, and is sure to surprise, interest, and please you. Nine of every



ten trial subscribers become permanent readers, and use their influence to send more names. Experience having taught us this, we feel certain that it will pay us to make A LIBERAL OFFER to induce every one to try **3 MONTHS ON THE PAPER. 3 MONTHS TRIAL 10c.**

To every reader of this who will send us 10 cts. in stamps or silver, we will send "THE FARM AND GARDEN" on trial for three months. Please accept this trial offer at once, if only to satisfy curiosity, and you will certainly be agreeably disappointed. Address at once **FARM AND GARDEN, 1001 Library St., Philadelphia, Pa.**

61 POPULAR BALLADS ONLY 20 CTS.

Slippers. Only to See Her Face Again. I've Only Been Down to the Club. Nelly Gray. You Get More Like Your Dad Every Day. My Pretty Red Rose. I'll Remember You Love, in My Prayers. Rosy's Sunday Out. When You're Got But Fifty Cents. Old Folks at Home. I'll Take You Home Again, Kathleen. Old-Fashioned Homestead. Pallet of Straw. Cradle's Empty. Baby's Gone. Never Take the Horseshoe from the Door. Blue Alsatian Mountains. Leaf of Ivy from my Angel Mother's Grave. Mary of the Wild Moor. Peek-a-Boo. Joe Hardy. Home Again. We Never Speak as we Pass By. Farmer's Boy. Lullaby. Boys, Keep Away from the Girls. Baby Mine. Grandmother's Old Arm Chair. High Water Pants. Over the Garden Wall. A Flower from my Angel Mother's Grave. I Left Ireland and Mother Because we Were Poor. Give an Honest Irish Lad a Chance. Not Before Pa. Spanish Cavalier. Mountain Song. In the Gloaming. Love of the Shamrock. Barney McCoy. Butcher Boy. Poor But a Gentleman Still. Sweet Evelina. Forgive and Forget. All the Troubles You Have Met. This book is printed on paper same size as sheet music. Order a copy now. Address **AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., 17 North Tenth St., Philadelphia, Penn'a.**

FIRST CLASS AGENT

WANTED IN THIS COUNTY

To represent our beautifully illustrated family magazine. Special terms and permanent engagement given to the right party. Any smart man or woman who is willing to work and has the ability to push the magazine can secure a splendid position. Write us at once giving age, particulars of past work, and territory desired. Address,

COTTAGE HEARTH CO., Boston, Mass.

PERFECT

Stylo. Pen

Writes 15,000 WORDS WITH ONE FILLING.

WARRANTED to give satisfaction. Sent

On Trial For ONE WEEK

On receipt of \$1.00. Full amount returned if not satisfied. Sold by all dealers. Agents wanted. Send for circular.

C. L. DOWNES & CO., Mfg'rs,

62 and 64 Duane St., N. Y.

THE CENTURY

for 1885-86.

The remarkable interest in the War Papers and in the many timely articles and strong serial features published recently in THE CENTURY has given that Magazine a regular circulation of

**MORE THAN 200,000 COPIES
MONTHLY.**

Among the features for the coming volume, which began with the November number, are:

THE WAR PAPERS BY GENERAL GRANT AND OTHERS.

These will be continued (most of them illustrated) until the chief events of the Civil War have been described by leading participants on both sides. General Grant's papers include descriptions of the battles of Chattanooga and the Wilderness. General McClellan will write of Antietam, General D. C. Buell of Shiloh, Generals Pope, Longstreet and others of the Second Bull Run, etc., etc. Naval combats, including the fight between the *Kearsarge* and the *Alabama*, by officers of both ships, will be described.

The "Recollections of a Private" and special war papers of an anecdotal or humorous character will be features of the year.

SERIAL STORIES BY W. D. HOWELLS, MARY HALLOCK FOOTE, AND GEO. W. CABLE.

Mr. Howell's serial will be in lighter vein than "The Rise of Silas Lapham." Mrs. Foote's is a story of mining life, and Mr. Cable's a novelette of the Acadians of Louisiana. Mr. Cable will also contribute a series of papers on Slave songs and dances, including negro serpent-worship, etc.

SPECIAL FEATURES

Include "A Tricyle Pilgrimage to Rome," illustrated by Pennell; Historical Papers by Edward Eggleston, and others; Papers on Persia, by S. G. W. Benjamin, lately U. S. minister, with numerous illustrations; Astronomical Articles, practical and popular, on "Sidercal Astronomy"; Papers on Christian Unity by representatives of various religious denominations; Papers on Manual Education by various experts, etc., etc.

SHORT STORIES

By Frank R. Stockton, Mrs. Helen Jackson (H. H.), Mrs. Mary Hallock Foote, Joel Chandler Harris, H. H. Boyesen, T. A. Janvier, Julian Hawthorne, Richard M. Johnston, and others; and poems by leading poets. The Departments,—"Open Letters," "Bric-à-Brac," etc., will be fully sustained.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS

Will be kept up to the standard which has made THE CENTURY engravings famous the world over.

PRICES. A SPECIAL OFFER.

Regular subscription price, \$4.00 a year. To enable new readers to get all the War Papers,

with contributions from Generals Grant, Beauregard, McClellan, J. E. Johnston, Lew Wallace, Admiral Porter, and others, we will send the 12 back numbers, November, 1884, to October, 1885, with a year's subscription beginning with November, 1885, for **\$6.00 for the whole**. A subscription with the 12 numbers bound in two handsome volumes, **\$7.50 for the whole**. Back numbers only supplied at these prices with subscriptions.

A free specimen copy (back number) will be sent on request. Mention this paper.

All dealers and postmasters take subscriptions and supply numbers according to our special offer, or remittance may be made directly to

THE CENTURY CO. NEW YORK.

The ideal young people's magazine. It holds the first place among periodicals of its class.

—BOSTON JOURNAL.

ST. NICHOLAS

An illustrated monthly periodical for boys and girls, appearing on the 25th of each month. Edited by Mary Mapes Dodge. Price, 25 cents a number, or \$3.00 a year, in advance. Booksellers, newsdealers, postmasters, and the publishers take subscriptions, which should begin with the November number, the first of the volume.

ST. NICHOLAS aims both to satisfy and to develop the tastes of its constituency; and its record for the past twelve years, during which it has always stood, as it stands to-day, at the head of periodicals for boys and girls, is a sufficient warrant for its excellence during the coming season. The editors announce the following as among the

LEADING FEATURES FOR 1885-86:

A Serial Story by Frances Hodgson Burnett. The first long story she has written for children.

A Christmas Story by W. D. Howells. With humorous pictures by his little daughter.

"George Washington," by Horace E. Scudder. A novel and attractive Historical Serial.

Short Stories for Girls by Louisa M. Alcott. The first—"The Candy Country?"—in November.

New "Bits of Talk for Young Folks," by "H. H." This series forms a gracious and fitting memorial of a child-loving and child-helping soul.

Papers on the Great English Schools, Rugby and others. Illustrations by Joseph Pennell.

A Sea-Coast Serial Story, by J. T. Trowbridge, will be life-like, vigorous, and useful.

"Jenny's Boarding-House," a serial by James Otis. Dealing with news-boy life and enterprisers.

Frank R. Stockton will contribute several of his humorous and fanciful stories.

"Drill," By John Preston True. A capital school-story for boys.

The Boyhood of Shakespeare, by Rose Kingsley. With illustrations by Alfred Parsons.

Short Stories by scores of prominent writers, including Susan Coolidge, H. H. Boyesen, Nora Perry, T. A. Janvier, Washington Gladden, Hester Johnson, Joaquin Miller, Sophie May, Hezekiah Butterworth, W. O. Stoddard, Harriet Prescott Spofford, and many others.

Entertaining Sketches by Alice W. Rollins, Charles G. Leland, Henry Eckford, Lieutenant Schwatka, Edward Eggleston, and others.

Poems, shorter contributions, and departments will complete what the *Rural New Yorker* calls "the best magazine for children in the world."

THE CENTURY CO. NEW-YORK.

OVER A MILLION A WEEK.

**The Greatest Newspaper Success
OF THE AGE.**

The New York World

Has a Circulation of Over

1,100,000

COPIES PER WEEK.

This Has Been Secured by Making it

THE BEST NEWSPAPER

Published Anywhere on the Globe.

ITS WEEKLY EDITION,

The Weekly World,

\$1.00 PER YEAR,

**IS A COMPLETE AND PERFECT
FAMILY NEWSPAPER.**

Club Agents make from 20 cents to \$2 on each subscription by its grand premium offers.

Subscribers save from \$2 to \$50 yearly by purchasing under special contracts made by THE WORLD. Send for Circulars.

It Pays to be an Agent for The World.

The World's Grand Premiums

AND THE

World's Grand Combinations

**HAVE NEVER BEFORE BEEN
EQUALLED.**

Every person should know what they are, for by the knowledge every family can save from to \$2 to \$50.

ADDRESS

**THE WORLD,
31 Park Row, New York.**

THE VERY BEST

Practical Art Magazine is THE ART AMATEUR. Each number contains from 32 to 50 large handsome pages, faultlessly printed on heavy paper. It is full of information about all sorts of art work. It overflows with excellent designs for painting and wood carving and brass hammering and embroidering. It gives the most admirable

COLORS STUDIES

Ever issued by any art magazine. It is copiously illustrated with sketches by the best artists and with drawings of interesting art objects of every sort. It abounds in useful hints for decoration and furnishing, invaluable to every woman with a home to make attractive. It contains a multitude of things that are useful to the art student and

ARE FOUND IN

No other publication. If you wish to paint flowers, or portraits, or cattle, or landscapes, or fans (or even photographs)—in oils or in water colors or in mineral colors—on canvas or china, on plush or silk; if you wish to carve a walnut panel, or hammer out a brass plaque, to embroider a chair back or an altar cloth—in short to do any kind of art work—you will find the most complete instructions and the best models in

THAT PRACTICAL MAGAZINE,

THE ART AMATEUR, whose broad pages and generous supplement design sheets are unequalled by any other publication in practical ability or quantity. Every issue of this magazine contains more than double the designs and useful letter press to be found in any other. To be convinced, you have only to mention this paper and send twenty-five cents to the publisher, Montague Marks, 23 Union Square, New York, and you will receive a specimen copy of

"THE ART AMATEUR,"

Together with a superb colored study, alone worth double the money.

E. H. GERRISH,
APOTHECARY.

145 Lisbon St., cor. Ash, LEWISTON, ME.
Prescriptions promptly and accurately prepared.
Full line of Chemicals, Drugs, Perfumes, Toilet
Articles, &c., at Reasonable Prices.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF CHOICE

Flour, Groceries, Provisions, &c.,

In the City, can be found with

NEALEY & MILLER,

Cor. Main and Bates Sts., Lewiston.

Bottom Prices always guaranteed.

H. O. CUTLER,
CUSTOM TAILOR,

—AND DEALER IN—

FINE WOOLENS,

No. 91 Lisbon Street, Lewiston, Me.

DANIEL ALLEN & CO.,
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
FURNITURE, COFFINS,

CASKETS, ROBES, ETC.

Also, CARPETINGS IN ALL GRADES.

225 Lisbon St., Opp. P. O., Lewiston, Me.

WHITE & AMES,
DEALERS IN
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Flour of All Grades. Canned Goods a specialty.
Goods delivered without extra charge
in all parts of the city.

187 Main Street, - Lewiston, Maine.

Fred H. White,
—FASHIONABLE—
TAILOR AND DRAPER,

No. 22 Lisbon Street.

Graduation Suits a Specialty.

GLOVER'S ORCHESTRA,
AUBURN, MAINE.

Music furnished for Concerts, Entertainments, and all occasions where Orchestra music is needed, at reasonable prices.

GEORGE H. GLOVER.

PRIEST BROTHERS,
DEALERS IN

Fresh, Salt, & Smoked Fish.

ALSO, CLAMS  AND OYSTERS

In their season.

Canned Goods. Goods delivered free of charge.

254 Main Street, - Lewiston, Maine.



We are Introducing
A new Sewing Machine
which has peculiar
Merits: Desiring to
say more about it
than space will here
permit, we request
your address if you
are at all interested.

Liberal terms to dealer
& protection in territory
The Estey Sewing
Machine.

FACTORY
VT
BRATTLEBORO

The Bates Student.

OVER A MILLION A WEEK.

The Greatest Newspaper Success
OF THE AGE.

The New York World

Has a Circulation of Over

1,100,000

COPIES PER WEEK.

This Has Been Secured by Making it

THE BEST NEWSPAPER

Published Anywhere on the Globe.

ITS WEEKLY EDITION,

The Weekly World,

\$1.00 PER YEAR.

IS A COMPLETE AND PERFECT
FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Club Agents make from 20 cents to 32 on each subscription by its grand premium offers.

Subscribers save from \$2 to \$50 yearly by purchasing under special contracts made by THE WORLD. Send for Circulars.

It Pays to be an Agent for The World.

The World's Grand Premiums
AND THE

World's Grand Combinations

HAVE NEVER BEFORE BEEN
EQUALLED.

Every person should know what they are,
for by the knowledge every family
can save from to \$2 to \$50.

ADDRESS

THE WORLD,
31 Park Row, New York.

THE VERY BEST

Practical Art Magazine is THE ART AMATEUR. Each number contains from 32 to 50 large handsome pages, faultlessly printed on heavy paper. It is full of information about all sorts of art work. It overflows with excellent designs for painting and wood carving and brass hammering and embroidering. It gives the most admirable

COLORED STUDIES

Ever issued by any art magazine. It is copiously illustrated with sketches by the best artists and with drawings of interesting art objects of every sort. It abounds in useful hints for decoration and furnishing, invaluable to every woman with a home to make attractive. It contains a multitude of things that are useful to the art student and

ARE FOUND IN

No other publication. If you wish to paint flowers, or portraits, or cattle, or landscapes, or fans (or even photographs) in oils or in water colors or in mineral colors—on canvas or china, on plush or silk; if you wish to carve a walnut panel, or hammer out a brass plaque, to embroider a chair back or an altar cloth—in short to do any kind of art work—you will find the most complete instructions and the best models in

THAT PRACTICAL MAGAZINE,

THE ART AMATEUR, whose broad pages and generous supplement design sheets are unequalled by any other publication in practical ability or quantity. Every issue of this magazine contains more than double the designs and useful letter press to be found in any other. To be convinced, you have only to mention *this paper* and send twenty-five cents to the publisher, Montague Marks, 23 Union Square, New York, and you will receive a specimen copy of

“THE ART AMATEUR,”

Together with a superb colored study, alone worth double the money.

E. H. GERRISH,
APOTHECARY.

145 Lisbon St., cor. Ash, LEWISTON, ME.
Prescriptions promptly and accurately prepared.
Full line of Chemicals, Drugs, Perfumes, Toilet
Articles, &c., at Reasonable Prices.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF CHOICE

Flour, Groceries, Provisions, &c.,

In the City, can be found with

NEALEY & MILLER,

Cor. Main and Bates Sts., Lewiston.

Bottom Prices always guaranteed.

H. O. CUTLER,

CUSTOM TAILOR,

—AND DEALER IN—

FINE WOOLENS,

No. 91 Lisbon Street, Lewiston, Me.

DANIEL ALLEN & CO.,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

FURNITURE, COFFINS,

CASKETS, ROBES, ETC.

Also, CARPETINGS IN ALL GRADES.

225 Lisbon St., Opp. P. O., Lewiston, Me.

WHITE & AMES,

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Flour of All Grades. Canned Goods a specialty.
Goods delivered without extra charge
in all parts of the city.

187 Main Street, - Lewiston, Maine.

Fred H. White,

—FASHIONABLE—

TAILOR AND DRAPER,

No. 22 Lisbon Street.

Graduation Suits a Specialty.

GLOVER'S ORCHESTRA,

AUBURN, MAINE.

Music furnished for Concerts, Entertain-
ments, and all occasions where Orchestra
music is needed, at reasonable prices.

GEORGE H. GLOVER.

PRIEST BROTHERS,

DEALERS IN

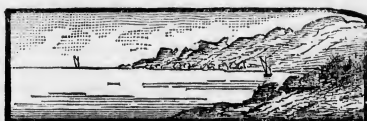
Fresh, Salt, & Smoked Fish.

ALSO, CLAMS  AND OYSTERS

in their season.

Canned Goods. Goods delivered free of charge.

254 Main Street, - Lewiston, Maine.



We are Introducing
A new Sewing Machine
which has peculiar
Merits: Desiring to
say more about it
than space will here
permit, we request
your address if you
are at all interested.

Liberal terms to dealers
& protection in territory
The Estey Sewing
Machine.

FACTORY
VI
BRATTLEBORO

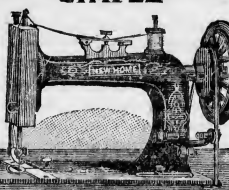
TEMPLE & CO.,
Clothiers, Hatters, and Furnishers,

LEWISTON, MAINE.

ABOVE ALL COMPETITORS

THE
LIGHT RUNNING
NEW HOME

SIMPLE

STRONG  **SWIFT**

SILENT

SEWING
MACHINE

PERFECT IN EVERY PARTICULAR
HAS MORE IMPROVEMENTS THAN ALL
OTHER SEWING MACHINES COMBINED

NEW HOME
SEWING MACHINE CO.

30-UNION SQUARE-NEW YORK

CHICAGO, ILL.
ORANGE, MASS.
AND ATLANTA, GA.

FOR SALE BY

SULLIVAN & HILDRETH, Lewiston.

J. M. FERNALD,
Bookseller.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND BOOKS,

On nearly every subject, at Low Prices.

Blank Books, Stationery, Newspapers and Magazines, Albums, &c. Old Books Bought, Sold, and Exchanged. Second-Hand School and College Text-Books a Specialty.

UNDER MUSIC HALL,

71 Lisbon St., Lewiston.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

STUDENTS' FURNITURE

Large Stock of all kinds of

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

Both New and Second-Hand. Call and Examine for yourself.

S. RECORD, Lower Main St.

W. W. Ellis
Stationer.

AND DEALER IN

BLANK BOOKS,

ALBUMS, AND

ART NOVELTIES.

College Stationery a Specialty

No. 2 Frye Block,

LEWISTON, - MAINE.

FINE GOODS.

LOW PRICES.